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DUKE

A MAGAZINE
FOR ALUMNI
AND FRIENDS

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1989

TAPPING TEACHERS FOR ANSWERS

THE CLUES OF THE FISHERMAN

STAGE COACHING

THE CHALLENGE OF CONTEMPORARY ART



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v.76 1989/1990

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Cover: Contemporary art needs its defenders, like Michael Mezzatesta, director of the Duke University Museum of Art, standing before the 1978 photo collage Times Square: New York, New York by James Harbour Cable. The work is a bequest of the late Nancy Hanks '49. Photo by Jim Wallace

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Typesetting by Liberated Types, Ltd.; printing by PBM Graphics Inc.

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Published bimonthly; voluntary subscriptions \$15 per year

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PLAYING POLITICS WITH ART

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

THE FUROR BEHIND THE FUNDING:

IS STATE ART STATIC ART?

Some see the skirmish over art subsidies as nothing less than a battle for the soul of America. Is today's art not only disturbing but morally wrong?

For months now, Robert Booth has had an oddity in his car trunk: slabs of broken sidewalk. The slabs aren't meant as an emergency traction device. To Booth '54, executive vice president of the Durham Chamber of Commerce, they're rattling reminders of an encounter with art, an encounter that he found amusing and maddening.

The slabs had their origin in a conference on public art organized by the local and state arts councils. As a conference kickoff, the two arts groups commissioned "temporary works"—among them, a \$10,000 "Sidewalk Project." In the first week of June, two New York artists, Kate Ericson and Mel Ziegler, covered the sidewalk beside the downtown Durham post office with text from the city's redevelopment plan. Workers then jackhammered the sidewalk, hauled the pieces on to three flat-bed trucks, and parked the trucks in front of the Durham Arts Council building. In that configuration "Sidewalk Project" went on display throughout the conference; afterward, the city installed a new sidewalk outside the post office.

Art having run its course, the old sidewalk went into a city landfill. There, Booth re-

trieved some of the remains. "The whole episode was so atrocious," he says, "I just wanted to have evidence of it."

In recent years, the linking of art and atrociousness has been making artists, students of art, and policy-makers increasingly uncomfortable. One of the most disconcerted of all is North Carolina's senior senator, Jesse Helms, who pushed an amendment through the Senate shortly before its summer recess. The amendment would bar the National Endowment for the Arts from supporting "obscene or indecent" work, including material that denigrates "a particular religion or nonreligion." It would also cut off federal funds to two sponsors of controversial exhibitions. On the floor of the Senate, Helms said, "No artist has a pre-emptive claim on the tax dollars of the American people to put forward such trash."

The particular "trash" Helms had in mind were the works of Andres Serrano and Robert Mapplethorpe, whose exhibitions were supported by arts groups that had received funds from the endowment. A \$15,000 grant, provided through the Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art in Winston-Salem, had gone to Serrano for his photograph of a plastic

OBRICK





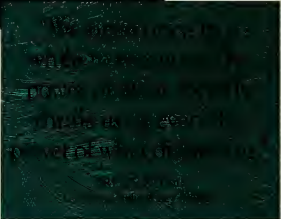
crucifix in a jar of his own urine; a \$30,000 grant had helped the Institute for Contemporary Art at the University of Pennsylvania exhibit a collection of photographs by Mapplethorpe. While known for his portraits and photographs of flowers, Mapplethorpe, who died of AIDS last March, also photographed scenes with explicit homoerotic content.

Before the Senate acted, the House of Representatives voted to cut \$45,000 from the arts endowment budget—a figure that represented the level of NEA funding for the two controversial projects. Congressman David Price of North Carolina, a political scientist on leave from Duke, says the endowment's record is "praiseworthy in stimulating community participation in and appreciation of the arts." Fewer than twenty of the 85,000 awards made over the years have generated any objections, he points out. But he adds: "The endowment must be sensitive to widely shared cultural values in making grants. These values allow for—in fact, they encourage—diversity and creativity of expression consistent with our democratic freedoms. At the same time, exhibits or projects that violate community standards of decency are not 'entitled' to federal funding." Price supported the \$45,000 budget deletion—at the same time, joining with the House majority to defeat what he calls "unfair and punitive" measures to drastically slash NEA funding.

In part the controversy hinges on the old "What is art?" question; but while the question is time-worn, the answer is hardly clear-cut. "In a fundamental way, people are perplexed about contemporary art," says Michael Mezzatesta, director of the Duke Museum of Art. "It's not for the most part realistic, and so it does present a whole range of interpretive problems, aesthetic problems, that many individuals find very daunting." Before coming to Duke in 1987, Mezzatesta was curator of European Art at the Kimbell Museum in Fort Worth, Texas. "I have a par-

ticular affinity for Old Master painting and sculpture, but I'm passionate about contemporary art as well," he says.

That passion, for many, is mixed with puzzlement. One well-placed observer of the contemporary art scene, the wife of Pablo Picasso, is pur-



ported to have said: "If my husband would ever meet a woman on the street who looked like the women in his paintings, he would fall over in a dead faint."

The history of art, as Mezzatesta sees it, shows that "new art has always given offense. Just consider the transition between the Academic School of Painting in France and the Impressionists. The French Impressionists were scorned, and they were not shown in their own time through the traditional institutions. The shock of the new is something that is disquieting, and public taste often takes time to accommodate itself to the latest ideas in art."

And the new can be pretty shocking. In March, amid daily protests by veterans and others, the School of the Art Institute of Chicago exhibited an American flag spread on the floor. The student work invited people to "confront their feelings" about symbols and patriotism and to step on the flag if they chose. Confronting its own feelings, the Illinois Senate voted to reduce the school's grants from an expected \$130,000 to \$1. It also voted to punish a local arts advocacy group that aligned itself with the school, allocating it a dollar, too, instead of its usual \$20,000. Last year, another exhibit at the same site, a student painting of the late Mayor Harold Washington in frilly lingerie, enraged city officials.

Such reactions notwithstanding, Mezzatesta doesn't think that most contemporary artists are expressing narrowly "polemical" aims: "Once you make a work that's dogmatic or

ideological, then you are immediately limiting yourself. The work of art is frozen in time, and it begins to lose its meaning after a certain point. I think that to reject a work of art because it's shocking is a mistake. But it's just as much a mistake to make a work of art that is shocking just for the sake of achieving the shock." Some of Mapplethorpe's photographs are "very difficult, very confrontational," says Mezzatesta. "At the same time, they are done in an artful way." Mapplethorpe's trademark approach included the intricate arrangement of shapes, forms, color, and light. "There's a real dangerous edge to many of those images. But there's also a formal perfection and beauty that is startling."

To one artist and art historian, Duke's Kristine Stiles, "the shock comes out of our inability to deal with our own time." Stiles is a figurative painter whose "performance art"—or visual art using the body in motion—has received notice in *The Village Voice*. "We as human beings are conditioned to think and live in the past and to dream of the future. We have a very difficult time negotiating the present. Yet we are constantly confronted



THE WALLACE

with art that speaks to the present." In light of the health crisis brought about by AIDS, "nothing can be more timely" and more important for "dealing with the reality of our culture" than Mapplethorpe's work, as Stiles puts it. One interpretation of Serrano's work, according to Stiles, is that it expresses a vision of the cheapening of religion: It is "an interrogation of a private relationship" with religion, especially relevant at a time of "absolute religious hypocrisy." On another level, the photograph can be seen as rooted in a tradition of religious art and religious ritual: "The body and its functions and its fluids have always figured prominently in religion."

"Artists in the twentieth century have been involved with what is psychologically powerful, with what is politically powerful, with the edge of the culture, with the changes in our consciousness," says Bruce Payne, a lecturer in public policy who teaches a course called "Policy, Philanthropy, and the Arts." "They have been preoccupied with the problems of personal transformation, and so they have been creating works that are difficult, challenging, often disturbing." Controversy

grows not so much from differing definitions of art, he says, as from "one's sense of why art matters, or which art matters the most."

Contemporary art, the "difficult" contemporary art

...and in a context
the field of art
extension to the point
that powers are getting
what they wanted to
in the new place.

Mapplethorpe and Serrano are, in Payne's view, "close to the edge, and they are close enough to the edge maybe to be worth pondering. And we don't need to figure out which side they're on; we need to figure out which side we're on."

The figuring out doesn't come easily, though, even for students of art. Stiles mentions her course last semester on contemporary art. At one point she showed the class a slide of a painting of a white square on a white field, a 1917-18 work by Kazimir Malevich. "The place went into an uproar. I had to turn on the lights and stop my lecture and discuss why this is art. I said to these students, 'You have an audio acuity—you can hear anything because this is an electronic time. And you have a visual acuity that is in the fifteenth century. You have structured the way you are supposed to see things by an aesthetic that is 500 years old.' They said, 'Well, what's so great about a white square in a white field? And I went to the blackboard and I wrote E=MC². And they never asked me another question like that, because they understood that art expresses its time by using the symbols of the time."

Some see the skirmish over art subsidies as symptomatic of nothing less than a battle for the American soul. The controversy may reflect not only the aesthetics of a Norman Rockwell in contrast to the aesthetics of a Robert Mapplethorpe; it may reflect, in a larger sense, competing visions of America. Says Payne: "There are a substantial number of thoughtful people who find much of modern art not only disturbing and challenging but wrong—and by that they mean both artistically and morally wrong. There is a belief that what should dominate is a particular standard of beauty, and that standard of beauty has to do with a measure of restraint, with a kind of grace, with conformity to a certain social ideal. The Mapplethorpe work is particularly challenging, particularly

upsetting to those people because it is in its own way about standards of beauty, and it's about forbidden notions of beauty. It's about work that diverges from the conventional standards in order to assert an alternative, minority, challenging position."

If we can't define art, can we define the role of art—the role of elevating taste, per-



LESLIE TROTT



What makes a work of art good or bad? It's the result of no dialogue with the world.

in particular, "is important not because we like it but maybe, in some way or another, because we need it," Payne says. "We need once in a while to recognize the power of what secretly thrills us or even the power of what disgusts us." Artists like

haps, or of provoking contemplation? Art professor Stiles finds the thought laughable. "It's the question that will always be asked. I don't think that art should do anything. Art is not the slave of society. What makes a work of art good or bad? It's the depth of its dialogue with the world. Artists are engaged in questioning—the best artists. And when I say the best, I mean those individuals who take a very close and very analytical look at the object or the phenomenon."

At least to some, Mapplethorpe took too close a look at his own times. Eager to avert a political outcry, the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., canceled a scheduled Mapplethorpe exhibition in June. Then a new sponsor emerged: the Washington Project for the Arts, a contemporary-arts organization founded in 1975 and partly run by artists. Stiles is on both a WPA screening board, made up of artists, and the project's board of directors. When faced with the possibility of sponsoring the show, "There was a unanimous, spontaneous, and immediate resolution to do so among the artists, because we saw it as our duty—as an artists' space run by artists—to support artistic freedom and integrity," she says.

When the full board grappled with the prospect, decision-making didn't come so easily. "A number of the non-artist members raised the issue of our relationship to the

National Endowment for the Arts, to Congress, and to the Corcoran as a sister art institution. We were encouraged to consider the fact that indeed we might suffer economic repercussions by having funds withdrawn, and we might also suffer some kind of ostracizing with the art museum community." Like the Corcoran, the WPA receives federal funds. In the end, though, sponsorship of the Mapplethorpe show got the board's go-ahead.

"We've been accused by some people of being opportunistic, which couldn't be farther from the truth. This caused us a lot of physical labor and a lot of quick fund raising, and it has certainly jeopardized us in light of what is happening with Congress. I wouldn't be at all surprised if we were to see the withdrawal of at least some federal funds."

Steeped in politics as it is, the controversy swirling around the National Endowment for the Arts has a component of political irony. Payne says that when the legislation for the endowment was first proposed, it was the conservative-minded members of Congress who brought up reservations. In part, they were resisting the accumulation of federal programs. And, "They didn't want a federal arts commissar. They didn't want freedom of expression interfered with by government bureaucrats." As a safeguard, the

"If you accept the premise of the Helms amendment that subsidized art should be unoffending, you have offended the justification for the NEA's role in the first place."

enacting legislation called for a process of peer review, leaving the decisions on funding exhibitions and individual artists largely in the hands of the art community.

The endowment's peer-review committees will "never be able to make judgments that are going to satisfy everybody all of the time," says art professor Stiles. She and Payne join in the chorus of criticism over the legal action—unsuccessful, as it turned out—waged by artist Richard Serra to prevent

removal of his "Tilted Arc." Serra had designed his sweeping steel wall for Federal Plaza in Manhattan. After protests about its aesthetic merit and physical obtrusiveness, the General Services Administration, which had commissioned the work in 1981, announced that it would have the 120-foot-long, 12-foot-high wall removed. "I would not prefer objects over human intercourse and experience," Stiles says. "If an object interferes so dramatically in the social life of the people who have to live with it, it deserves a public debate—even if the decision occasioned by that debate won't necessarily be the right decision." Payne points out that "Tilted Arc" was "a provocative, disturbing, angry piece. It was commissioned for a particularly unattractive public space, and it called attention to that while making it even more difficult to use as a public space than it was already. To enshrine the provocative, the angry, the problematic, the challenging in a permanent government-supported monument strikes me as a slightly weird thing to do."

What troubles Stiles and Payne about the "Tilted Arc" episode is the bureaucratic failure to gauge the public impact of what was thought to be—until the General Services Administration's about-face—Permanent art. The two Duke observers don't see much equiv-

HELMS VS. HANKS

Controversy over art subsidies traces back to the earliest days of the National Endowment for the Arts—as shown in this excerpt from *Nancy Hanks: An Intimate Portrait* by Michael Straight (Duke Press, 1988). The late Nancy Hanks '49 was chairman of the NEA from 1969 to 1977.

"Public Paid for 'Horny' Novel" was the title of a nationally syndicated column by John Lofton Jr. "If some dizzy dame or guy wants to write about her or his most intimate sexual feelings," he wrote, "why should you and I be stuck with the tab for these ravings from a restroom wall?" His simple solution was to abolish both Endowments [the NEA and the National Endowment for the Humanities], and he gained a hearing. Representative Bauman, author of the amendment that curbed the National Science Foundation, placed the column in the record. "It may be," he noted, "that NSF is not the only agency which should be the subject of closer scrutiny by Congress."

At that time, Senator Helms had not spoken. But a letter suggested that he was cranking up for the debate:

June 12, 1975

Dear Miss Hanks:

It is my understanding, based on numer-

ous news reports, that the National Endowment for the Arts donated \$5,000 of the taxpayers' money to a person named Erica Jong so that she could produce a reportedly filthy, obscene book entitled *Fear of Flying*.

I have not read the book, so I cannot personally vouch for the characterization of it. I assume that you have read it and that you either (1) deny that it is filthy and obscene, or (2) consider it a manifestation of "art" which the taxpayers should support.

If neither supposition is accurate, then I would inquire if you have considered requesting Erica Jong to refund the \$5,000.

In any event, would you be good enough to supply me with an explanation of the mentality in your agency which prompted the disbursement of funds for such a purpose—in the name of "art"?

Sincerely,
Jesse Helms

Short, snappy, and hard to answer. Nancy's reply was Endowment boilerplate:

Dear Senator Helms:

Thank you for your letter of June 12, 1975, in which you express concern over the awarding of an Endowment fellowship to Miss Erica Jong.

As you know, each year our Literature Program provides fellowships to poets, fiction writers, playwrights, and critics. These fellowships are not designed to fund specific works. They are intended to enable them to set aside time for writing, research, and travel.

... In the case of fellowships for creative writers, all applications are reviewed first by independent readers and then by the Literature Advisory Panel. This panel's recommendations are then brought before the National Council on the Arts. ... The Endowment awards grants on the recommendation of these two independent advisory bodies.

In applying for a fellowship for creative writers, Miss Jong submitted examples of previously published poetry. ... It was on the basis of this work that the fellowship was awarded to her. In this case, as in all fellowship awards, the Endowment exerts no control over the work the artist does after receiving a grant. The only review is in the selection process. It is the Endowment's position that excellence should be supported without restrictions, in order to prevent Federal assistance from becoming Federal control of the arts. ...

I appreciate your sharing with me your concern. If you have further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. I would be pleased to discuss this matter further with you, should you so desire.

Sincerely,
Nancy Hanks
Chairman

Senator Helms was not impressed by Nancy's arguments; nor would he subject himself to her charms:

Dear Miss Hanks:

Thank you for the July 2 letter bearing what purports to be your signature. I can-

alency with the Mapplethorpe and Serrano exhibitions. There, says Stiles, the juries "really picked tough, probing work that has occasioned us to examine ourselves and our society. And I have my hat off to those juries. That's not to say that controversy is the only way to stimulate discussion. But the discussion that these works of art has stimulated is absolutely pertinent to the questions that we have been debating over the last twenty years or so in this country."

Like Payne, Stiles believes support of—or resistance to—experimental art grows from an ideological commitment. "Ideology is informed by artistic sensibility and vice-versa; you can't separate the two. People on these juries are not making ideological decisions separate from their aesthetics. People who support Serrano probably aren't looking at Andrew Wyeth's 'Helga Series.'"

Historically, points out public policy pro-

fessor Charles Clotfelter '69, the U.S. government has supported the arts only indirectly, mainly through a system of tax deductions for charitable contributions and tax-free status for cultural institutions. That represents a substantial contrast with the European tradition, where central governments have taken on the role of arts patrons once assumed by kings and the nobility. With the birth of the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities in 1965, the arts were "brought explicitly into the political realm." The reason why government spends money on anything is to fill a void—to step in where the private market would otherwise fail to provide a necessary good or service, says Clotfelter. "With tennis balls or pizza, that's not a problem." The private sector is prepared to leap in as a supplier. "With mass mosquito-spraying, that is clearly a problem. Art presents a stickier situation with respect

to the public-good argument. Is it the case that without government support, our culture wouldn't continue on to the next generation? Maybe there's a good reason why it took almost 200 years to have direct government spending on the arts."

Law professor William Van Alstyne, a First Amendment expert, sees the NEA as appropriately an agency dedicated to supporting artwork and artists out of the mainstream. He draws an analogy to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, also set up under an act of Congress. "The last kind of thing I as a taxpayer, or I as a constitutional lawyer, would think appropriate for the CPB to sponsor would be the National Football League playoffs. These are pleasing to everyone and they handsomely pay for themselves. So what could be the conceivable justification for using tax dollars? The Public Broadcasting System is not structured to offend; but it is structured for alternative fare that cannot appeal to commercial media. When it's at the edges, PBS programming will have a limited appeal, and sometimes it will be an appeal quite against the grain of what most people would prefer to see. That's true for this controversy as well. If you accept the premise of the Helms amendment that sub-

Continued on page 42



not believe that you wrote it, or approved it.

In any case, I note that the concluding paragraph invites "further questions," if I have them. I have just one: Why did you not answer the questions raised in my letter of June 12?

I still desire to have your opinion on Miss Jong's book. If I cannot be given a response to that question, it is my intent to discuss the National Endowment for the Arts on the floor of the Senate and in any other public forum which may be appropriate.

Sincerely,
Jesse Helms

A concise and a threatening letter, Nancy's reply was repetitious:

Dear Senator Helms:
In response to your letter of July 10, 1975,

I was sorry to learn that you did not find my letter of July 2 to be satisfactorily responsive to the questions you had raised earlier. I thought the answers were implicit in my response.

To answer your questions of June 12:

One, I have not had the opportunity of reading *Fear of Flying*. In any event, I believe my personal evaluation of this novel would be irrelevant. In my recent letter, I pointed out that literature fellowship applicants are judged by outside literary experts on the basis of their past achievement.

Two, we have not considered requesting Miss Erica Jong to refund the \$5,000 grant. Even if we wished to, our General Counsel advises me that there would be no legal basis on which to do so. . . .

Three, we believe that the policies and procedures of this agency are sound. . . . In this connection, please let me quote from

a speech I delivered to the Associated Councils on the Arts. . . .

... the aggregate effect of grants to individual artists is almost impossible to quantify. . . . for an artist to create what society needs, he or she must be given the opportunity to try—which means the slim chance to succeed, or the more likely chance of falling short of the mark. That is the gamble of backing pure creativity.

... What about the artist who receives no-strings-attached support and creates a work that triggers controversy? Nurturing the broad range of the Nation's creativity is far more important than the few tempests that arise.

"I say that because of my conviction that the cornerstone of any culture is the nurtured talent of its creative artists."

In conclusion, I hope you find this letter to be helpful and informative.

Sincerely,
Nancy Hanks
Chairman

Senator Helms, needless to say, did not find the letter to be helpful or informative. What then was he to do? Dr. [James P.] McClelland had prepared a lengthy brief attacking the panel structure of the NSF. He was ready to prepare an even stronger brief on the Arts Endowment. But, he said, it would take him thirty days. Senator Helms looked at McClelland, who was his only legal assistant. He looked at the piles of raw legislation on his desk. He thought for a moment, then, "To hell with it!" he said.

CONFRONTING CLASSROOM CRISES

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

AN EDUCATIONAL IMPERATIVE:

REVIVING THE QUALITY OF TEACHING

The National Faculty of Humanities, Arts, and Sciences, a twenty-one-year-old, nonprofit agency, is doing something about the distressing state of American education—quietly, purposefully, effectively.

In Red Mesa, Arizona, the local school district was in a fix. The Navajo Indian reservation under its jurisdiction needed a dose of academic first-aid to bolster its flagging attendance rates and placate parents suspicious of new curricula. Elders at first resisted an integrated program of language, science, literature, history, and the arts because it included physics, at odds with the traditional tribal view of nature. A Navajo medicine man—and university physicist—worked within the community to illustrate alternate world views. Within a year, the program was in full swing, with lowered absenteeism rates and students eager to advance their studies.

The healer of the tribe's educational ills belongs to an organization called the National Faculty of Humanities, Arts, and Sciences. It's a twenty-one-year-old, nonprofit agency that acknowledges the distressing state of American education and is doing something about it. Not by issuing hundred-page documents, or designing a new-and-improved set of courses, or conducting mandatory week-end seminars for burned-out instructors. But quietly, purposefully, effectively.

"I'm really amazed sometimes that this thing works," says National Faculty president Benjamin Ladner Ph.D. '71. "Because it's an informal network, not a highly bureaucratized organization. We don't start with a set of plans or list of instructions to be followed. We start by saying, 'We want to revive the quality of teaching in this school.' And we work with teachers to determine how that can be done."

A compelling combination of academician and administrator, Ladner speaks passionately about his mission. As a former professor of philosophy and founder and former chairman of the department of religious studies at the University of North Carolina-Greensboro, Ladner peppers his speech with phrases like "fundamental human concerns" and "the seduction of one's spirit." During an interview at the National Faculty headquarters near Atlanta's Emory University, Ladner was intensely enthusiastic about the educational imperatives and possibilities facing the country.

His organization has worked in virtually every kind of setting, from inner-city public schools to small, private academies.



VOICES FROM THE CLASSROOM

Public school teachers are like lone soldiers on a battlefield, enemies all around. How absurd to think that a teacher's day ends at the sound of a bell! Can I manage another day beginning before daybreak, ending as I collapse in bed?

Sometimes I'm overwhelmed by the infinite decision-making that comes with this job. Maybe my decisions are judged to be insignificant by those engrossed in a high-tech, competitive environment. But a child's approach to life's challenges is in the making. That's significant, crucial.

I'm a very idealistic adult who still believes my life can make a real difference in the lives of others. I can't accept our modern "throw away" mentality; we need to return to a value system that's committed to ideals and fellow human beings. I tackle each day trying to change adolescent skills, ideas, and attitudes in hopes of creating a responsible citizen of the future.

Lack of caring and perseverance are my biggest enemies. The average adolescent gives up so easily. They can't bear to wrestle with an idea or an incongruity or an inconvenience; it must be conquered immediately. If they fail, they claim they don't care—never did, never will. We've created a generation that demands immediate gratification, that can't accept adult responsibility but seizes adult privileges, destroying the chances for the exhilaration of sincere accomplishment.

I cry a lot. It's for naught, but it hurts to observe and predict a future of shallow grasping for thrills and "things." I cry knowing so many don't care: Those in control of a child's life are often too busy to care, too intent on climbing the ladder of money and position, or incapable of caring.

Why have I remained a public school teacher? The picture is bleak, but there are rays of hope. You see them in children's eyes, hear them in their voices, feel them in their touch. Children, even adolescents, do want challenges: A "love for learning" is difficult to extinguish. They desperately want someone to listen to their ideas and evaluate them honestly. Children have forced me to continue my

learning and growth; days may be exhausting and frustrating but never boring.

Lots of teachers give up. So do lots of administrators, parents, and children themselves. Educational problems are extremely complex. Money won't answer the problem. Teachers need support from others who will do what's best, not easiest, for children. They need respect for their professional decisions; they need just rewards for their role in children's lives.

I know that I am not alone—many do share my concerns. But when you're in battle, you focus ahead.

Joan Marcelle Jones '77, M.Ed. '81

Jones was named outstanding science teacher of the year in North Carolina. She teaches at Concord Middle School in Kannapolis.



From the first day I entered the classroom I knew that this is what I should be doing. As true as it sounds, I have never found anything that comes close to the satisfaction of the daily interaction of minds and souls striving for knowledge.

Though I love my profession, I am not blind to its problems. We are one of the slowest professions to change. For some teachers change would not occur if you placed a bomb underneath their desk; however, the material I teach has undergone a vast change. Probably 50 percent of my curriculum is completely different from just ten years ago. Further, my methods change constantly as I hunt for new ways to excite (and incite) my students to learn.

Obviously, my profession must deal with the great attractors of our times—sex, drugs, and immediate gratifications of all kinds. The vast majority of young people really want to learn and to know everything, to be challenged by deep and encompassing ideas. My classroom has no one-hour boundaries and I very often present my students with challenges that

require extensive after-hours time on their part as well as mine. Not only do they rise to the challenge, they eagerly seek it out; and this occurs across the spectrum of ability. All of us, and especially the young, yearn for depth in our lives.

When I began teaching, the top salary earned by a teacher was slightly less than the beginning salary of most engineers—exactly the same conditions as today. I knew that I would have to do other work to support my family; and I have moonlighted continuously since the first day I taught. Those entering the profession should know that unless relative rise dramatically to other salaries, they will not be able to provide their own children with what they are helping to provide for the students they

teach—a college education.

We all know that the public wants the very best schools it can have, of course at the lowest possible price. Most of the "merit plans" now making the rounds seem to assume that quality education is something that comes out of a box. It's no mystery who the good and the bad teachers are in my school. No merit plan now being considered will be as precise as the perceptions of our students, their parents, and our colleagues. Simply put, there is no good way to measure a basically philosophical activity.

There have been many times when I have looked for other things to do, but I have always been drawn back to the classroom with an incredible force. As long as the ache to give my students the best possible education survives, I will call myself teacher.

David L.D. Green '65

Green teaches physics and computer science at Jordan High School in Durham. He received the Governor's Award in Mathematics and Science, and the Presidential Award in Mathematics and Science.

The need can be general (addressing apathy among teachers in a particular institution) to specific (shaping a writing program for junior high students in a given district). Because of the bloated, top-heavy hierarchy of school systems, Ladner says teachers are often the last ones asked about proposed changes in procedure, if they're asked at all.

"There's a totally wrongheaded conception of education in this country that shoves teachers and students into classrooms with a set curriculum," says Ladner. "Worse, we place them in these categories of limited expectations where some kids are talented and some are not. By doing that, we are condemning ourselves to mediocrity. We undercut the intuition of talented teachers and the potential of their students."

In its 1986 report, *A Nation Prepared: Teachers for the 21st Century*, the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy arrived at many of the same conclusions. The study asserted that the collegiality found in other occupations rarely occurs in schools: "Teachers work in an environment suffused with bureaucracy. Rules made by others govern their behavior at every turn. Perceptive researchers have told us for years that teachers are treated as if they have no expertise worth having."

Lewis M. Branscomb '45, a professor at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and a former vice president and chief scientist at IBM, chaired the Carnegie Forum task force. "Teachers in schools are thought of as the employees of principals," says Branscomb. "There's a greater likelihood that a project will work if it's initiated by a group of teachers."

At a time when American education is under fire, Ladner's organization is an example of the effectiveness of getting back to basics. By engaging directly with teachers, the National Faculty avoids the pitfalls of trying to please everyone in the highly regulated order within school systems. "In the last five or so years, educational reformers have been recommending the kind of approach that we've been using for the last twenty," says Ladner. That approach is one that combines a practical game plan with an idealistic philosophy. Namely, that the quality of education, and hence the future of the country, depends on high-caliber classroom instructors with the authority to shape and enrich their students' lives.

At the initial meetings with a National Faculty member, teachers identify a core group of twelve to fifteen of their colleagues to design a project plan. Most projects last at least two years, but the goal of all National Faculty projects is to set up a permanent framework within the schools to be continuous and self-directed. If, after that preliminary contact, both parties agree on the proposal's feasibility, the school district formally applies for development assistance and the planning begins. The interested parties then

resolve matters of funding and academic content and appoint a teacher as team leader.

National scholars from leading colleges and universities conduct on-site instruction throughout the course of the project. Professors from local institutions are also brought in to ensure continued collaboration among the elementary, secondary, and college levels.

"At the National Faculty we try to break down the barriers between schools and universities," says Ladner, who served as a National Faculty visiting professor before he was elected president in 1980. "Our society has structured collegiality out of education. But we believe that if you get people together who are like-minded and with similar purposes, something important will happen."

For Duke classical studies professor Peter Burian, that reciprocity was enlightening. Before taking on his first National Faculty assignment in El Paso, he had never worked with high school teachers. The experience made him reflect on the discontinuity between pre-college and college instruction. "It's not something I'd thought about," he says, "but universities separate themselves from schools and then complain about the preparation students have. There's something very odd about this. The number and quality of the students we get in classics depends on how good or poor their high school Latin teacher was. Universities, with their perceived status and feelings of superiority, have cut themselves off from schools. We need to undo that."

Although he had never heard of the National Faculty before he was contacted to teach a seminar on Greek history and literature, Burian says he's encountered a number of colleagues since who have also had stimulating experiences with the enterprise.

According to the Carnegie Forum's Branscomb, that gulf between secondary and post-secondary education is deeply ingrained in American society. "We think differently about secondary and post-secondary teachers: the amount of prestige we accord them, the expectations they have for themselves, how much control they have to run their classrooms." And while parents insist on rigorous university instruction, Branscomb says that requirement doesn't seem to apply to high schools. "Parents judge their son's or daughter's education on whether their kids seem to be having a satisfactory high school experience. And that tends to be measured by the hockey team, the marching band, or the school play—things that don't tell whether anyone's learning anything."

Several case studies serve as striking examples of the National Faculty's track record. In the economically depressed region of Batesville, Mississippi, for example, most high school freshmen were reading at a fourth-grade level. Teachers doubted their own proficiency and whether they could alter the

In most school systems' hierarchies, teachers are often the last ones asked about proposed changes, if they're asked at all.

bleak academic outlook. With guidance from the National Faculty, the district schools formed a language arts committee, won a place in the Mississippi Writing Project, planned a textbook on state literature, and arranged a symposium featuring well-known native writers Barry Hannah, James Seay, Margaret Walker, and Ellen Douglas. Amidst this flurry of intellectual partnership, teachers found that their enthusiasm carried over into the classroom and their students were performing better. Test scores rose dramatically.

In North Carolina, the National Faculty accepted the challenge to coordinate the drafting of a new, compulsory course in state history. Along with the North Carolina Humanities Council and the Department of Public Instruction, it brought in teams of anthropologists, political scientists, artists, poets, historians, folklorists, and writers to create an interdisciplinary syllabus. This mobilization of forces produced a textbook and accompanying instructional manual to supplement the existing text, as well as a teacher-written curriculum on North Carolina history that was eventually adopted statewide at the elementary level.

Through formal and informal evaluations by participants, school officials, and, occasionally, national research organizations, the National Faculty has built a solid reputation among educators. That accomplishment reflects in part its teachers-first philosophy. "There have been contexts where we are not the right people," says Ladner. "Sometimes people want to use us because of our prestige when they really have an unannounced agenda. So if we get a call from a superintendent who says, 'Let's work it out together and then we'll bring in the teachers,' we say no. The last thing teachers need is something else being forced on them."

To become a National Faculty representative, university and college professors must be nominated by a current member. After his or her resumé and recommendations are reviewed, the candidate is sent out on a trial basis, and based on critiques by the local teachers, is nominated (or not) to the National Faculty Board of Trustees for final approval.

Duke artist-in-residence Jane Desmond

has participated in three different projects for the National Faculty. At a two-week summer institute at Evergreen State College in Washington state this year, she was one of seven arts-related faculty presenting workshops and lectures on their disciplines. In the spring, the National Faculty will fly Desmond and her associates back to Evergreen for a follow-up session. "It's wonderful to teach adults who are so motivated," says Desmond. "They are very well-organized and articulate. This is not a traditional in-service training package; we're connecting them with their own interests in the arts. And that's both a great luxury and a great shock to them."

As in business, the bottom line is a continuing concern. In many instances, the school, its district, or the state will foot the bill. Sometimes, corporations or foundations are eager to support proposals and subsidize entire projects, as when the Mellon Foundation asked the National Faculty to initiate an urban schools program. Ever so often, a concerned parent writes a check for a portion of the price tag. Other times, there is little or no money for a project, and the National Faculty has to take on a fund-raising role. But Ladner stresses that budget restraints are usually surmountable.

"This is a very difficult thing to say in public about education, but money is usually not the problem for us. The fact is that we can afford what we value. We've gone into places you would not believe and they'll say, 'We have this problem but there's no money.' And by the time we're through planning and talking with them, they realize the seriousness of what we're doing and can find the money. I'm not being Pollyanna-ish about this, but there's enough money that can be redirected from dead-end exercises."

Ladner and his staff are used to overcoming skepticism from teachers and school boards. Executive associate Rob Baird '83 has been with the National Faculty for a year. Almost immediately, he scrapped his assumptions about the degree of teacher interaction. "It was a shock to me that teachers never talk to each other about ideas," says Baird. "Instead, they talk about what the superintendent is up to, or why the school board is fighting, or whether the principal is going to resign. So there is an initial disbelief that someone will take them seriously when they're not even being heard in their own systems."

The borough of Queens in New York illustrates the kind of complex situation the National Faculty encounters. An influx of immigrant children, often without any transcripts, was taxing the entire educational system. Some couldn't understand English, others had never learned basic math skills. Computers sat idle because teachers hadn't received adequate training in how to use

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A FLAIR FOR THE DRAMATIC

BY KATE WILSON

ROBERT L. HOBBS:

THE PLAY'S NOT THE ONLY THING

"Drama has a big concern with the artist and with the human being," says Duke Drama's acting coach. "Our craft is human behavior."

When students and journeymen imitate Robert L. Hobbs, they clutch their temples, punch the air, and leap about. Hobbs himself sits still. But he can tap a pencil once on the arm of his chair and deliver the impact of a punch. The power and energy that pushed his Hobbs Studio to success in New York City have set up shop on Duke's East Campus. There, Hobbs has plowed through institutional obstacles and led Duke students through personal reversals in what he calls "the major commitment of my life": teaching acting.

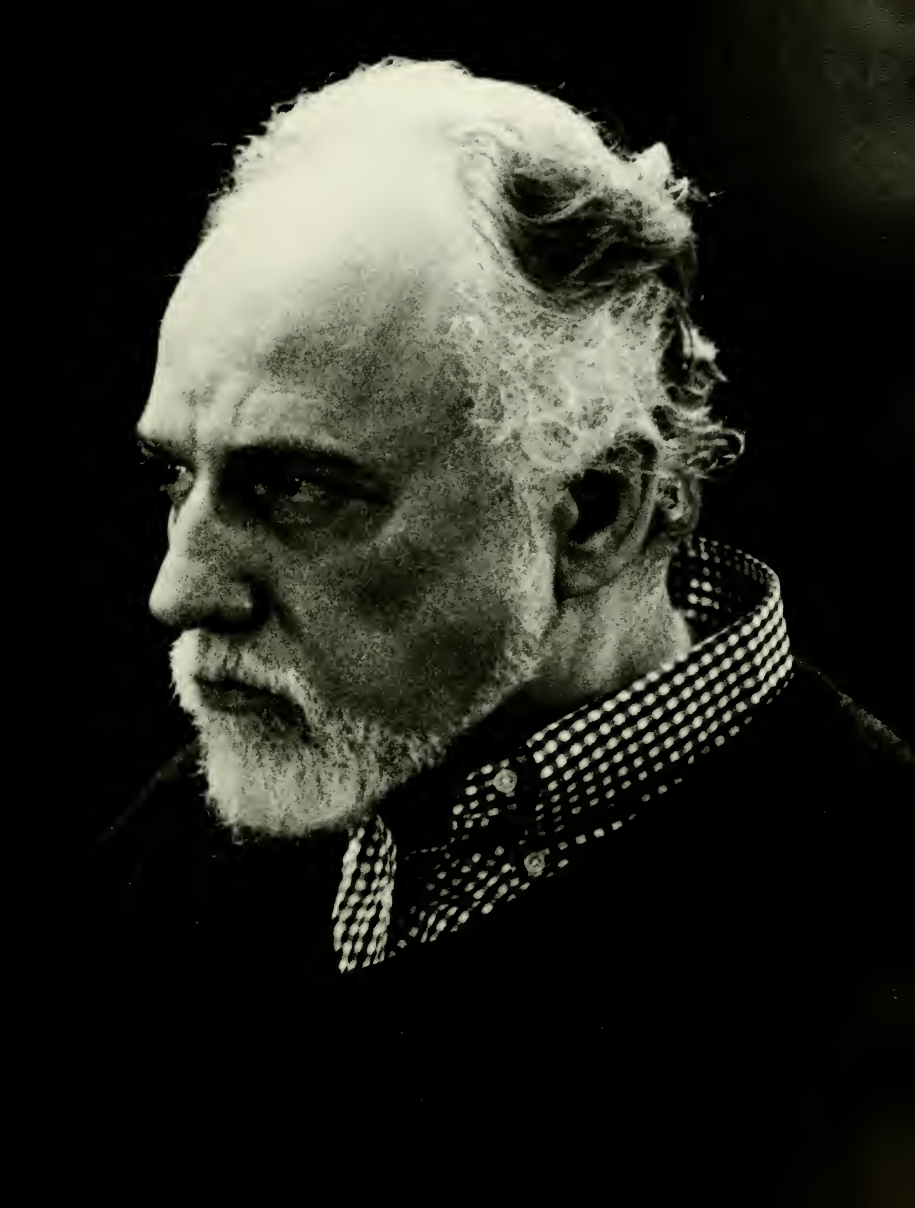
Hobbs brought a national reputation with him to Duke. He has been a professional actor since age five, and an acting coach for more than thirty years. Every one of his former students has gained employment in a profession notorious for its uncertain prospects: They have gone on to regional theater, to soap operas, and to Broadway. And even though he's only been at Duke for two years, his students are now employed in summer stock, as interns on soap opera productions, and as understudies for pre-Broadway openings at Duke.

The national auditions for student actors

in Louisville, Kentucky, accepted all twelve of Duke's applicants last year—an unheard-of record, since Louisville is the national clearinghouse for young actors who want professional summer stock employment, and it normally accepts only one or two applicants out of ten from schools like Juilliard and Carnegie-Mellon. Before those Louisville applicants met their new employers last summer, Duke Drama students had worked as interns on the local filming of an episode of television's *One Life to Live* and as understudies in the pre-Broadway run of Ellen Simon's *Moonlight and Valentino*.

Already, an entirely Duke production has made it to off-Broadway: *Hostages*, written by Duke Drama instructor Joseph L. Guindi, played last November with drama instructor Charles St. Clair and Hobbs-trained actors Jack Young (also an instructor at Duke) and Simon Billig '88. Hobbs has accomplished all this with students who, he says, have gotten into Duke by perfecting attitudes and techniques that incidentally squelch dramatic flair. He has also accomplished all this without classrooms.

Hobbs says that theater space at Duke is either antiquated or makeshift, or is shared



by extracurricular groups and "every little bus and truck. To do drama of any kind here—since Duke is fifty years behind in terms of philosophy and facilities—is, how shall I say, a challenge. I suspect that no chemistry lab at Duke has fifty-year-old equipment. The medical center isn't crammed into some basement . . ." Here Hobbs is interrupted by hysteria outside his office. An acting student has commandeered the alcove by his door to practice her monologues. "Yet we have no properly equipped classrooms, no studios, no teaching theaters," he continues.

In fact, drama teachers and students have learned to work together to keep the conditions merely inconvenient rather than dangerous. The lab theater in East Duke Building cannot be used much as a classroom because activity there causes the ceiling in the room below to crumble. The drama program does have limited access to the ballroom in the Union Building, but students are not allowed in for evening rehearsals; therefore, most vigorous or high-speed physical dramatic work must take place in the small, unpadding Branson Theater. This theater had to be temporarily vacated last fall so that its lighting fixtures, which were falling from the ceiling, could be re-installed.

Three different assessments of this situation cover a surprising amount of the same ground. Hobbs calls over the sobs from the actress outside: "The administration has been verbally very encouraging to Drama—they're trying to do whatever they can—but they've got years of neglect to make up for."

Trinity College Dean Richard White acknowledges Drama's predicament, but offers hope. "Because there has been no new construction of instructional space here since the Bryan Center, Drama, like the rest of us, has indeed had to 'make do' with what there is. Drama has our full support and we anticipate both the continued development of its programs and the improvement of the space available for instruction. Major efforts are under way to identify outside support that will enable us to develop totally new and appropriate facilities."

And Drama program Director David Ball responds to both Hobbs and White with: "Dr. Hobbs understates our classroom problem. But I have high hopes that we can rely on university assurances that the problem will be solved. Ask me again in six months."

Hobbs and the dozen other new drama instructors work around not only the available physical facilities, but also the general characteristics of their most important resource—Duke students. When Hobbs details the reversals that Duke students must go through upon walking into their first acting class, his frustration turns to sympathy. "Duke students don't risk," he explains. "To get to Duke in the first place, they have to have had long patterns of dutifully pleasing

"My style,"
Hobbs says, "is
a combination of
the supportive and
the personal, and
the insistent and
demanding."

their elders, never admitting to failure. To say, 'This isn't to please Bob Hobbs, this is to please myself—they haven't heard that very often. They tend to be more careful even than conservatory students, more aware of failure in front of people. They say, 'Oh, my God, what happens if I fail?' But fine actors strive for perfection and still fail every day in some way. It's hard for these high-SAT, straight-A students to reach for the moon but not always get there."

Then the sympathy turns to outrage and Hobbs' bushy, white eyebrows almost obscure his eyes. "And the Duke student work-week of no classes after noon on Thursday, parties every night! That's a different thing from what must prevail in any good college drama program in the country. There's got to be a certain amount of rigor for any art to thrive."

The rigor in the drama program is evident in both the sheer number of courses that drama majors must take and in the nature of the drama classes themselves. The work load is best explained by the letter the drama program sends to prospective drama majors: "If it's halfway through the semester and you're ecstatic because you've found time to do your laundry, you're a drama major."

As for what Hobbs demands of students, look in on seven minutes in his Acting I seminar: Hobbs stands in an aisle of the Branson Theater chewing his thumb and looking at his watch. No one looks at the black-clad, blond student who kneels in the shadows on the black stage. Hobbs' head jerks up. "Okay, come on back!" he calls. A beat. "Where's Jerry?" A dozen voices chorus, "Right there," and a dozen fingers point to the student. Hobbs scans the badly-lit stage, focuses on Jerry. "You were not up there just now!"

"Yes I was."

"You weren't!"

"Was!"

Hobbs shrugs. "It's that Chinese theater, 'If they're dressed in black, we don't see their theory. Quiet, everyone.'" The room hushes, and he stares at Jerry. "Go!"

Jerry huddles into his sweater and smooths the hair of an invisible corpse. His brother

has just been killed in a car race.

"Jimmy," the student murmurs. "Jimmy, talk to me. Please." He falters. "Um . . ."

Hobbs snaps, "Personal need."

The student freezes. "I need my friend to answer me."

"Yes! Yes!"

"He was in his room. He wouldn't come out."

"Yes. More. More!"

"He wouldn't come out. He wouldn't! I yelled . . ."

"LINE!"

"Jimmy! Talk to me! Please! Don't go!" The student looks out at the other students. "He was my brother. And now he's gotten killed."

"Jerry, personal image. What do you see?"

"I see grass . . ."

"Yes . . ."

". . . and names in stone, and my relatives . . ."

"LINE!"

The student wails, "And now he's gotten killed! It was fast enough for you? Did he put on a good show?"

"Personal image!"

"School . . . I cut my cheek open, and they laughed . . ."

"LINE!"

This time, the student does not wail. He snarls, "Was it fast enough for you! Did he put on a good show!" while rocking his brother's body. Hobbs shouts, "Personal need!" but the student, instead of answering, begins to cry. Hobbs pauses. "Jerry. What do you need now? Please." The other students shift in their chairs, glancing away from the weeping Jerry to Hobbs. Hobbs has said *please*?

These back-and-forth movements between what happens on stage and what happens inside the students allow them to tap into personal experiences to add realism to the lines they say. Of course, standing in a spotlight before twelve other students and entering a stream-of-consciousness revelation of what one's personal needs really are could be embarrassing. "I want ice cream. I want sex. I want my mom," was one student's warmup contribution. To overcome beginner's reluctance, the students must develop a close, unembarrassed rapport with each other and with the teacher.

"I don't think it takes a great deal of trust to walk into Physics 101," Hobbs says, "but working in Acting 101 takes a helluva lot." To help his students build this necessary trust, he uses not only his years of teaching experience but also his academic and professional background in counseling. Hobbs received classroom training and fieldwork experience during his two years of social work with the American Friends Service Committee, and says that unquestionably helped him "connect" with students. "I think because of my counseling experience, my students remark that I seem to get to know them faster than their other teachers. My relationship with them is something like the

personal relationship that develops between a major trainer and the athletes. I suppose it's possible to teach biology and not have concern with one's students as people, as human beings. But drama has a big concern with the artist and with the human being. Our craft is human behavior."

But the kind of human behavior that acting class encourages? These college students regress to playground behavior. Won't this sort of thing wreck the student for the afternoon zoology lab, or for any kind of normal social interaction? Hobbs jerks his head down, then up—an emphatic nod. "It's a precarious balance. If you're an actor, you get in touch with things that must be controlled before you can mix in society. I try to get my students to overcome barriers, to reach into areas they've blocked just to get through life. Some of the things you tell kids in order to help them grow up and be good citizens will damage and restrict the artists. But, of course, they can't act like uninhibited artists when they make decisions about employment. So disciplined acting demands that they put themselves on the line twice: They have to be mature, they have to know when to sign the contract and when not to, but at the same time, they must be playful children."

The different abilities Hobbs demands of his actors professionally are also what they need just to get through his class. In the same session in which one student has broken down and another has demanded ice cream, sex, and her mother, Hobbs drills everyone on basic business sense. "You're coming up before a director you auditioned for three years ago. Do you do the same one piece or a different one? You may choose to do the same one, so they remember you." He zeroes in on one student. "Chris. How do you know what you've done in audition three years ago? You keep it in the file-card system you've been starting. Can you even remember who you just auditioned for? They're from South Carolina? Well, what school? There's got to be a school down there somewhere!"

Hobbs' business sense may have come in part from formal training like the kind he gives his students, but it's a safe bet that he has acquired much of it from experience. He first appeared on stage at the age of five as a non-speaking sprite in a professional production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Directors in the Boston area, he recalls, always looked for talented children, and after his first small and silent appearance, his family's phone began ringing with offers of other parts for the young Hobbs. So Hobbs' mother took him from audition to audition and from show to show at regional theaters in the Boston area—what he now calls "the equivalent of off-Broadway in New York"—and, as he got older, to productions in New York theaters. He was not the first stage performer in his family; his grandparents had acted in Chautauqua pro-

FIGHTING WITH ACTORS



Feisty reflection: Young with equally skilled opponent

Duke Drama instructor Jack Young spent three weeks this summer doing his favorite thing—fighting. One of a small group of actors, dancers, athletes, and mimes certified by the Society of American Fight Directors as a teacher of stage combat, Young went to Las Vegas, Nevada, for his annual training session.

During the society's summer workshop, Young was assistant to Fight Master J.R. Beardsley, who is in charge of the *Conan the Barbarian* movie combat scenes.

"When you're fighting in a play, you want it to be a real battle. You want to amaze and wow the audience with your skill," Young says. "You have to be emotionally out there, because this is high drama, but you must be totally controlled, because you also want to be safe. We hear a lot of

horror stories about injuries sustained by people who weren't properly trained or prepared."

Because he acts, teaches stage combat to Duke students, and plans to direct the upcoming production of *Hamlet*, Young finds the training essential for him. "This is not a case of 'those who can't do, teach.' We have to demonstrate what it is we're teaching, so if we can't do it correctly and safely ourselves, it doesn't work."

Teachers certified by the society follow a set of rules and precautions. For example, if costuming permits, fencers will wear lightweight knee and shoulder pads and gloves for protection. Even the most innocuous blow, like a single slap, needs to be choreographed, Young says. "Some people think it's fine to just slap someone on the neck

instead of the face, but what they don't realize is that that's dangerous, too, if you don't know exactly how to do it."

Young, who came to Duke two years ago as part of acting teacher Robert Hobbs' Journeyman Program, teaches students unarmed combat and combat techniques using the rapier, dagger, broad sword, and his own personal favorite, the quarter staff made popular by Robin Hood's Little John. And while they're working on combat skills, Young makes sure students learn to make effective and varied "fight noises."

The best things about the summer fighting session, Young says, was that he had plenty of trained partners with whom to practice. At Duke, he generally has to make do by fighting with himself in the mirror.

ductions, turn-of-the-century traveling summer programs of lectures and entertainment. So Hobbs' relatives neither pushed him nor discouraged him about acting. They were "bemused and encouraging" even though being an actor meant that his life rapidly lost its resemblance to a normal childhood.

"Well, if by 'normal' you mean playing cops

and robbers, or baseball in some vacant lot, no, I didn't have a normal childhood," he says. "But if anyone had ever asked me, 'Would you rather be in a show or play in a sandpile?', I wouldn't have given the alternative a second thought. I didn't miss all the 'normal' stuff, because I had something I liked much better."

As a child and teenager, Hobbs mostly

played leads in "successful contemporary plays, nothing you've heard of now, like *Kiss and Tell* or *Junior Miss*." As he entered high school and summer stock employment, he grew into well-known roles usually given to much older actors. "When I was sixteen," he recounts, "I played Richard in [Eugene] O'Neill's *Ah, Wilderness!*, and George in [Thornton] Wilder's *Our Town* when I was seventeen. Those roles are usually played in commercial theater by actors who are twenty or twenty-two because of their depth and intensity."

But even though Hobbs had been heavily committed to theater from childhood on up, he also had to think about his academic record. While other high school students did their homework, Hobbs rehearsed and . . . did his homework. He worked science problems and read textbooks in between scenes at rehearsals, and studied for his college entrance exams during the run of one show. He had to be on stage most of the time, but whenever he went backstage, he picked up his books and listened for his next cue. Beginning in first grade, Hobbs worked under the load that many Duke students shoulder for the first time when they get involved with the drama program on top of their other studies. But if any student anywhere wants to act, it means extra work. "It's hard," Hobbs says simply. "You have to do a job once, do it right, get on with the next task. You don't have time to mess around."

After he graduated *magna cum laude* and Phi Beta Kappa from Bates College in 1950, Hobbs married actress Liza Benedict. (Their first year, like their current situation, was a commuter marriage; then, she finished her degree while he worked, and now she teaches English and writes poetry in Seattle while he is at Duke.) He found he needed money and time before he could pursue advanced training. So he got his first taste of his life-long love: teaching. "My first job was teaching theater to a bunch of high school kids who had dropped my predecessor out of a second-story window. I had just gotten through playing Creon in *Antigone*, and when I walked into that classroom I pretended I was that stern yet judicious authority figure all over again."

From this inauspicious beginning, his teaching career unfolded all through his doctoral work and subsequent theater employment. "When you're acting, you do the role but not the whole play. I got interested in directing, and later found that whenever I was teaching, it was far more satisfying to me than either acting or directing."

During and after his Ph.D. work, Hobbs crisscrossed the country, teaching and directing at top conservatories and theaters. He spent six years at Ohio University, four years at Boston University, five years at Hobbs Studio, twelve years at the University of

If it's halfway through the semester and you're ecstatic because you've found time to do your laundry, you're a drama major.

Washington, and many intermittent months at theater workshops and regional theaters. Since his arrival at Duke in September 1987, his participation in these intensive projects has increased. "Last year I had four guest directing/teaching positions. I spent five weeks at the North Carolina School of the Arts directing the Southeastern premiere of Ibsen's *Master Builder*, and I taught at the Denver Center Conservatory, the Conservatory at Chapel Hill, and the Alabama Shakespeare Conservatory. Five institutions invited me last year."

He directs and teaches at other institutions partly because of the needs his students have. "I must keep up with the profession or I'd be cheating the students. I have to go away sometimes to refresh myself and to bring back outside ideas. Duke students are terribly insulated."

Ah, yes. Duke students. Hobbs the teacher has come around again to one of his favorite subjects: the philosophy of teaching and training actors, especially as it applies to Duke students. Everywhere he's taught, he says, he's gotten a reputation as a stern teacher. "My style is a combination of the supportive and the personal, and the insistent and demanding. But I find I am not like most stern teachers at Duke. Students get to Duke, it's a large institution, many of their classes are large and somewhat impersonal. But in my classes, education must be mutual. In something as hands-on as drama, I try to get actors to see me not as an authority figure but as a colleague. If an acting teacher is only some sort of stern puritanical figure who shouts from on high, it's hard for students to develop as artists."

Hobbs-the-teacher is Hobbs-the-colleague even when he shouts at a student in class. "How long were you in Paris this summer? Did you write in your journal about the *Comedie Française*? You did? And you never shared that with me? You are a very selfish performer. So what if you wrote it in French? Of course I know French! I'm a Ph.D.; I know all sorts of useless stuff!"

Hobbs is also willing to diverge from the class outline to offer beneficial hints and

advice, when two students are panting too hard from moving stage furniture to be able to speak. Hobbs nods and calls to the rest of the class, "Remember this for your fight scenes in Shakespeare. Your breath control has to be really, really good because it's hard to speak blank verse and fight at the same time."

And when he asks a student why she attends other people's auditions and she shoots back, "To steal their material," he smiles. "I'm encouraged to see this dog-eat-dog attitude. The hell with the ensemble and friendship, let's get the part." But when the student giggles and pretends to sink her teeth into the jugular vein of the student beside her, Hobbs snaps them back to attention again. "Stanislavski used to remark, 'Other things being equal, the most success goes to the actor who prepares.' I'm very curious to know how many of you would have done this latest assignment absolutely on your own hook by this time?"

The question of why Robert Hobbs has a national reputation and a long string of satisfied students like Kyle MacLachlan (star of *Dune* and *Blue Velvet*) and Richard Dean Anderson (star of TV's *McGyver*) has two answers. One answer is direct, the kind that can be delivered in an office during an interview. "Why am I better? Well, that's the question one always asks oneself, isn't it? I think it's because of the vast amount of care and concern I have for individual actors. I don't see a class of sixteen students; I see sixteen individuals."

But the other answer to the question of why he is a successful teacher is indirect, and appears best in his classroom behavior. He sits with the students and everyone faces the acting area; what's important in class is not Hobbs but the students' own theater work. And everything Hobbs says is directed toward leading students to unearth their own abilities. To Jerry, who has resumed his seat and serenely blown his nose after the scene with his dead brother, Hobbs says, "I assume that because you have this kind of talent, you have gone to Jack [Young, another instructor] and begged him to do a special project with you."

Then Hobbs scans the entire class, raises his voice, and taps his pencil twice on the arm of his chair. "I want to see you do this on a stage, in front of an audience. I don't just want to see this in a class. I'll feel cheated if I don't see every one of you someday for two and a half hours doing this kind of stuff. Do this seriously. Do this so that . . ." Hobbs actually pauses for a moment to find the right words. ". . . so that life is created." He urges them out of his classroom and toward a life's work. "Do this so that it's no longer an academic exercise." ■

Wilson, a graduate student in English, is working on her doctorate.

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

BIRTH OF A CLASSIC

When the Duke Club of Atlanta took to the links for a golf benefit in June, their success was not measured only on the greens. The event, held at Country Club of the South, raised more than \$92,500 for the Joseph and Kathleen Bryan Alzheimer's Disease Research Center at Duke. More than 350 alumni, friends, and sponsors participated.

"We hope to make the Golf Classic and Benefit Dinner an annual event for our alumni association to raise money for research," says benefit chairman and club president James E. Love III '79. "Research into this disease, which currently affects over 3 million Americans and ultimately could affect as many as one out of three families, is significantly underfunded, relative to other major diseases."

The golf classic was hosted by former PGA Tour player Mike Souchak '52, who conducted a clinic before tee-off for golfers and played a hole with each foursome. The Center's research director, Dr. Allen Roses, was the guest speaker at the benefit dinner held at the Westin Lenox Hotel in Buckhead. He recapped the steps Duke has taken in providing a national leadership role in the search for a cure for Alzheimer's disease and summarized his ground-breaking research into its causes.

Proceeds in excess of \$92,500 were raised through contributions from Atlanta area corporate sponsors, patrons, Duke alumni, and friends. Major corporate sponsors included BellSouth, Coca-Cola, C&S, Equifax, GE Capital, J.B. Fuqua Foundation, National Data Corporation, Post Properties, Price Waterhouse, Printpack, and Robinson-Humphrey.

Committee chairs and members included Stanley G. Brading Jr. '74, Mark Burden '79, James G. Dalton Jr. '80, Betty Feezor '76, Mark Feidler '78, Nancy Jordan Ham '82, Jack Kearny J.D.M.B.A. '51, Brian Lanahan '80, Keith Love '83, Bill Love '84, and Charles Ogburn '77. Other alumni involved in the planning were James G. Dalton Sr. '47 and Gay McLawhorn Love '51.



BETTY FEEZOR '76



In the fore front: Atlanta club president Jim Love '79 tees off for the start of the golf classic; Mike Souchak '52 conducts preliminary clinic

"Our first-year success was due to the efforts of many individuals and corporations in Atlanta who recognize the need for this research," says club president Love, "and we hope to involve many more next year."

SIX FOR SERVICE

Five alumni and a Methodist bishop have been elected to Duke's thirty-seven member board of trustees. They are:

- Samuel Henry Barnes Ph.D. '57, James O. Murfin Professor of Political Science at

the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where he is also program director for the Center for Political Studies. Barnes earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from Tulane University and completed postgraduate work at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Politiques in Paris. He is married to Ann Bovina Barnes A.M. '55 and has a son, Michael A. Barnes '82.

- Carlton P. Minnick Jr., resident bishop for the North Carolina Conference of the United Methodist Church. Minnick is a graduate of Lynchburg College and earned his bachelor of divinity and master of theology degrees from Union Theological Seminary in Richmond. Before being elected to the episcopacy in 1980, he was pastor for twenty-nine years in the Virginia Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church. He is president of the United Methodist Committee on Relief, an agency with work in more than eighty countries, and was principal author and project coordinator for the document "In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace."

- Wilhelmina M. Reuben-Cooke '67, an associate professor of law at Syracuse University College of Law. At Duke Reuben-Cooke was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and May Queen. She attended Harvard University on a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship and later earned her law degree from the University of Michigan. She practiced law in Washington, D.C., for many years before joining the Syracuse faculty, where she teaches primarily in the area of telecommunications law and policy. She is a member of the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association of Black Women Attorneys.

- A. Morris Williams '62, M.A.T. '63, a partner with Miller, Anderson & Sherrerd, an investment firm in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania. A long-time Duke supporter, Williams is past chairman of the Divinity School's board of visitors and a current member of the executive committee for The Campaign for Duke. He is married to Ruth Whitmore Williams '63, and they have two daughters, Susan R. Williams '85 and E. Joanne Williams '87.

- Robert L. Heidrick '63, co-founder of The Heidrick Partners Inc., a Chicago-based firm specializing in nationwide searches for senior level executives and directors. Heidrick

earned his M.B.A. from the University of Chicago's business school. A past president of Duke's Chicagoland Alumni Association, he has been a member of Duke's alumni association board since 1981 and is its immediate past president, a position that qualifies him to serve a one-year term as a Duke trustee.

• Margaret M. Nelson '89, who works for New York's city government through the New York Urban Fellows Program. Nelson majored in history and received departmental honors and a certificate in women's studies. She was also an Associated Students of Duke University (ASDU) representative, a residential adviser, a member of the President's Honor Council and Duke's Child Care Task Force, and chair of the Women's Center Advisory Board.

Nelson will serve a three-year term. Barnes, Minnick, Reuben-Cooke, and Williams were elected to six-year terms as Duke trustees.

DUKE INVADES CHARLESTON

On a hot June weekend in Charleston, South Carolina, this summer, a group of Duke travelers and their guests took in an eclectic mix of entertainment and sights during the annual Spoleto Festival. In the historic city where the first shot of the Civil War was fired, visitors toured antebellum houses, took a harbor cruise, attended festival performances, and combed the open-air shops for bargains.

Although most of the travel program participants live in the South, a few journeyed from as far away as Connecticut and Pennsylvania. After checking in to the pink stucco Meeting Street Inn, more than two dozen vacationers met in the hotel lobby for a short



Charleston's charm: home to Spoleto USA



Charleston sunset cruise aboard the yacht *Mariah*: left to right, Clyde Harris, Kitty Kiker Harris '35, Eleanor Inge, Ruth Moulton Quackenbush '44, Lou Jones, Ann Burke, Helen Parker Smith '35, Lucille Giles A.M. '35, and Edwin L. Jones B.S.C.E. '48

drive to a private home (circa 1800) for a buffet supper and cocktails before heading to the Gaillard Auditorium for a performance by the Boston Ballet.

Saturday morning began with a slide show and lecture at the Historic Charleston Foundation's Preservation Center. The presentation, "History and Houses," was befitting background for what followed—a two-hour walking tour of the historic district. Founded in 1670, Charleston now looks to tourism as its major industry. Even though its residents are gracious and hospitable to out-of-town travelers, native Charlestonians maintain a fierce pride and loyalty in their city's preservation. For example, any external changes to historic-district houses, including a basic paint job, must first receive official approval.

Guides licensed by the city led groups of nine and ten people on a thorough but not-too-strenuous excursion around town. The tour concluded with a visit to the Edmonston-Alston House, built in 1828 on the Battery, overlooking the harbor where the Ashley and Cooper rivers meet. Handed down through several generations, the house is still decorated in the Greek Revival style that was popular in the mid-nineteenth century.

The history lesson didn't stop with lunch. In the welcome cool of The Long Room on Unity Alley, the Duke group ate a poached salmon lunch in the 1778 national landmark where George Washington was wined and dined during his Southern tour. (After the sumptuous meal for Washington, sixteen toasts were drunk, followed by a weapons display by the Charleston Battalion of Artillery. The Duke program was more sedate.)

In 1976, Gian Carlo Menotti selected Charleston as the American home for the annual Spoleto festival, which originated in Italy. Menotti continues to serve as artistic

director, and this year's festival featured his staging of Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro*. When tickets went on sale for the opera, all seven performances sold out in two days, and the Duke program was one of dozens that failed to gain admission to the show.

At the last minute, a handful of people were able to get standing-room-only seats, but the others used their refunded ticket money to explore other options. Several dance devotees saw the critically acclaimed Bill T. Jones/Arnie Zane & Co. presentation, and a few drama buffs took in Lee Blessing's play *Eleemosynary*, starring Academy Award-winning actress Eileen Heckart and Tony-winner Joanna Gleason.

Sunday's eye-opener was the popular chamber music series concert which was held at the Dock Street Theater, the first building in America designed solely for theatrical use. After a brunch at the Mills House, participants broke away to visit art galleries, look at antiques and boutiques on King Street, and catch naps before the evening's cocktail party cruise aboard the Citadel's private yacht, *The Mariah*. During the voyage, passengers spotted several dolphins, whose fins surfaced and disappeared a short distance from the boat.

The disappointment of the *Figaro* tickets notwithstanding, the Duke travel group declared the Charleston sojourn a success. Helen Parker Smith '35 and her husband Clarence Smith '40 said they left feeling "totally nourished and enriched," and Charles Muscheck '46, B.S.C.E. '47 summed up the experience as "a busy, fun-packed few days." Several participants said the best part of the trip was getting to know other group members as the weekend progressed. Four of the women on the trip discovered they had all attended (at different times) the same sum-

mer camp in Virginia.

"Although we don't offer the Duke in Charleston program every year, it is always a popular trip," says Barbara DeLapp Booth '54, director of Duke's travel program. "Given the charm of the city, the diversity of Spoleto, and the manageable size of the group, it's a can't-miss opportunity for a delightful and varied experience."

GOING FOR THE GOALS

As the new president of the Duke Alumni Association, W. Barker French '63 has some ideas about how to make an impressive program even better. "The success of the DAA, and the strong leadership we've had in the past, certainly make my job easier," says French. But he says he believes the DAA must reach out to a larger segment of Duke's 78,500 alumni.



French: DAA president

French is director of personal financial services for Price Waterhouse in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he lives with his wife, Cavett Hamilton French '62, and their two daughters. President of Chicago's alumni club from 1973 to 1976, French joined the DAA board in 1986. As president-elect last year, French chaired the finance committee. He succeeds Robert L. Heidrick '63, who becomes the first past-president of the DAA to have voting privileges on the university's board of trustees. French will be an *ex officio* member of the board of trustees while carrying out his DAA duties.

"We have three major objectives for the 1989-1990 year: to increase the number of alumni who participate in alumni programs, to increase the number of dues-paying alumni, and to increase alumni support of university goals," says French. To help meet those objectives, French recommends that the DAA look for services that would be attractive to a broad number of alumni, such as the Duke credit card; build a clearer national image; establish a closer relationship with students and young alumni; and play a more active role within the university community.

French says he would also like to see more alumni involved with the DAA at all levels. "There's plenty of room within the organization for people who want to participate. We constantly are looking for alumni who want to be active in local clubs, Alumni Admissions Advisory work, or in planning class

reunions." At the board level, he adds, "It's been a great deal of fun to work with consistently high-quality people."

Lee Clark Johns '64, a writing consultant in Tulsa, Oklahoma, has been named president-elect for 1990-91. President of the Duke Club of Tulsa from 1985-1987, Johns most recently chaired the reunions committee for 1988-89. Her nomination was approved by the DAA board of directors during its annual meeting in June. At that meeting, Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee chair Edward M. Hanson Jr. '73, J.D. '77, A.M. '77 reported a 44 percent acceptance rate for alumni children applying to Duke, twice the rate of the total applicant pool.

Clubs committee chair Stanley G. Brading Jr. '74 described a service provided by GRADS—the record-keeping arm of Duke's alumni and development offices—that identifies new Duke residents in areas with active clubs programs. Brading said club officers are encouraged to welcome these alumni and invite them to participate in club activities. He also reported that approximately eighty well-known former Duke athletes have been asked to take a more active role in club programs.

The DAA executive committee recommended a resolution that would include alumni in the university bylaws. Currently, the bylaws only mention Duke students,

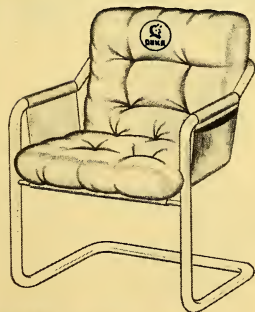
faculty, and administration. The proposal will be submitted to the administration and board of trustees for consideration.

In other board business, the nominating committee named, and the board approved, the following members to the DAA: William C. Deans '56 of Wilmington, Delaware; John E. Featherston Jr. '83 of Raleigh; Ruth Ross Harris '78, M.B.A. '80 of Chicago; James R. Ladd '64 of Seattle; Philip Lader '66 of Hilton Head, South Carolina; and Alice Matheson Stanback '53 of Salisbury, North Carolina.

Sydney Nathans, Duke associate professor of history, will continue as the faculty member representative, and at-large members of the executive committee will be Edward P. Berger '58, A.M. '59 of Boston; Stanley G. Brading Jr. '74 of Atlanta; C. William Crain '63 of Shawnee Mission, Missouri; J. Porter Durham Jr. '82, J.D. '85 of Baltimore; Edward C. Hanson Jr. '73, A.M. '77, J.D. '77 of Washington, D.C.; James R. Ladd '64 of Seattle; and Judy Freyermuth Rex '61 of Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida.

New or reappointed committee chairs are: Hanson, AAAC; Rex, awards; Brading, clubs; Risher, communications; Ladd, dues and services; Johns, finance; Crain, marketing; Heidrick, nominating; and Durham, reunions.

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SHIP TO SHORE

Before he could spell his own name, Frank O. Braynard '39 could write *Leviathan*, the name of a luxury ocean liner bought from Germany after World War I. As curator of the American Merchant Marine Museum and a leading maritime historian, Braynard has seen hundreds of ships in his day. But he still considers *the Leviathan* "the world's greatest ship."



Braynard still lives in Sea Cliff, Long Island, where, as a child, his interest in boats began. Ships built too late to be used in World War I were bought by ferry companies for breakwaters. On ferry rides around the Long Island sound, Braynard got an up-close look at the



Leviathan love affair: Braynard's minor work, inset, and major masterpiece, above

major crafts. And when relatives would travel by ship, the young Braynard was always there to see them off.

By the time he got to Duke, Braynard found his nautical bent intensifying. Although there weren't any classes devoted exclusively to shipping, Braynard always found a way to steer the topic back to the sea. A writing assignment about fascism became an examination of shipping under fascist rule. For his senior honors thesis, Braynard wrote on the history of the American merchant marine, and made fifty sketches to illustrate his text.

A master's degree from Columbia followed, but Braynard flunked his doctorate oral exam twice because "I knew nothing but ships." He went to work for the American Merchant Marine Institute and wrote articles for newspapers and magazines. Soon, he was publishing books—accompanied by his sketches—on ocean-going vessels, including a six-volume series on the venerable *Leviathan*; *Lives of the*

Liners, about ships sunk during World War II; and a biography of naval architect Frederick Gibbs.

In 1976 Braynard helped establish the South Street Seaport Museum in New York City, and several years later took on the same challenge for the American Merchant Marine Museum in Kings Point, New York. Braynard has organized both Operation Sails, when the tall ships sailed into New York Harbor, in 1964 and 1976, and is already working on a similar event for 1992. He still sketches, writes, and adds to his collection of ship items.

This summer Braynard had to turn down an opportunity to take a fifty-five-day cruise around South America because of two important museum events. The thought of being landlocked obviously distressed him, even though the trip was to take place on a standard cruise ship and not some historic liner. "I've sailed a couple of hundred ships and been on about 500 others," he says. "I love them all!"

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

30s & 40s

Marcus E. Hobbs '32, A.M. '34, Ph.D. '36 received the first award honoring service to the N.C. section of the American Chemical Society, and now the award bears his name. He is the former chairman of Duke's chemistry department, dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences, dean of the university, vice provost, and provost.

G. Lee George '34 was named Man of the Year by the Lenoir-Rhyne College Business Council in January. He is co-founder and chairman of Merchants Distrib-

utors, Inc., a southeastern wholesale grocery operator based in Hickory, N.C.

Angie Loyless M.Ed. '35 taught at schools in Gramling, S.C., Hickory Tavern in Laurens County, S.C., and for nearly 23 years at Sullins Junior College in Bristol, Va. She is retired and living in Greenville, S.C.

Marvin H. Pope '38, A.M. '39 was honored for his distinguished career by Yale Divinity School, which established in his name an endowed fund to provide income for a scholarship and for an award for outstanding achievement in biblical Hebrew. A retired assistant professor of Hebrew at Yale, he has lectured at universities in the U.S., Canada, Europe, Japan, and Australia. He and his wife, Ingrid, live in Greenville, Conn.

Lawrence E. Blanchard Jr. '42, former vice chairman and chief financial officer of Ethyl Corp., was honored with the naming of the annual Ethyl Corp.-Lawrence E. Blanchard Summer Fellowship, created by Ethyl as part of Duke's Chemistry for Executives Endowment Fund.

Werner C. Brown '42, former president and chairman of Hercules Inc. and a Duke trustee emeritus, has been recognized with the naming of the annual Hercules-Werner C. Brown Summer Fellowship, created by Hercules as part of Duke's Chemistry for Executives Endowment Fund.

Robert L. Imler Jr. '42 represented Duke at the inauguration of the president of Oklahoma State University in April.

John P. McGovern '43, B.S.M. '45, M.D. '45 was awarded the Surgeon General's Medal by Dr. C. Everett Koop, U.S. Surgeon General, in April for his work in the field of alcoholism and drug abuse. He is the founder of the McGovern Alcohol Clinic in Houston, Texas, and president of the John P. McGovern Foundation and the McGovern Fund for the Behavioral Sciences.

Henry R. Nolte Jr. '47 retired as vice president and general manager of the Ford Motor Co. to join the Detroit law firm Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone as senior partner and chairman.

William E. Thunberg Sr. '48, who retired last year as vice president for operations of Carlyle & Co. Jewelers, was the runner-up nominee for the National Jeweler Retailer Hall of Fame. He and his wife, Charlotte, live in Goldsboro, N.C.

50s

Grace Taylor Hodges '50 is executive director of the Central Carolina Community College Foundation, which organizes financial support for the college's three campuses in Lee, Chatham, and Hartnett counties. She is also general chair of the 1988-89 Lee County United Fund campaign. She and her husband, Bill, who is editor of *The Sanford Herald*, have two daughters.

Louise Tennent Smith '50 is food editor and society columnist for the Columbus, Ga., *Ledger-*

Inquirer, a Knight-Ridder paper. She lives in the historic district of Columbus in a 100-year-old Victorian house.

Robert E. Fishell B.S.M.E. '51, principal staff physicist at Johns Hopkins University's applied physics laboratory, was elected to the National Academy of Engineering, one of the highest professional distinctions accorded an engineer. He holds 44 U.S. patents and approximately 20 foreign patents issued for biomedical devices.

E. Denby Brandon Jr. A.M. '52 was elected chairman of the board of Denby Brandon Organizations, Inc., a 36-year-old Memphis, Tenn., financial services corporation. He is also vice chairman of the International Board of Standards and Practices of Certified Financial Planners.

Preston H. Leake A.M. '53, Ph.D. '54, who was director of research and development at the American Tobacco Co.'s Chester, Va., branch, was promoted to vice president, research, for the Reidsville, N.C., branch. He and his wife, Ann, have two sons.

Forrest Nelson B.S.C.E. '53 was elected to the board of directors of Metric Constructors, Inc., a subsidiary of Jones Group, Inc., of Charlotte, N.C. He is vice president and manager of the Metric heavy division.

Elizabeth Brooks Reid '53, a Duke trustee, is a career counselor and the academic adviser in continuing education at the State University of New York at Purchase. She and her husband, Whitelaw, live in Bedford Hills, N.Y.

Eldora Haworth Terrell M.D. '53 was named N.C. Mother of the Year, about the same time she was becoming a grandmother for the third time. The High Point, N.C., physician practices internal medicine with her husband, **T. Eugene Terrell** M.D. '53, and her brother, **Chester C. Haworth** M.D. '65, as part of Quaker Medical and Neurological Group, Inc. She was the first woman to be chief of staff at High Point Regional Hospital, directs the Guilford County Outpatient Clinic, and is medical director of The Evergreens Nursing Home. Her mother was N.C. Mother of the Year in 1965.

Nancy Jo Fox '54, who earned her master's in American folk art from New York University, created and coordinated the illustrated lecture series "Living Legends," a tribute to professionals in the home furnishings and interior design industries, at the New York School of Interior Design. She was included in *The Gold Book*, published annually in Japanese, Arabic, Italian, and English. She appeared in the section honoring significant contributors in diverse fields, included with Joseph Papp, Michael de Santis, and Princess Caroline of Monaco.

David Schimmel '55, a lawyer and education professor at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, is co-author of *Parents, Schools and the Law*. His book was selected by the *American School Board Journal* as "one of the eight must books for 1988."

Rayburn S. Moore Ph.D. '56 is the editor of a new book from LSU Press, *Selected Letters of Henry James to Edmund Gosse, 1882-1915*.

Arthur G. Raynes '56 is chancellor-elect of the Philadelphia Bar Association and will become chancellor in 1990. He and his wife, Diane, have three children.

Betty Byers Sims '56 received the 1989 Laurier University (Ontario) Outstanding Business Leader Award in January. She is president and general manager of Chicopee Manufacturing Limited in Kitchener, Ontario. She and her husband, Peter, live in Kitchener-Waterloo and have five children and two grandchildren.

Edward H. Smith '56, M.D. '60 represented Duke at the inauguration of the president of the Medical Col-

lege of Education in May. He lives in Augusta, Ga.

Phillip K. Sotel '57, J.D. '62 represented Duke at the inauguration of the president of Harvey Mudd College in April. He lives in Pasadena, Calif.

Elizabeth Hanford Dole '58 was unanimously recommended by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee and later confirmed as U.S. Secretary of Labor. She and her husband, Republican Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas, live in Washington, D.C.

Mary English Johnson '59 is manager, public relations, for music and special projects at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C.

60s

C. Garland Young M.Div. '60, superintendent of the Gastonia, N.C., district in the Western N.C. Conference of the United Methodist Church, was

awarded an honorary degree by High Point College during convocation in August.

Fred D. Chappell '61, A.M. '64 was named Burlington Industries Professor at UNC-Greensboro. He joined the faculty in 1964 and is the author of five novels, a book of short stories, and 11 volumes of poetry, including his latest, *First and Last Words* from LSU Press.

Brenda La Grange Johnson '61, A.M. '65 represented Duke at the inauguration of the president of Brown University in April 1988. She lives in New York and is a member of Duke's alumni association board of directors.

James L. Vincent B.S.M.E. '61 is chairman and chief executive officer of Biogen, a biotechnology firm in Cambridge, Mass. In 1988 he was selected the silver honoree in the *Wall Street Transcript* CEO Awards in the biotechnology division.

Leland Hendry Williams Ph.D. '61 is the associate director of research for strategic planning at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Cornelia, have a son and a granddaughter

THE WRIGHT WAY

When Larry Jakus '75 was growing up in Oak Park, Illinois, he used to play in a classmate's house designed by the town's patron saint, architect Frank Lloyd Wright. At the time, Jakus wasn't impressed by the angular, organic dwelling.

But the influence of the architectural giant stayed with Jakus. As an undergraduate, he wrote a paper on Wright apprentice Alden Dow, who planned Duke's President's House near Highway 751. After graduation from business school at Northwestern, Jakus worked in Sears' real estate department in Chicago. For fun, he decided to become a docent at the Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio Foundation in Oak Park, about ten miles from Jakus' Chicago residence.

After completing the eight-session, all-day Saturday training program, Jakus began conducting tours and became something of a Wright fan. He found that the architect's personal life was as sensational as his structures. "Wright is usually packaged in a very non-controversial way," says Jakus. "And yet while he was alive, he was very public about

his shenanigans. If there had been a *National Enquirer* in the Twenties and Thirties, Wright would have been on the cover regularly. And he would have cultivated that image."

At a 1981 tour guide party, Jakus debuted two songs he had written about some of Wright's accomplishments and exploits. They were so well-received that Jakus assembled several Chicago musicians to cut a tape of nine

songs. The Wright Street Band's *Prairie House* includes "Reggae Wright" and the country rap song "The Death of Frank Lloyd Wright." Lyrics reveal Wright's philandering and ostentatious dress, as well as his better-known prairie house and overhanging eaves. The tape has received media attention from the *Chicago Tribune*, *The New York Times*, and *National Public Radio*.

Jakus doesn't work at Sears anymore, and even gave up his docent duties to launch Wright On, a one-man operation to produce and market the cassette. But he occasionally heads back to Oak Park to hear new docents sing along to the twelve-verse magnum opus, "The Life of Frank Lloyd Wright," on graduation day, a tradition since 1982.



SHAPING SCIENCE



Tenney: guiding technology's future through economic and corporate development

Biototechnology, which uses living organisms to make new or better products, is a relatively recent entry into the field of applied science. In North Carolina, the future of biotechnology is taking shape under the guidance of Juliann Tenney J.D. '79, director of the economic and corporate development division of the state's Biotechnology Center.

"The last frontier is at the end of our microscopes," says Tenney, who works with the scientists, investors, and lawyers involved in the expanding enterprise. Her day may start with a chamber of commerce meeting to plan small-business incubators and end twelve hours later when she greets an out-of-town investor at the airport.

And because the center is only five years old, Tenney acts as troubleshooter in unusual situations that inevitably arise. To avoid copyright infringement, for example, Tenney advises small-start-up companies to notarize their laboratory records weekly. "It's a basic

idea, but most young companies don't start thinking about protecting their discovery until they are at the "Eureka" stage," she says.

The North Carolina Biotechnology Center is a nonprofit, state-funded agency. It offers loan proposal reviews, acts as a liaison between university and business ventures, and serves as an educational clearinghouse. Besides having a computerized, worldwide database of scientific advancements, the center sponsors intensive two-week summer workshops for high-school science teachers to help them infuse their students with a sense of scientific revelation.

"One reason I think kids get bored is that there are too many lectures," says Tenney. "Everyone loves field trips, and what we're doing is bringing the field-trip experience into the class and having students be part of a discovery. Imagine your kid coming home and saying, 'I spliced a gene today!'"

Another way Tenney's office is bringing burgeoning firms to fruition is by encourag-

ing "sibling" relationships. By joining forces, fledgling companies can share research and avoid making similar mistakes. They can also approach large pharmaceutical companies such as Glaxo or Burroughs-Wellcome with attractive deals involving two or three products.

Biotechnology has forced Tenney and others in the field to examine the ethical concerns of manipulating living things. What posture should governments and public agencies take, for example, to control products resulting from research in industry and universities?

"I look at the question from the perspective of an attorney and consider the liability issues," says Tenney. "One of my concerns is animal-welfare issues. Revlon decided to end cosmetics testing because we've developed computer models and because they had a lot of public pressure to do so. I'm delighted to see our industry being thoughtfully responsive to concerns people have."

W.R. "Bill" Bouknight III '62, M.Div. '65 was awarded an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree by Wofford College, Spartanburg, S.C., in February. He is senior pastor of Trenholm Road United Methodist Church in Columbia, S.C.

John C. Courtney A.M. '62, Ph.D. '64, a political science professor at the University of Saskatchewan, was elected vice president of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. He was a visiting scholar at Harvard University's Center for International Affairs in 1986-87, and was president of the Canadian Political Science Association last year.

James P. Jones '62, a senior partner with the law firm Penn, Stuart, Eskridge & Jones, received a special service citation during Emory & Henry College's Charter Day celebration in Virginia for his active role in numerous civic organizations in the region and his achievements in the legal profession. He has also been named chairman of the newly formed Southwest Virginia, a nonprofit, regional advocacy group. The former state senator and his wife, **Mary Duke Trent Jones** '62, have three sons and live in Abington, Va.

Louis S. Purnell '62 is a commercial/industrial specialist with Merrill Lynch Realty in its Severna Park, Md., office.

Julius Rowan Raper A.M. '62 is the editor of a new book from LSU Press, *Ellen Glasgow's Reasonable Doubts, A Collection of Her Writings*.

Robert Windeler '62 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of Occidental College in Los Angeles.

Ann Kettering Covington '63 was sworn in as a judge on the Supreme Court of Missouri in January. She and her husband, Joe, live in Columbia, Mo.

Elizabeth L. Klepper A.M. '63, Ph.D. '66 is a plant physiologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Pendleton, Ore. She was selected an Area Scientist of the Year for 1988, has published more than 180 scientific papers, and is an editorial adviser to five botanical publications.

Jay L. Buckley '64, two-time Academic All-America and two-time All-ACC selection at Duke in 1963 and 1964, was named a National Association for Basketball Coaches-Balfour Silver Anniversary honoree at the NABC annual convention in Seattle in April. He received a silver ring from the L.G. Balfour Co. for distinguishing himself in basketball 25 years ago and in his career. A physicist, he is a project manager for GE's astro-space division in Philadelphia, in charge of building research instruments and satellites for NASA contracts.

Albert E. Eads Jr. M.Ed. '64 is superintendent of schools in Hampton County, S.C.

Charles L. Reid A.M. '64, Ph.D. '60 retired from Ohio's Youngstown State University in January as professor emeritus of philosophy.

Mary Ann Wimsatt Ph.D. '64 is the author of *The Major Fiction of William Gilmore Simms: Cultural Traditions and Literary Form*, from LSU Press.

Barbara Brown Zikmund M.Div. '64, Ph.D. '69 had her article, "The Well-Being of Academic Women is Still Being Sabotaged—by Colleagues, by Students, and by Themselves," published in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Robert Mueller '65 was named executive vice president in the mortgage and real estate division of the Bank of New York. He and his family live in Essex Fells, N.J.

Ray C. Purdom '65 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of Kentucky Wesleyan College in Owensboro.

Robert M. Burgess M.F. '67 was elected county commissioner in Hardin County, Texas, in November 1988. He worked for Kirby Forest Industries for 20 years. He and his wife, Lola, have a son.

John L. Crosso '67 was awarded the first McCormick Distinguished Teaching Award during commencement ceremonies at Peace College in May. A history professor, he began his teaching career at the Raleigh, N.C., college in 1969.

Robert A. Nelson Ed.D. '67 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of St. Andrews Presbyterian College in Laurinburg, N.C.

Frank "Trip" Sizemore '68, a third-term Republican in the state House, was chosen chairman of this year's session of the N.C. General Assembly by the Guilford County, N.C., legislative delegation.

Alexander D. Newton J.D. '69 has published a travel guide, *West Africa—A Travel Survival Kit*. A regional lawyer for the Agency for International Development, he has lived on the Ivory Coast, Togo, and Mali. He now covers South America and is based in Quito, Ecuador.

70s

Paul Carruth '70, an attorney, merged his firm with another to create McNamara, Pipkin, Knott & Carruth in Raleigh, N.C.

Thurletta M. Brown '71 composed, directed, and accompanied on the organ her two anthems, *At Christmastide* and *Go With God*, which premiered at Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Warrenton, N.C., where she is the organist and choir director. She is also news editor for *The Warren Record* and a funeral director at Brown's Funeral Service.

Rosalie Burrows '71, Ph.D. '76 was named a partner in the law firm McCarter & English in Newark, N.J.

Charlie Smith '71 has written *Indistinguishable from the Darkness*, his second book of poetry, to be published by W.W. Norton & Co., Inc., in New York. His poems have been published in *The New Yorker* and *Paris Review*. The author of the novels *Canaan* and *Shine Hawk*, he lives in New York City.

Renee J. Montgomery '71, J.D. '78, a partner in the Raleigh law firm Adams, McCullough & Beard, was elected president of the N.C. Society of Healthcare Attorneys. The aim of the society, a nonprofit legal association comprised of more than 150 N.C. attorneys, is to make available to its members educational materials and programs on emerging issues in health law.

Britt J. Bartter '72 is a managing director in the First Boston Corp's Chicago office. He and his wife, Marilyn, live in Winnetka, Ill.

J. Bryce Cummings Ed.D. '72 represented Duke at the inauguration of the president of Pfeiffer College in April. He is superintendent of the Albemarle, N.C., city schools.

Robert S. West '72 was promoted to first vice president, thrift unit manager, at Drexel, Burnham, Lambert Inc. He and his wife, Yael, have two children and live in Northbrook, Ill.

Richard B. Keyworth M.Div. '73 left his job in manufacturing to purchase a country store in Stonington, Maine. His wife, **Amy Jackson Keyworth** '79, will help him operate it. They have two daughters.

George P. Lucaci '73 was named senior vice president of Normura Securities in New York. He manages all fixed-income securities sales.

Kenneth W. Starr J.D. '73 was appointed U.S. solicitor general by President Bush in February.

Stanley G. Brading Jr. '74 was selected for a six-person team of young business and professional people to participate in a six-week study tour of Japan last April, sponsored by the Rotary Foundation Group Exchange Program. He is a partner in the Atlanta law firm O'Callaghan, Saunders & Stumm. He is a member of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors and immediate past president of the Duke Club of Atlanta.

Mary Alice Classen Tinari B.S.N. '74 is a lactation consultant, a position she created, at a

Catholic community hospital in Meadowbrook, Pa. She is certified by the International Board of Lactation Consultant Examiners. She and her husband, **Tony Tinari** '74, have three children.

Barry G. Shelley '75 began a three-year Mennonite Central Committee assignment in El Salvador in March. He is a youth peace education worker with the Association of Baptists in El Salvador.

Russell M. Frandsen J.D. '76 was reapointed to a new four-year term on the Private Industry Council. A Los Angeles attorney, he represents the private sector on the council and serves as its vice chairman.

John W. Mask Jr. J.D. '76 was board certified in criminal trial advocacy by the National Board of Trial Advocacy. He was previously certified as a criminal trial attorney by the N.J. Supreme Court. He lives in Jersey City.

Susan R. Porter '76 is a data processing officer with South Carolina National Bank in Columbia.

Charlene Connolly Quinn B.S.N. '76 joined Peat Marwick Main & Co. in its Baltimore office as a manager for care programs. She was deputy director of domestic policy in George Bush's presidential campaign.

Christopher Scheck '76 started his own business, The Small World Paging Co., in New York City. For more than 10 years, he worked for three major advertising agencies as a copywriter.

John H. Shields '76 was elected in November to the state board of education in Texas. He is a legal intern with the San Antonio law firm McCamish, Martin, Brown, and Loeffler and has a master's in public administration. He and his wife, Marsh, and their daughter live in San Antonio.

Grafton Withers B.S.E. '76 and his wife, Michelle, moved in May from Jakarta, Indonesia, to Paris,

France. He was managing director of the Indonesian subsidiary of Schlumberger Ltd. and now is in the Paris corporate office as manager of worldwide equipment manufacturing.

Brian K. Zell '76 was inducted as a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons in February. He practices in Laurel, Md.

Jairy Hunter Jr. Ph.D. '77 was elected president of the S.C. Association of Colleges and Universities in February. He is president of Baptist College in Charleston.

Jimmie E. Martin Ed.D. '77 represented Duke at the inauguration of the president of Pfeiffer College in April. He is superintendent of the Stanley, N.C., County Board of Education.

G. Radford Moeller M.D. '77 and **Wendy Paulson Moeller** M.D. '77 have a medical practice in New Bern, N.C., with a group of fourteen interns, including six recent Duke graduates. They have two sons and a daughter.

Donna K. Daniel '78, who is working on her Ed.D. in counseling psychology at Northern Arizona University, presented a paper at the International Round Table for the Advancement of Counseling this summer in Dublin, Ireland. She also had an article, "AIDS and the Arizona Counselor," published this summer in the *Arizona Counselors Journal*.

Katherine Fortino-Johnston '78 is senior vice president of Flagship Financial Corp. She and her husband, Donn, have two children and live in Amherst, Pa.

Mark A. Guthrie B.S.C.E. '78 works for the international division of Engineering-Science, Inc., an environmental engineering consulting firm. He is based in Bangkok.

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Antarctica January 4-17

During the height of the austral summer, the luxurious M.V. ILLIRIA will sail from Tierra del Fuego to Antarctica. In the company of Orrin H. Pilkey, professor of geology at Duke, and expert naturalists, we invite you to experience the wonders of the White Continent. From Zodiac landing craft you will step ashore to witness rookeries of Adelie, gentoo, and chinstrap penguins, observe elephant and leopard seals, and sight Minke, humpback, and killer whales. While enjoying the comforts and amenities of the fully-stabilized ILLIRIA, you will delight in the fantastic vistas to be witnessed from the ship's spacious decks. Prices start at \$4,895 plus airfare, the lowest rate and the best value of any cruise program to Antarctica. Arrangements by Travel Dynamics, Inc.

Windward Islands February 9-16

Board Clipper Cruise Line's luxury yacht, YORK-TOWN CLIPPER, to the enchanting Windward Islands. You'll be treated to breathtaking scenery and an international flair—British and French—with opportunities for swimming and snorkeling. We will cruise from Antigua to Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Musique, and the Grenadines. Prices from \$1,598 per person, double occupancy plus low-cost Clipper air program from U.S. major cities. Arrangements by Clipper Cruise Line.

India March 3-20

Thailand—Nepal—India. The intriguing mystery of Asia will captivate you. Our journey begins with three nights in Bangkok and two nights in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Then, on to the kingdom of Nepal, only in recent years opened to visitors. Enjoy the sights of Kathmandu and the Himalayas for three nights. Visit Nepal's royal Chitwan National Park, home to *Tiger Tops*, a deluxe jungle game lodge, where you'll safari for a day. From there, stand on the banks of the sacred river Ganges in Varanasi, Hinduism's greatest city, for one night, marvel at the Taj Mahal in Agra for two nights, and complete your stay in India with three nights in Delhi. Exciting options include visits to the Grand Palace/Temples of Bangkok, a mountain flightseeing excursion of Mt. Everest and the Himalayas, and the opportunity to stop off in swinging London for two nights before returning home. Approximately \$4,299. Arrangements by Intrav.

South America April 5-19

Cruise away into a world of wonder. Our South American Odyssey combines the sparkling beauty of the Caribbean with the non-stop festival of fun and excitement that is Brazil and Argentina. These New World colonial empires provide the perfect getaway: Dazzling, sophisticated Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, Montevideo, Sao Paulo (Santos), Rio de Janeiro, Salvador (Bahia), Belem, and beautifully British Barbados. Cruise aboard the spectacular CROWN ODYSSEY on this 14-day air/sea adventure. Special Duke prices begin at \$3,194 including air from most major cities. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Line.

Austria May 18-27 (with Passion Play at Oberammergau)

Settle into a charming Tyrolean hotel for eight nights in the idyllic alpine resort of Kitzbuhel, with time to enjoy the splendid scenery and regional flavor and to get to know the area well. Enjoy a perfect blend of

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—Aristotle (384-322 B.C.)

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planned activities and less active days, giving you leisure time to explore the town and the surrounding countryside, return by train to Salzburg, or visit the local pastry shop for the day's specialty. Visit Salzburg and Berchtesgarden and take a drive through the Alps on the breathtaking Grossglockner Highway. Enjoy a festive Tyrolean buffet, a walking tour of Kitzbuhel, evening concerts in the town square, and nightlife at the local casino. Optional excursion to *Oberammergau Passion Play*. Only \$1,590 double occupancy from New York. Arrangements by Conlin-Dodds Group Tours.

Grand Canyon Rafting May 26-June 3

This seven-day rafting trip on the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon is one of the classic outdoor travel adventures. It's a perfectly paced trip designed to highlight the natural wonders of the Canyon. The 37-foot-long motorized rafts used are designed for stability so that you and your family can travel the river in comfort and safety. Price: \$1,450 from Las Vegas. Arrangements by Sobek's White Water River Expeditions.

Golden Pathways of the Czars June 18-July 1

Be among the first Westerners to cruise the mighty Volga River between intriguing Moscow and historic Kazan. Aboard the M.S. SERGUEI ESENIN, your floating hotel, you'll pass through Soviet towns and villages never before seen by tourists. Included are Kalinin, an ancient stop-off for Russian czars traveling to Moscow; Uglich, known for its ornate monuments and ancient architecture; Yaroslavl, home of the famous 13th century Spassky Monastery ensemble; and Gorky, the residence of many famous Soviet

dissidents, never before opened to the traveling public. This unique journey offers a Soviet experience you'll cherish for a lifetime. From \$3,995 from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Barging in Burgundy in July

If "living well is the best revenge," join us for a six-night Royal Canal Cruise on the idyllic and historic Canal du Bourgogne, deep in the heart of Burgundy. Our Royal Canal barge resembles a private club: luxurious staterooms, an elegant salon, and a private dining room to enjoy the classic cuisine of Burgundy accompanied by wines of the Cote d'Or, served with impeccable style. A private mini-van takes us on daily excursions to medieval villages, famous chateaux, ancient castles, cathedrals, and vineyards. Paris is the grand finale with four nights at the elegant Lutetia Hotel. An exclusive itinerary limited to 18 guests on each of two departures. Approximately \$3,850 per person from Raleigh-Durham. Arrangements by Baridith Travel Ltd.

Romantic Rivers and Castles July 2-15 (with Passion Play at Oberammergau)

Nothing surpasses a truly deluxe European vacation. Our new, exclusive itinerary includes a two-night stay in sophisticated Brussels, Belgium, six-nights aboard the M.S. OLYMPIA cruising scenic Germany's famous rivers—the Rhine, Mosel and Main—and finishing in fun-loving Munich, West Germany, for four nights. A special highlight includes guaranteed seats for the *Oberammergau Passion Play*. All meals are included while cruising Germany's historic river ports, and a wide range of reasonably-priced optional tours round out your unique travel experience to the heart of Europe. Approximately \$3,099. Arrangements by Intrav.

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Scandinavia-Russia August 7-21

As it has since Viking times, the summer sun signals a celebration in the enchanting capitals of the Northlands. Join us on this 15-day air/sea cruise to the great capitals of Scandinavia: Amsterdam, Oslo, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad, Gdynia (Gdansk), Travemunde, Lubeck, and London. Sail in luxury aboard the beautiful *CROWN ODYSSEY*. Special Duke prices begin at \$3,128 including air from most major cities. An optional two-night London theater package is also available. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Line.

Mediterranean Cruise and the Greek Isles September 19-October 2

Begin with three nights in one of the most cosmopolitan cities of the Mediterranean, Athens, Greece. Then, aboard the brand-new *RENAISSANCE*, in her maiden season, for a deluxe seven-night cruise of the Aegean Sea to: Mykonos, Santorini, Crete, Rhodes, Marmaris/Aphrodisias, Kusadasi/Ephesus, Dikili/Pergamum, and The Dardanelles to the Bosphorus. Complete your trip where Europe and Asia meet . . . in Turkey, exploring Istanbul for two nights. This new IntraV exclusive features deluxe hotels, such as the Hilton and Inter-Continental, a wide range of reasonably-priced, optional tours, all meals while cruising, plus special welcome and farewell cocktail and dinner parties. Approximately \$3,499. Arrangements by IntraV.

Egypt October 26-November 8

Discover the tombs and treasures of ancient Cairo, Egypt, overlooking the Nile River, for five nights at the deluxe Semiramis Inter-Continental. Then, motorcoach to the seaside resort, and once one of three main centers of the Christian world, Alexandria, Egypt, for two nights. Next, board your deluxe Sheraton Boat in Luxor for a four-night cruise of the Nile River to Esna, Edfu, Kom Ombo, Aswan and Abu Simbel, and back to Cairo for one night. The Wings Over the Nile Adventure is a first-ever itinerary, available nowhere else, and exclusive to IntraV. Highlights include a special fly-over the Suez Canal, with day visit to 1,400-year-old St. Catherine's Monastery, deluxe hotels, chartered accommodations aboard the finest cruise ship afloat on the Nile, all meals and sightseeing included during the cruise, an expert Egyptologist accompanying you throughout, plus special cocktail parties and memorable theme dinners to enhance this unique travel experience. Approximately \$3,499. Arrangements by IntraV.

Jewels of the Orient November 12-25

Experience the fascinating world of Southeast Asia: Hong Kong, with its countless shopping bargains; the hospitality of the Philippines; the enchantment of Bangkok's golden Buddhas and temples; prosperous Singapore—plus colorful Bali and Borneo. Special enrichment lectures on board the luxurious *ROYAL VIKING SEA* enhance our 13 cruise days. Priced from \$4,095 including air the West Coast, all meals, cruise accommodations, plus a FREE three-night stay in Hong Kong or Bangkok. Arrangements by Conlin-Dodds Group Tours.

Lisa Greene Hoffman B.S.E. '78 is vice president of Trenton Development, which is building high-rise office buildings. She is also on the board of directors of the American Heart Association. She and her husband, Bruce, and their daughter live in Bel Air, Calif.

Jeff Kappa '78, M.D. '81 completed a vascular surgery fellowship at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and has joined a surgical practice in Kingsport, Tenn. His wife, **Rosanne Pollack Kappa** M.D. '82, will be working part-time in obstetrics and gynecology. They have three sons.

Lanneau William Lambert Jr. '78 is a member of the Columbia, S.C., law firm Turner, Padgett, Graham & Laney, P.A. He is also president of the S.C. Bar Association's young lawyers division. He and his wife, Nancy, have two sons.

Jan Ramsey Simmons B.S.E. '78 was promoted to supervising metallurgist in the quality and metallurgy department of Armo, Inc.'s Ashland (Ky.) Works. She and her husband, Alan, have two children and live in Huntington, W.Va.

Bruno A. Waimslley '78 joined PaineWebber Inc. as a first vice president in corporate finance. He and his wife, Kathie, have three children and live in Pelham Manor, N.Y.

Steven P. Eason M.Div. '79 is the senior pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Morganton, N.C. He and his wife, Catherine, have three children.

J. Michael Yarborough '78 is an attorney with the Department of Legislative Reference for the Maryland General Assembly in Annapolis. His wife,

Kathleen M. Sanzo '79, is an attorney, specializing in food and drug law and trade regulation with the Washington, D.C., law firm Morgan, Lewis & Bockins. They have a daughter and live in Silver Spring, Md.

Nancy Jean Darigo '79 is a geologist with the Hong Kong Geological Survey, working on a project to map underground marble formations in the New Territories. She will return to the consulting firm Dames & Moore in Irvine, Calif., next year. She and her husband, Paul R. Risse, live in Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Alex J. Escarano '79 is continuing his acting career in Miami, Fla. He completed national commercials for J.C. Penney, Jell-O, and Texaco, and appeared in the final episode of *Miami Vice*. He is studying at the Coconut Grove Playhouse Professional Conservatory.

J. Scott Harward '79 has been promoted to assistant national sales manager of the credit union services division of Control Data Corp. His territory includes the entire country, with all seven sales representatives reporting to him. He and his wife, **Ellen Bowyer Harward** '82, have two sons and live in Atlanta.

John L. Solleua '79 was made a partner in the Coca, Fla., law firm Westman, Lintz, Watson, Thompson and Solleua, P.A. He and his wife, Sheila, have a son.

Lynn Catherine York Warasila '79, who earned her master's in communications from the University of Texas, is a marketing manager of NetExpress Inc. in Vienna, Va. Her husband, John, is an architect in Washington, D.C.

MARRIAGES: Andrew Burness '74 to Hope Gleicher in February. Residence: Washington, D.C. . . . **Donald Farish Sizemore** '75 to Carolyn Ann Hawthorne on May 13. Residence: High Point, N.C. . . . **Nancy Jean Darigo** '79 to Paul R. Risse on July 16, 1988. Residence: Kowloon, Hong Kong. . . . **Lynn Catherine York** '79 to John Louis Warasila on Oct. 8, 1988.

BIRTHS: Second child and first son to **Robert S. West** '72 and Yael West on Oct. 4, 1988. Named Jordan Ryan. . . . Second daughter to **Richard B. Keyworth** '79, M.Div. '73 and **Amy Jackson Keyworth** '79 on March 10. Named Anne Melanie. . . . Second child and first son to **Marilyn Biggs Murchison** '73 and Joseph S. Murchison on March 19, 1988. Named Michael Joseph. . . . A daughter to **Marie Therese Lee** '74 and Alan Shapiro on Jan. 5. Named Lauren Fisher Shapiro. . . . First child and daughter to **Nancy Ferree-Clark** '75 and **Thomas B. Clark III** '77 on July 28, 1988. Named Elizabeth Ferree. . . . Third child and daughter to **Robin Huestis Prak** '75 and **Mark Jay Prak** '77, J.D. '80 on Dec. 25. Named Kelly Jean. . . . First child and son to **Catherine Caudie Gilberg** '76 and Howard L. Gilberg on June 12, 1988. Named David Benjamin. . . . First child and daughter to **Carol Blanton Lutken** '76 and Thomas C. Lutken on Aug. 14, 1988. Named Carolyn Jane. . . . Second son to **Carla Ann Williams Lyons** '76 and **John C. Lyons** B.S.E. '76 on Feb. 22, 1988. Named Christopher Williams. . . . Third child and second son to **Wendy Paulson Moeller** M.D. '77 and **G. Radford Moeller** M.D. '77 on Dec. 13. Named Cameron Keatings. . . . Third child and second son to **Joseph E. Warner III** '77 and Maria E. Warner on Jan. 16, 1989. Named Costen Edwards. . . . Second child and first son to **Laura Englund Worstell** B.S.N. '77 and **Fred Worstell** B.S.E. '77 on Dec. 27. Named Matthew Wilcox. . . . Second child and son to **Katherine Fortino-Johnston** '78 and Donn Allan Johnston in October 1988. Named Donn Allan Jr. . . . First child and daughter to **Lisa Greene Hoffman** B.S.E. '78 and Bruce Hoffman on Dec. 15. Named Brittany Drew. . . . Third son to **Jeff Kappa** '78, M.D. '81 and **Rosanne Pollack Kappa** M.D. '82 on Dec. 30. Named Jason Edward. . . . Second son to **Lanneau William Lambert Jr.** '78 and Nancy Lambert on July 8, 1988. Named John Bryant. . . . First child and son to **Jill Moore Mayo** B.S.N. '78 and C. Vaughn Mayo on Jan. 31. Named Chester "Chet" Vaughn. . . . A daughter to **J. Michael Yarborough** '78 and **Kathleen M. Sanzo** '79 on May 19, 1988. Named Allison Marie Yarborough. . . . A son to **Penny Karabedian Cobau** '79 and Charles Cobau Jr. on Jan. 20. Named Daniel Karabedian. . . . Second child and first daughter to **Elliot Laurie Elliott** '79 and Mark L. Elliott on Jan. 6. Named Megan Lenora. . . . Second son to **J. Scott Harward** '79 and **Ellen Bowyer Harward** '82 on April 15, 1988. Named Michael Brian. . . . Second daughter to **Amy Jackson Keyworth** '79 and **Richard B. Keyworth** M.Div. '73 on March 10. Named Anne Melanie. . . . First child and son to **John L. Solleua** '79 and Sheila Solleua on Jan. 12, 1988. Named Ian Webster. . . . Second child and first son to **Jennifer Payne Spitznagel** B.S.M.E. '79 and Kim L. Spitznagel on Jan. 20, 1988. Named Kevin Lane.

80s

Bob Bender '80 is head basketball coach at Illinois State University. He was assistant basketball coach at Duke.

Clinton C. Bennett B.S.M.E. '80 is vice president of A-Com Computer Rooms, a designer and builder of data processing facilities in the Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, Md., areas. He and his wife, Barbara, have a daughter and live in Vienna, Va.

David Estes Ph.D. '80 is the editor of *A New Collection of Thomas Bangs Thorpe's Sketches of the Old Southwest*, which includes his critical introduction and textual commentary, from LSU Press.

J. Michael Gower '80, M.B.A. '82 is associate

director of finance and business services for Cornell University. He was director of cost accounting at Duke. He and his wife, **Susan Cohen Gower** B.S.N. '80, have a baby son and live in Ithaca, NY.

Jennifer Schreck Lee '80 studied Russian language at the Pushkin Institute in Moscow, then earned her master's in Russian area studies from Georgetown in 1985. An analyst for Global Outlook in Palo Alto, Ca., she returned in January from Moscow, where she interviewed members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Gary A. Meyer '80 is the chief financial officer for Prodigy Child Development Centers, Inc. He was a senior audit manager with Price Waterhouse. He and his wife, Elise, have a daughter and live in Dunwoody, Ga.

Judy A. Strickland '80, who received her doctorate in pharmacology from East Carolina University in 1986, is an assistant pharmacology professor at the medical school of Oral Roberts University in Tulsa, Okla.

Kathryn Heagerty Antonio B.S.N. '81 resigned her position at Georgetown University as assistant nursing coordinator of the nursery and now works on-call. She and her husband, Mark, have a son and live in Arlington, Va.

Geoffrey Blake '81 is one of 20 researchers nationwide to receive the David and Lucile Packard Fellowships in Science and Engineering. He will receive unrestricted research support of \$90,000 a year for the next five years. The California Institute of Technology, where he is an assistant professor of cosmochemistry, will receive an additional \$10,000 annually.

Cathy Busby M.S. '81 was chosen to teach a series of physical therapy classes in Boston and Chicago with the Institute of Graduate Health Sciences. She is director of Capital Physical Therapy, Inc., in Raleigh, N.C.

Doug Ebersole '81 was selected to a cardiology fellowship at Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas, beginning in July. He and his wife, Carol, have a daughter.

Mark S. Litwin '81, a resident in urology at Harvard, is a member of the editorial board of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* and chairman of the AMA Physicians section. He lives in Brookline, Mass.

David C. Tarshes J.D. '81 is a partner in the Seattle law firm Davis Wright & Jones.

Cindy Tyran Ph.D. '81 is a placement director for ITT in Sacramento, Calif.

Barry K. Wein '81 completed a family practice residency last year and joined the McGuire Clinic, Inc., in Mechanicsville, Va. He and his wife, Joella, live in Richmond.

Naomi Sponsler Bechtold '82 is pursuing her M.B.A. at Lehigh University. She and her husband, Martin, live in Bethlehem, Pa.

Daun Howell Borlack A.H. '82 is a medical technologist at Presbyterian Hospital of Dallas. She and her husband, Paul, have two daughters.

M. Glenn Curran III '82 is a lawyer in the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., firm Heinrich, Gordon, Batchelder, Hargrove, Weihe & Gent. He and his wife, Sandra, live in Wilton Manors.

Rosanne Pollack Kappa M.D. '82 and her husband, **Jeff Kappa** '78, M.D. '81, have moved to Kingsport, Tenn., where she is working part-time in obstetrics and gynecology and he has joined a surgical practice. They have three sons.

Timothy Keith Ed.D. '82, an associate professor of education at Virginia Tech, received the American

Psychological Association's Lighter-Witmer Award. The award recognizes the ongoing research he began as a graduate student at Duke. He and his wife and their three children live in Blacksburg, Va.

Robin Klitzkin B.S.C.E. '82, who graduated from the Wharton Graduate School of Business in 1987, works for Bankers Trust Co., New York City, in the global markets division.

Kerry McGrath '82 is a staff attorney at Covenant House, a crisis shelter for runaway and homeless children in New York City. She graduated from NYU's law school.

Mary Kathryn Swann '82 is an international economist in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, in the Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. She earned her M.B.A. from NYU.

Margaret Jeanette Tinsley '82 was awarded a graduate teaching assistantship at Va. Commonwealth University in Richmond, where she's pursuing her M.F.A. in creative writing.

Gunnar W. Zorn III B.S.E. '82 and his wife, **Pamela Miller Zorn** '84, both graduated in June 1988 from Jefferson Medical College with M.D. degrees. He is doing a residency in physical medicine and rehabilitation at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital and she is doing a residency in emergency medicine at the Medical Center of Delaware. They live in Newark, Del.

Nolan R. Davis '83 earned a Ph.D. in physics from the University of Texas at Dallas in December 1988. The results of his dissertation were published in the *Journal of the Optical Society of America*. He is an application systems analyst for Convex Computer Corp. in Richardson, Texas.

Amy Carol Hurst Evans '83 completed her fourth year at UNC's medical school and was elected to the Alpha Omega Alpha national medical honor society. She and her husband, **Jonathan Philip Evans** Ph.D. '89, live in Chapel Hill.

Teresa A. Fralix '83, who received her Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Virginia in December 1988, is a post-doctoral fellow at the National Institutes of Health's laboratory of cardiac energetics.

Ronald G. Hook J.D. '83 is an associate with the law firm Foley & Lardner & Hill in Tampa, Fla.

Mary Stenson Scriven '83 and her husband, **Lansing C. Scriven** '83, both attended the law college of FSU and are attorneys in Tampa, Fla.

Mitchell L. Schwartz '83 earned his M.D. from The New Jersey Medical School in 1987 and is a resident in internal medicine at the Medical College of Virginia. He and his wife, Sharon, live in Richmond.

Robert L. Crigler '84 is an advanced underwriter and marketing consultant with The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S. in New Orleans.

Grant Gardner '84, who earned his J.D. from NYU law school in May 1988, works in the New York law office Kelley Drye and Warren.

David Gerstenfeld '84, who graduated from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in June 1988, completed an internship in internal medicine and is now an intern in ophthalmology. He lives in Morris-town, N.J.

Mary Jones Heiber '84 is a doctoral candidate in synthetic organic chemistry at the University of Wisconsin. She and her husband, Lawrence, live in Madison.

John M. Iaconis B.S.M.E. '84, a member of the Marine Corps Reserve, is in the master's program in mechanical design at the University of Texas at Austin. He has worked for the last four years with LTV Aircraft Products in Dallas.

Holly Lichtenstein B.S.N. '84 completed training in January at Yeshiva University, where she is a scholarship student in the law school. She worked in maternity, geriatric, and psychiatric nursing before entering the law school in 1987.

Leslie Martin M.B.A. '84 was named an assistant vice president of Integon Life Insurance Corp. in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Shep Moyle '84, who earned his M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School, spent two years in Dallas in brand management for Frito-Lay Inc. He is now the company's western U.S. marketing manager and lives in San Francisco. He is a member of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors.

Edmund S. Muskie Jr. '84 is assistant vice president and head of corporate finance in the London office of The Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C.

Cindy Rerucha J.D. '84 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of the University of Toledo.

Gordon E. Tuttle '84 completed his master's in general psychology and began doctoral studies this fall in clinical psychology at Boston University. He lives in Dorchester, Mass.

Linda G. Worton '84, who was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1988, is an attorney with the firm Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll in Philadelphia.

Pamela Miller Zorn '84 and her husband, **Gunnar W. Zorn III** B.S.E. '82, both graduated from Jefferson Medical College with M.D. degrees in June 1988. She is doing a residency in emergency medicine at the Medical Center of Delaware and he has a residency in physical medicine and rehabilitation at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital. They live in Newark, Del.

Edward Conroy M.B.A. '85 is the national accounts manager with Burroughs Wellcome Co. in Research Triangle Park. He lives in Raleigh, N.C.

Sally S. Johnson M.B.A. '85 was named director of resources and facilities at the Research Triangle Institute in January.

Mary Beirne Nutt '85, who earned her J.D. from Vanderbilt's law school in May 1988, works for Shearman & Sterling in New York City.

Debra Pistorino Parrish B.S.E. '85, J.D. '89 is with the Washington, D.C., law firm Fullbright and Jaworski. Her husband, **Alex W. Parrish** '87, is a student at Georgetown University's law school.

Linda L. Wells M.B.A. '85 is a senior market analyst with Marketing Spectrum in Atlanta.

Randy A. Booker Ph.D. '86 is an assistant professor of physics at UNCA-Asheville, where he is designing, building, and conducting research on the microwave spectrometer.

Theodore J. Conway Ph.D. '86 writes that he believes his is the first great-grandson born to a member of the Class of 1986. "Our great-grandson, Daniel, was born in an ambulance somewhere along the snow-swept AlCan Highway between Fort Greely and Fairbanks" in Alaska. He and his wife, Eleanor, live in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Mark DeAngelis '86 is an account manager in the Boston office of Della Femina, McNamee WCRC, Inc., advertising agency.

Benjamin Buchanan Dink '86 joined the staff of the Washington Duke Inn & Golf Club in January.

Peter B. Gill '86 is a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, stationed in Jacksonville, N.C. In January, he completed a 10-day deployment to Dobbins Air Force Base.

Marjorie Ellen Johnson '86 completed a year's

Duke Spirit

From the Duke Alumni Association

a unique collection of fine and fun gifts and remembrances, for everyday use or special occasions. Some things old, some things new, all things fashioned to sport Duke blue!



Classic Baskets!

For old-fashioned family fun, or a romantic Sunday soiree, these sturdy New England ash & oak handwoven baskets from the 135-year-old Peterborough Basket Company bring the Duke spirit to picnics and tailgaters.

Full set includes the capacious flip-top basket, blue-and-white basket liner, matching tablecloth, four heavy-duty cups and plates, blue cloth napkins, and a 45" x 66" felt Blue Devil blanket.

For keeping beverages cold (or casseroles warm), add the matching styrofoam lined **cooler basket**. Sorry, loaf of bread and jug of wine not included!

Full set (PBS) \$70.00
Blue Devil basket (PBB) \$40.00
Plates & cups, set of 4 (PPC) \$9.00

4 cloth napkins (PBN) \$8.00
Tablecloth (PBT) \$8.00
Blanket (PBL) \$14.00
Cooler basket (PBI) \$40.00

Windwear

Yachters and joggers, keep your spirits up in this water repellant windsuit. Two-ply Antron nylon jacket has vented back with mesh lining, draw-string hood and sleeve openings, 3/4" 3M reflective night-stripe, and full zipper front with two set-in pockets and elastic waistband. Matching pants have elastic waistband with drawstring two pockets, 12" outseam zipper. Both are available in deep Duke blue as shown, or a rich royal blue. **Jacket (CWJ) or pants (CWP) \$27.00 each, or \$48.00 for both.** Please specify color and size (S,M,L,XXL).

Spirited Fun

For practicing or playing your favorite family sports, even mini b'ball. Practice makes perfect. Playing with the Blue Devil makes fun.



Practice makes Perfect

Link up with Duke! An Outer Banks™ sport shirt, a sharpshooting Shurfire™ putter, and a plush golf cap make a winning combination!

Duke Putter is an exclusive design by Shurfire™ Sports, with zircon alloy head and heel-toe weighting. Combined with True-Temper™ shaft and Golf-Pride™ grip, it makes a great scoring weapon for long lags or knee-knockers. **Shurfire™ putter, (CSP) \$57.95. With shirt \$54.95.**

Duke Golf Shirt is 60/40 Pima cotton and Dacron with Duke emblem embroidered into pocket. Available in either royal Duke or deep Duke blue. Please specify color and size (S,M,L,XL). **Outer Banks shirt, (CSW) \$27.95. With putter, \$24.95.**

Duke golf cap to top off your game is available in a royal Duke blue wool blend, or rugged corduroy. Adjustable snap closure fits all. **Wool blend golf cap, (CSW) \$10.95. Corduroy, (CGC) \$9.95.**



Five For Fun

Blue Devil super-chef hat and apron: Barbecue a tar-heeled ram, or a red-faced wolf! Heavy twill apron is 50/50 cotton/polyester blend, hat has velcro fits-all tab. **Chef's hat and apron, (FFC) \$16.95.**

You Devil Blue Devil nightshirt. 100% pre-shrunk cotton. **Night-shirt (FFN) \$12.95.**

Hoops! Hang it on the door and lay one up or bottom a tray! Includes 5½" soft basketball and nylon net. **Hoops, (FFH) \$15.95.**

Sofa pillow. For dorm or den, 12"x12". **Pillow, (FFP) \$9.95.**

Mini-football bank. Start college savings now! 6" mini-football with kicking tee stand, unbreakable plastic, gift boxed. **Football bank, (FFF) \$5.95.**

Networking

Let the Blue Devil target help your game! Use these unique practice products for grooving your swing and taming your aim. All are made of weatherproof and knotless nylon.

Catch & Drop backyard golf screen has loose ride-up to absorb shot. Lightweight frame is 7' high and 9' wide. **Catch & Drop (GMC) \$70.00.**

The Chopper is a 24" wide target with aluminum frame for improving the irons. **The Chopper, (GMC) \$20.00.**

The Rebounder driveway tennis net. Play close-and-fast or back-and-loose. Springs hold knotless netting taut; steel frame is 7' high and 9' wide. **The Rebounder, (GNT) \$125.00**

For the kids

(not pictured): **Pitchback** for baseball pitching and fielding practice, with triple angle frame 56" high and 38" wide, **(GMP) \$28.00.**

YardSoccer soccer goal for the backyard, great for 1-on-1 and practice kicking. Heavy steel frame is 3' high and 6' wide, **(GMS) \$40.00.**

Time for Duke

*Stylish wrist watches
and pocket watch
featuring the official
University Seal.*

The Duke University Watch by Seiko

This distinctive Seiko timepiece features a richly detailed three-dimensional re-creation of the Official University Seal finished in 14 kt. gold. The precision electronic Seiko Quartz movement contained in each watch never requires winding and is guaranteed to be accurate to within fifteen seconds per month.

The Duke University Watch is available in five styles—ladies' and men's wrist watches with calf leather straps, ladies' and men's two-tone bracelet wrist watches

and matching chain (not illustrated). Each style carries the Seiko Time Corporation's full three-year limited warranty. Moreover, upon delivery, you must be absolutely satisfied with the quality, or you may return your acquisition for a full refund.

The leather strap wrist watches are \$200 each (WLS); the two-tone bracelet wrist watches (WBR) and the pocket watch (WPO) are \$230 each. Please specify men's or women's watch.



Seiko makes a timely gift.

GO BLUE DEVILS!



A) Heavyweight "Athletic Cut" Crewneck Sweatshirt. Reverse knit blend of 90% cotton, 10% acrylic, Oxford.

# S2065	S, M, L, XL	\$30.00
# S2066	XXL	\$32.00

B) The Traditional Duke Sweatshirt. 50% cotton, 50% polyester.

# S7065W	White S, M, L, XL	\$15.00
# S7065N	Navy S, M, L, XL	\$15.00
# S7065G	Oxford S, M, L, XL	\$15.00
Available in XXL (all colors)		\$18.00

C) White Sweat Pants. Elastic waistband, 50% cotton, 50% acrylic.

# S7041W	White S, M, L, XL	\$15.00
# S7041N	Navy S, M, L, XL	\$15.00
# S7041G	Oxford S, M, L, XL	\$15.00

D) Tri Color Fashion Heavyweight Sweatshirt. 50% cotton, 50% polyester, Navy body, White panel trimmed in silver, full cut, sewn on DUKE letters.

# S9075	M, L, XL	\$34.00
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Catalog Information

E) Our Five Color Fashion Sweat. Heavyweight Sweatshirt, set in sleeves. Five color Duke print, full chest.

# S9065C	White S, M, L, XL	\$20.00
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F) Sun Visor. One size fits all.

# CC103	White	\$8.00
# CC104	Navy	\$8.00

G) New Canton Fleece Top, 100% cotton twill fleece, White body, Navy panel, rubber buttons.

# CC935	White S, M, L, XL	\$34.00
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H) New Heavyweight Cotton Rugby. 3-color Navy, Grey and White. Inner collar, reversible cuffs and rubber buttons.

# CG6RD	S, M, L, XL	\$54.00
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I) Knit Trim Sweat Shirt. Heavyweight 50% cotton, 50% polyester, solid body with knit trim, embroidered on the left chest, full cut.

# SO9055W	White M, L, XL	\$32.00
# SO9055N	Navy M, L, XL	\$32.00

J) Adult Crewneck Sweatshirt. Heavyweight blend of 50% cotton, 50% polyester, Duke printed boldly full chest.

# S9065N	Navy S, M, L, XL	\$19.00
# S9065W	White S, M, L, XL	\$19.00
# S9065G	Oxford S, M, L, XL	\$19.00
Available in XXL (all colors)		\$22.00

K) Adult Sweatpants. Heavyweight blend, 50% cotton, 50% polyester, Duke printed on left leg.

# S9041N	Navy S, M, L, XL	\$19.00
# S9041W	White S, M, L, XL	\$19.00

Duke University Stores

Duke University Headquarters For All Official Duke Imprinted Items

For a FREE CATALOG, please call 684-2344

Monday - Saturday 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Bryan University Center

Please use the order form on this page only for Duke Stores items on the facing page.

Mail Order

Duke University Stores:

Drawer AM - Duke Station
Durham, NC 27706

For Information Please
Call: 919/684-2344

Sorry, No C.O.D. orders.

Yes, send me a free catalog!

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2 SHIP TO: (If Different)

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DELIVERY ADDRESS _____
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AREA CODE _____ DAY PHONE _____

3	ORDER NO.	ITEM	COLOR	SIZE	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT

5 Check enclosed (no COD's please), made payable to DUKE UNIVERSITY STORES
 VISA MasterCard Card# _____ Good Thru _____
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Mastercard Interbank# _____ For credit card orders, please sign your full name.

TOTAL ORDER 4
POSTAGE & HANDLING _____
(N.C. residents
add 5%)
TOTAL _____

- 6 Please mail your completed order to:
**Duke University Stores/Drawer AM -
Duke Station/Durham, NC 27706**
- Shipments out of the United States are subject to various rates.
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 - Prices, items and/or specifications subject to change without notice.

POSTAGE & HANDLING

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Add \$3.00 \$4.50 \$5.00
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U.S. only)

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North Carolina residents only
add 5% sales tax.

SIZE INFORMATION

Children's Sizes: ·	Adult Tops: (by chest size)	Adult Bottoms (by waist size)
XS (2-4)	XS (30-32)	XS (24-26)
S (6-8)	S (34-36)	S (28-30)
M (10-12)	M (38-40)	M (32-40)
L (14-16)	L (42-44)	L (36-38)
XL (18-20)	XL (46-48)	XL (40-42)

Duke Decorum

Cheerful spirit on the road, thoughtful spirit in the home. Beauty and function combined.

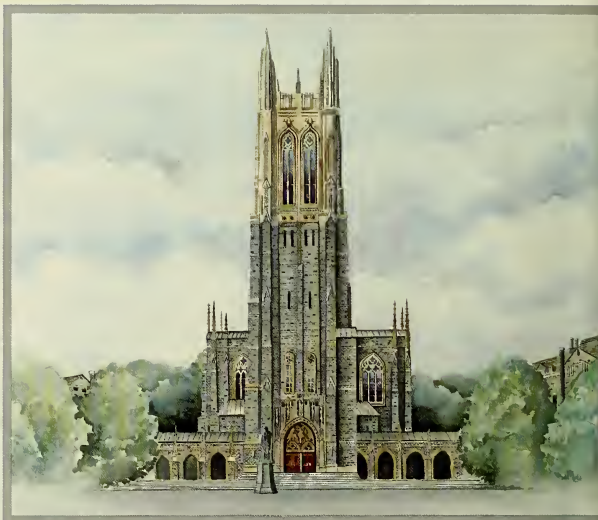
Duke Chapel Print

We are pleased to present "Duke Chapel," a limited edition print from the palette of Freeman N. Beard.

"Duke Chapel" is limited to an edition of 1,000 on a special acid-free 100% rag stock, especially made for the fine reproduction of paintings. Each eight color print is signed and numbered by the artist.

"Duke Chapel" is presented 23" x 26" in a handsome folio with a cover sheet to protect the print. A thirty day guarantee is offered.

"Duke Chapel" (PFB) \$100.00



For globe-hopping, beach weekends, or overnight business, this rugged ensemble of carriers features a nylon exterior, waterproof rubber inner linings, and lots of compartments for orderly sorting. The three bags are available in either regal royal blue or Duke navy blue.

Garment bag has 3 removable hangers, shoe holders (2 pr.), 2 detachable vinyl pouches, snap-down flaps, adjustable shoulder strap, and umbrella holder.

Carry-all has separate compartments at each end, double zipper with velcro overlap, and adjustable shoulder strap.

Vanity bag has three separate compartments in roll-out cover, large main compartment, and velcro fastener.

Garment Bag: Royal (CGR) Navy (CGN) \$46.00

Carry-all Royal (CAR) Navy (CAN) \$24.00

Vanity Bag Royal (CVR) Navy (CVN) \$13.00

Medallion Series

An elegant collection of desk and shelf ware with the Duke shield deeply embazoned in a hand-finished pewter medallion.

Polished English Pewter tankards with glass bottoms:

20 oz. King Schilling tankard with ornate handle (MTD) \$34.00

16 oz. standard tankard (MTS) \$27.00

16 oz. antique white ceramic mug (MCH) \$17.00

Italian white marble desk set:

Pen holder with Staedtler pen (MMS) \$30.00

Bookends, pair (MMB) \$36.00

Paperweight (MMP) \$14.00

Full set (MSF) \$72.00

The desk set is also available in textured grey slate, reminiscent of Duke's slate walkways:

Pen holder with Staedtler pen (MSS) \$27.00

Bookends, pair (MSB) \$33.00

Paperweight (MSP) \$12.50

Full set (MSF) \$63.00

Vermont Verde Antique polished marble bookends (MV6) \$125.00

The silver Duke Christmas ornaments are by Towle Silversmiths: Chapel ornament (TCO) \$15.00 Baldwin Auditorium (TBO) \$15.00

Travelling Companions

Keep your suitcases securely shut, or strap two together, with the unbreakable **BagStrap**. Makes luggage easy to identify. Heavy metal buckle has address card hidden underneath. Gift boxed. **BagStrap (063) \$18.50.**



Photography: Butch Usery
Design: West Side Studio, Inc.
Typesetting: Liberated Types, Ltd.
Models: Jeanine Poore Geraffo '84,
Karen Culver, Lawrence Warner,
Jim Bltnec

Brighten up



The Duke University Lamp

This handsome Duke University Lamp is presented by Sirrica, Ltd., a beautifully designed commemorative lamp symbolizing the excellence, tradition, and history of Duke University.

The Duke shield is richly detailed in gold on the black parchment shade. Each lamp is individually hand polished and protected with a patented finish that prevents tarnishing or corrosion of the lustrous solid brass carriage.

Special features of this lamp include:

- Solid marble base and centerpiece
- Double Edison socket holding two standard lightbulbs
- Brass footed with solid brass top loop finial

With its marble and brass components, this American-made lamp weighs eight pounds, and its 22" height makes it a striking addition to home or office, serving as a handsome reminder of your days on campus. In addition, you may have your lamp personalized with an engraved brass plate affixed to the marble base. Please include full name, year of graduation, and degree on the order form if personalization is desired.

Of course, you must be completely satisfied with the quality of your lamp or you may return it within 15 days for a refund. **The lamp is priced at \$159.00 (LSI); please add \$20.00 for personalization.** Whether selected for personal use, or as a distinctive gift, the Duke University Lamp is sure to be a proud possession.

Note: All orders received by December 5th will be assured Christmas delivery.

Duke Sparkles

Beautiful hand-crafted jewelry commemorating Duke Spirit in gold and Diamonds. Give or wear a symbol of your connection that endures forever.

The Grande Finale

The Duke Alumni Association logo pendant and pin, a treasured symbol to be given or worn with pride designed and individually hand crafted in solid gold and fine diamonds by an internationally known goldsmith for the Duke Alumni Association.

This elegant example of the jeweler's art is available in the following options:

18K gold pendant highlighted with five diamonds. Your class year, or three initials, may be rendered as illustrated.

Actual size 3/4"

Gold pendant, (APD) \$375.00

Gold pendant as above, without diamonds, (APG) \$290.00

Complementary 18K gold chain, as shown. 18" (ACA) \$80.00, 18" (ACB) \$85.00

18K gold tie pin or lapel pin highlighted with five diamonds. Your class year, or three initials, may be rendered as illustrated.

Tie/lapel pin, (ALD) \$375.00

Tie/lapel pin, as above, without diamonds (ALS) \$290.00

Pendant or pin are individually gift boxed. Each is also available without class year or initials for the same prices, please specify "no year" when ordering. Prices guaranteed through December 31, 1989.

Order Form

Why not make a copy of this form and save the catalog for future use?

Ordered by _____

Daytime phone _____

Ship to: _____

Please use this form for all items except those on page 4 (Duke Stores orders).

Send orders to: Duke Alumni Association
614 Chapel Drive
Durham, N.C. 27706

Make checks payable to: Duke Alumni Association

Visa/MC _____ exp. _____

Signature _____

3-LETTER ITEM DESIGNATION	ITEM NAME	SIZE	COLOR	QUANTITY	PRICE EACH	SUBTOTAL, LINE

Special instructions: _____ SUBTOTAL, ALL ITEMS
 _____ (N.C. residents
 _____ add 5% sales tax) TAX

Shipping charges (domestic): 1 item: \$3.00; 2 items: \$5.00; 3-5 items: \$7.00; 5 or more: \$10.00 SHIPPING

Some items shipped from separate locations. Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. Christmas orders should be sent to DAA by November 10 unless otherwise indicated.

TOTAL

Please order by mail if possible (or FAX to 919-684-5760.) If you have a question, feel free to call DAA at (U.S.) 800-FOR-DUKE (N.C.) 800-3DU-ALUM. *Thank you for your order!*

The Forest At Duke

Everything You'll Want In A Life Care Retirement Community

Comfortable, Private Residences

On a secluded 42-acre site off Pickett Road at Wade Avenue, The Forest at Duke is just minutes from the Duke campus or South Square's shops. Eighty cottages and 160 apartments offer a variety of floor plans and features including bay windows, porches, and dens.

The Forest at Duke, a not-for-profit retirement community, is scheduled to open July, 1992.

Community Center

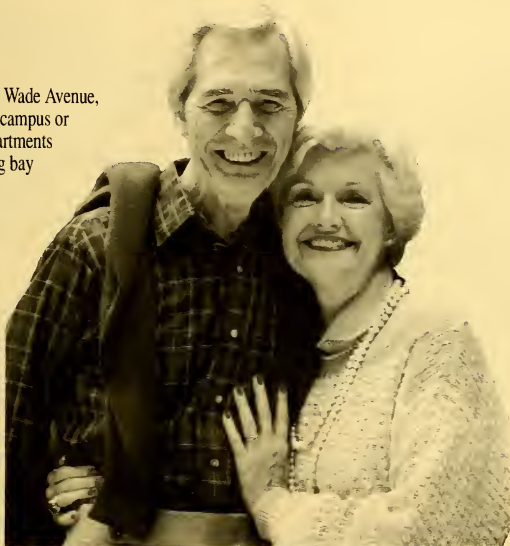
Community life will be centered in the gracious lounges, formal and informal dining areas, activity rooms, gardens and swimming pool. Transportation, housekeeping, maintenance, and other services will be provided, and a variety of activities will be available under one roof.

Health Care

Wellness programs, an out-patient clinic, home health care and a licensed nursing facility will be available on the premises. Medical care will be provided by the Division of Geriatric Medicine, Duke University Medical Center, and access to many of the University's health maintenance and prevention programs will make The Forest at Duke's health care second to none.

We invite you to call or visit our Marketing Office for more information.

3600 University Drive, Suite C
Durham, NC 27707 (919) 490-8000



A9

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at DUKE

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management training at Sears Cumberland Mall in Atlanta and was promoted to manager of the children's department at Sears in Watchung, N.J. She lives in Westfield, N.J.

Paul M. Santi '86 earned his master's in geology at Texas A&M and is a geologist for the engineering firm Dames & Moore in San Francisco. His wife, **Michele Shivers Santi** '86, is attending graduate school in counseling.

Tommy Amaker '87, former Duke basketball standout, is assistant Duke basketball coach, replacing **Bob Bender** '80, who is now head coach at Illinois State.

Suma Ramaiah Jones '87 is director of reunion programming at Duke's alumni office. Her husband, **Evan L. Jones** '87, is the owner of Ten-Scos International, a tennis and soccer retail and mail order firm. They live in Durham.

William J. "Jay" Marshall '87 joined The Hanlon Organization as an account executive. A former media relations assistant for the U.S. Olympic Festival '87, he lives in Chicago.

Mark J. Pare '87 is director of sales and promotion for the Winston-Salem Spirits, a single-A affiliate of the Chicago Cubs.

Alexander Wells Parrish '87 entered law school at Georgetown University. He was research director for Duke's Capital Campaign. His wife, **Debra Pistorino Parrish** '85, J.D. '89 works for a Washington, D.C., law firm.

Jennifer Collins Perkins '87, the recipient of a Duke exchange scholarship, is doing graduate work in linguistics at Free University in West Berlin. She and her husband, **Robert Perkins** '87, an Army second lieutenant, plan to stay in West Berlin through 1991.

George M. Smart M.B.A. '87 was appointed director of public relations for the Research Triangle chapter of the American Society for Training and Development. He is president of Strategic Management Resources of Chapel Hill.

Elizabeth Ann Whittle '87 joined the management consulting department in the Atlanta office of Touche Ross, an international accounting, tax, and management consulting firm. She lives in Atlanta.

James S. Biggs '88 completed the Naval Officer Candidate School, Newport, R.I., in November.

Rebecca J. Bradley '88, a Navy ensign, completed Aviation Officer Candidate School in January.

Edward Gerstenfeld B.S.E. '88 is working toward his master's in biomedical engineering at Northwestern University.

Billy T. King '88, former Duke basketball standout, is assistant basketball coach at Illinois State University. An analyst on ESPN's broadcast of college basketball games last year, he joins former Duke assistant coach **Bob Bender** '80, now head coach for the Redbirds.

William S. Poulton '88, a Navy ensign, completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's Course in January.

Charles J. Rowe '88, a Marine Corps second lieutenant, graduated from The Basic School in Quantico, Va., in February.

Peter Stavros '88 was accepted into the M.F.A. degree program in creative writing and literature at Emerson College in Boston, Mass.

Lee E. Veazey '88, a Navy ensign, completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's Course in January. He is stationed in Newport, R.I.

Michael P. Wichard '88, a Navy ensign, completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's Course in January.

MARRIAGES: L. Robert Heim '80 to Emily S. Smith on Jan. 7. Residence: Pittsburgh.

Jennifer J. Scheck '80 to Gary W. Lee in May 1988. Residence: Menlo Park, Calif. . . .

James Michael Woodard '81 to Sarah McArthur Wilson on June 25 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham . . .

Elizabeth Tredwell '81 to Dana Tessler on Oct. 9, 1988. Residence: Tampa . . .

Barry K. Wein '81 to Joella Allerton in May 1988. Residence: Richmond . . .

Wilson Crone '82, M.D. '87 to **Donna Marie Eiseemann** Ph.D. '89 on Feb. 25. Residence: Riverside, Calif. . . .

Howard I. Levy B.S.E. '82 to Faith J. Frankel on May 20 . . .

Annette C. Lanthorp '82 to Steven W. Bingaman on Nov. 19. Residence: New York City . . .

Naomi Sponser '82 to Martin J. Bechtold on Dec. 31. Residence: Bethlehem, Pa. . . .

Gunnar W. Zorn III B.S.E. '82 to **Pamela J. Miller** '84 on May 21, 1988. Residence: Newark, Del. . . .

Amy Carol Hurst '83 to **Jonathan Philip Evans** Ph.D. '89 on July 30, 1988. Residence: Chapel Hill . . .

Ronald G. Hook J.D. '83 to Barbara C. Vinson on Nov. 12. Residence: Tampa . . .

J. Yvonne "Von" Mims '83 to Scott C. Jensen on July 17, 1988. Residence: Folsom, Calif. . . .

Mitchell L. Schwartz '83 to Sharon Miller on June 7, 1987. Residence: Richmond . . .

Mary A. Stenson '83 to **Lansing C. Scriven** '83 in July 1988. Residence: Tampa . . .

Helen Elizabeth Brumley '84 to **William Jenkins Love** '84 on Aug. 6, 1988. Residence: Atlanta . . .

Margaret Kennedy Jones '84 to Lawrence Arthur Helber on Nov. 5. Residence: Madison, Wis. . . .

Pamela J. Miller '84 to **Gunnar W. Zorn III** B.S.E. '82 on May 21, 1988. Residence: Newark, Del. . . .

Conley Hessel '84 to **Jon Peter Ely** '84 on March 18. Residence: Arlington, Va. . . .

Gina Rogers Reid '84 to Eric Bell in June. Residence: New York City . . .

Debra Marie Pistorino B.S.E. '85 to **Alexander Wells Parrish** '87 on Aug. 6, 1988, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Washington, D.C. . . .

Donna Levine '86 to Gary Perkinson on Oct. 2, 1986. Residence: City Island, N.Y. . . .

Paul M. Santi '88 to **Michele M. Shivers** '86 on Dec. 29. Residence: San Francisco . . .

Ken Baroff '87 to **Adrienne Lawler** '87 on Nov. 27. Residence: Raleigh . . .

Suma Ramaiah '87 to **Evan L. Jones** '87 on May 20 in Duke Gardens. Residence: Durham . . .

Donna Marie Eiseemann Ph.D. '89 and **Wilson Crone** '82, M.D. '87 on Feb. 25. Residence: Riverside, Calif.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Jody Laursen Spurduto** '80 and **Paul W. Spurduto** '80, M.D. '84 on Jan. 2. Named Luke Laursen . . .

A daughter to **Edward C. Wilson** '80 and Rebecca Ann Cook Wilson on Dec. 7. Named Kelsey Ann . . .

First child and son to **J. Michael Gower** '80, M.B.A. '82 and **Susan Cohen Gower** B.S.N. '80 on Oct. 15, 1988. Named Andrew Joseph . . .

First child and son to **Collie Thomas Latimer III** '80, M.Div. '83 and Jennie Hayworth Latimer on March 30, 1988. Named Thomas Powell . . .

First child and daughter to **Gary A. Meyer** '80 and Elise Meyer in April 1988. Named Lindsay Beth . . .

Second son to **Nancy Boylston Rudzki** '80 and Robert Rudzki on June 22, 1988. Named Edward Alexander Bridges . . .

First child and daughter to **Eric Steinhouse** '80 and **Michele Kessler Steinhouse** B.S.N. '81 on Oct. 18, 1988. Named Shannon Marie . . .

First child and son to **Kathryn Heagerty Antonio** B.S.N. '81 and Mark Antonio in June 1988. Named Mark James . . .

Second child and first son to **Luce Dalton-Lackie** '81 and Robert Lackie on Feb. 20. Named David Robert . . .

First child and son to **Julia Berger Ferguson** '81 and **Thomas Ritson Ferguson** '81 on April 5, 1988. Named Thomas Ritson Jr. . . .

Triplets, two daughters and a son, to **David L. Seitelman** M.S. '81 and Lori Seitelman on Jan. 3. Named Sara Alicia, Jessica Adina, and Benjamin Aron . . .

Second daughter to **Daun Howell Boriack** A.H. '82 and Paul E. Boriack on March 7, 1988. Named Allison Kay . . .

First child and son to **Frank Gay** '82 and **Debbie Roney Gay** '84 on Jan. 25. Named Matthew Ryan . . .

Second son to **Ellen Bowyer Harward** '82 and **J. Scott Harward** '79 on April 15, 1988. Named Michael Brian . . .

Third son to **Rosanne Pollack Kappa** M.D. '82 and **Jeff Kappa** '78, M.D. '81 on Dec. 30. Named Jason Edward . . .

First child and son to **Heidi Scheiner McGrew** '82 and Allen Joseph McGrew on Dec. 7. Named Daniel James . . .

A daughter to **Patti Gorelick Goldberger** '83 and Michael Goldberger on Feb. 15. Named Erica Faye . . .

First child and daughter to **Lawrence Calvin Trotter** '83 and Sandra Martin Trotter on March 5. Named Whitney Martin . . .

A son to **Susan Tomlinson Carpenter** M.B.A. '84 and Edward William Carpenter on Dec. 18. Named Edward "Teddy" William Jr. . . .

First child and son to **Debbie Roney Gay** '84 and **Frank Gay** '82 on Jan. 25. Named Matthew Ryan . . .

First child and daughter to **Elizabeth Washburn Pesce** '84 and Timothy Patrick Pesce on Sept. 25, 1988. Named Brianna Aislinn . . .

First child and daughter to **Michael B. McNulty** B.S.M.E. '85 and Sheila McNulty on Jan. 26. Named Caitlin Marie . . .

Daughter to **Nancy Hollowell Conger** M.Div. '86 and **Steven M. Conger** M.Div. '86 on June 24, 1988. Named Jessica Hope.

DEATHS

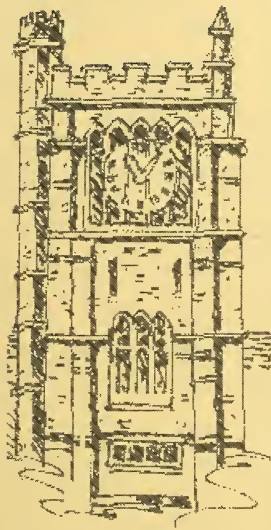
E. Macaulay Bruton '22 in December 1987. He retired in 1964 as deputy chairman of the board of British-American Tobacco Corp. in London after 42 years with the company. He was also a director of First National Bank and the Louisville Foundation. He is survived by his wife, Byrd, two sons, including **John M. Bruton** '59, three sisters, a brother, seven grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

R. Marvin Courtney '28 on Sept. 19, 1988, of a gunshot wound inflicted by a stray bullet. He joined the Army in World War II as a communications specialist and retired after his tour of duty from the U.S. Forestry Service. He was then self-employed in the nursery and shrubbery business. He is survived by two brothers and two sisters.

William R. Morgan Jr. '28 on Aug. 24, 1988. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, he earned his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania and went into general practice in the York, Pa., area. In 1976 he was named a member of the honorary medical staff of York Hospital, and in 1982 he received an award from the Pennsylvania Medical Society for 50 years of medical service. He served in the Army Medical Corps from 1942 to 1946, attaining the rank of major. He is survived by his daughter, two grandchildren, a brother, and a sister.

Paul W. Smith '29 on Aug. 30, 1988. A member of Duke's first boxing team, he worked as a sales engineer with Gates Rubber Co. in Denver, Colo. He is survived by two daughters, three sisters, a brother, and three grandsons.

Frank Roy Johnson '32 on Oct. 17, 1988, of cancer. In 1937 he became publisher of the *Surrey Herald* in Surrey County, Va., and one year later he began publishing the *Northern North Carolina News* from his Surrey office. He moved the paper to Murfreesboro, N.C., in 1940, where he changed its name to the *Roanoke-Chowan News* in 1948. In 1963, he sold the newspaper to become a full-time folklore writer; although he wrote more than 60 books, his best-known works include *The Peanut Story*, *The Nat Turner Story*, *The Lost Colony*, and *The Gating Gun*. He is survived by his wife, **Margaret Hamlin Johnson** '34.



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Robert A. Eason '33 on Oct. 18, 1988, of a heart attack. He was employed by Belk Tyler Co. in Rocky Mount, N.C., and retired as manager of the Rocky Mount store. He was a retired colonel in the U.S. Army and a veteran of World War II. He is survived by his wife, Etta, a son, a daughter, and five grandchildren.

Marion Lee Few '33 on April 13, 1988. He was a retired farmer in Kingstree, S.C. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, two sons, three sisters, one brother, and two grandchildren.

Lee E. Vickers '33 on Oct. 23, 1988. He was a radio announcer at WDNC in Durham, N.C., until he moved to Washington, D.C., where he worked for CBS for 17 years. In 1955 he moved to Miami, Fla., where he worked for WTVJ as an announcer and newscaster until he retired in 1976. He is survived by an aunt and several cousins.

McChord Williams A.M. '33 on Aug. 18, 1988. A World War II veteran, he practiced general surgery in Charlotte, N.C. He is survived by his wife, Helen, a son, a daughter, and four grandchildren.

Paul F. Corell '34 on March 27, 1988, in Tequesta, Fla. He is survived by his wife, Evelyn.

Mildred Taylor Mason '34 on March 31, 1988. She was the former editor of *Market Place*, which was named the best magazine in the Presbyterian Church, and had published a book, *Growing Up in Harrisburg*. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, she taught grade school in Pennsylvania. He is survived by her husband, Harry, a son, a daughter, and seven grandchildren.

Marion Walter Belue Jr. '35 on May 24, 1988, in Sebree, Ky. He worked for 42 years in business management. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, two sons, two daughters, and eight grandchildren.

James R. Chandler Jr. B.S.C.E. '36 on Sept. 26, 1988, of leukemia. He was the retired construction executive for Ballenger Corp. in Greenville, S.C., and president of PAVCO Corp. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, three daughters, a son, a stepson, a half brother, 12 grandchildren, and three stepgrandchildren.

Joseph Spurgeon Hiatt Jr. '36, M.D. '40 on March 14, 1988, in Southern Pines, N.C. Born in Winston-Salem, he performed with Les Brown and his Band of Renown when both were students at Duke. He served in the Army during World War II as a medical officer of the 65th General Hospital, the first mobile hospital (MASH) unit. He became a member of the Royal Society of Medicine in London while serving in England during the war and was awarded the Medical Citation for Distinguished Service with the European Theater of Operations. He was a member of the staff of McCain Sanatorium in the Sandhills from 1947 until 1954, when he moved to Southern Pines to begin his medical practice. He was a life member of the American College of Physicians, a fellow of the American College of Chest Physicians, the first organizing president of the N.C. Thoracic Society, and a member of the American Thoracic Society. In 1964 he founded the Pinehurst Medical Center. After retiring in 1985, he served as a medical director of several area retirement and nursing homes. In 1982 a section of new critical care units at the Moore hospital was named the Hiatt Unit in his honor. He was a co-founder of Duke's Davison Club at the medical school, a past president of the medical alumni association, a member of the Duke Hospital Advisory Board, and a member of the Duke Athletic Council. He is survived by his wife, **Sarah Elizabeth Rankin Hiatt** '38, sons, **Joseph S. Hiatt III** '67 and **John Robert Hiatt** '69, two sisters, and four granddaughters.

Martha Elizabeth Scarborough Lawton '36 on Aug. 7, 1988, after a long illness. She was a schoolteacher in Fort Sill and McLean, Va. She accompanied her husband, an Army officer, on over-

seas assignments in Europe, where she received the Molly Fitcher Service Award and was a Red Cross Gray Lady. She is survived by her husband, George, a daughter, a sister, and three grandchildren.

Francis William Alter Jr. M.D. '37 on July 17, 1988, in San Mateo, Calif.

Douglas Willson Ferris '37 on Sept. 9, 1988. A member of the track team at Duke, he was a retired Navy commander with 12 years' active duty and 18 years' reserve duty. He was a member of the Metropolitan Interfaith Association and a retired employee of the Nibco Corp. He is survived by his wife, Martha, a daughter, a son, a stepdaughter, three stepsons, a sister, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Carroll L. Zimmerman A.M. '37 on June 21, 1988. For five years he headed the physics department of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., where several of his former students established the Carroll L. Zimmerman Science Scholarship. He was a veteran of World War II, and his career included 25 years with the Air Force as well as four years each with McDonnell Douglas and Rockwell International. He received the Medal of Freedom, two Exceptional Civilian Service medals, and the Meritorious Civilian Service Medal. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, a son, a daughter, six grandchildren, three great-grandchildren, and three sisters.

John Schoolland Ph.D. '38 on Dec. 18, 1987. A veteran of World War II, he was a teacher in Ohio and New Jersey and a high school principal in Michigan. In 1939 he joined the faculty of the University of Colorado in Boulder, where he was a psychology professor, the initiator of the master of personnel services degree program, and director of student counseling services. He retired in 1962 as professor emeritus, and in 1979 the school awarded him the University Medal at commencement. The author of three books on the history of the Boulder area, he often gave lectures to the community and schoolchildren. He is survived by a daughter, a son, seven grandchildren, and 10 great-grandchildren.

John Scott McWilliams '40 on Nov. 21, 1988, of cancer. He was a veteran of World War II and a retired colonel in the Army Reserve. A forerunner for United Gas and Pennzoil Oil Co., he later retired to become self-employed as a consulting forester. He is survived by his wife, Marguerite, three daughters, and two grandchildren.

Louise MacMillan Brookes '41 on July 6, 1988. She is survived by her husband, Derek, a daughter, six brothers, a sister, and two grandchildren.

William Hepbourne Guerrant M.F. '41 on Feb. 29, 1988, in Montross, Va. He is survived by his wife, Virginia.

Stanfield Rogers '41, B.S.M. '42, M.D. '44 on Aug. 3, 1988. A retired biochemistry professor at UT-Memphis, he was noted for his pioneering work as a genetic researcher. His research focused on the biology of cancer, and in 1970 he made the first effort to cure the disease by replacing a malfunctioning human gene. During World War II, he was chief of pathology in U.S. Army hospitals in Utah and West Germany. After the war he worked with Nobel Prize-winner Dr. Peyton Rous at the Rockefeller Institute in New York. He later directed the UT Research Center in Knoxville, Tenn., and then the joint Atomic Energy Commission-National Cancer Institute Carcinogenesis Program at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. In 1959 he received the Parke-Davis Award in Experimental Pathology. He is survived by his wife, June, two daughters, and a son.

Lyle McDowell Allen Jr. '43 on March 16, at Duke Medical Center. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, he served in the U.S. Navy during World War II and retired from the Naval Reserve with the rank of lieutenant commander. He graduated first in his class from

Washington University Law School and joined the firm Lewis, Rice, Tucker, Allen, and Chubb, where he became a full partner in 1954. In 1959 he became assistant general counsel for May Department Stores Co., and in 1968 he was chosen head of the corporate legal division of American Home Products Corp. He retired to Chapel Hill, N.C., in 1985. He is survived by his wife, Leigh, a son, a daughter, his mother, and a sister.

Ralph P. Baker M.D. '43 on Aug. 29, 1988. He was a retired surgeon who practiced for 35 years in Newberry, S.C. During World War II he was a captain in the Medical Corps, a member of the O.S.S., and a combat surgeon in the Battle for Central Europe, Moelle, and the Rhineland. A member and past president of the Duke Medical Alumni Association, he received the Distinguished Service Award in 1985 from the Medical Center. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, two sons, including **Ralph P. Baker Jr.** '76, M.D. '80 and **Erwin R. Baker** '78; daughters **Elizabeth B. Baker** '71, M.D. '75, **Mary E. Baker** '74, and **Catherine Baker Carlson** '81.

H. Gilman "Gill" Hand Jr. '43 on Feb. 15, 1988. He was a retired U.S. Marine Corps Reserve major and a public relations salesman in Kennesaw, Ga. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor, a daughter, two sons, and three grandchildren.

Joseph Philmore "Phil" Roberson '43 on Aug. 29, 1988. A veteran of the U.S. Marine Corps, he was the former president of Roberson Beverages and director of WITN-TV, Beaufort, N.C. He was also manager of several family-owned businesses, past president of the N.C. Soft Drink Association, a former member of the Rotary, Civitan, and Lions clubs, and a volunteer for the handicapped and mentally retarded. The Washington (N.C.) Chamber of Commerce named him Citizen of the Year in 1988. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, a daughter, a son, his mother, a sister, a brother, and three grandsons.

Lillian Fuller Adcock '48 on Oct. 30, 1987, after a long illness. She taught in Granville County schools for 43 years before retiring in 1972. She is survived by a son, a sister, and two grandchildren.

Robert L. Stark '49 on June 6, 1988. He was chief of the architecture and engineering department of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is survived by his wife, Betty, a daughter, and a son.

Garland Frank Penny Jr. '50 on Sept. 17, 1988. He worked for the American Tobacco Co. for 38 years before retiring as a foreman in 1986. He was a high school football referee and assisted with the line crew at Duke games. He is survived by his wife, Christine, a son, a daughter, his mother, a sister, and a grandson.

Bill A. Kalevas '52 on May 11, 1988. An Air Force veteran of the Korean War, he worked as a private investor in Philadelphia, Pa. He is survived by his sister.

Ann McNeely Chase Gardner '56 on Oct. 19, 1988, in Mooresville, N.C. She was a research assistant at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. She is survived by her husband, Leonard, her mother, a daughter, three sons, and three grandchildren.

Grace S. Beck M.Ed. '58 on July 25, 1988. She was a retired teacher in the Danville, Va., schools and an avid bridge player. During the 1940s she became the first woman in her county to earn a pilot's license. She is survived by a daughter, three grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

William Hamilton Van Every Jr. '61 on July 14, 1988, of cancer. He founded and directed several real estate companies and developed a number of communities in the Charlotte, N.C., area. He was also director of both Synco Inc. and Martin Development. He is survived by his wife, Sherry, three sons, two

daughters, his mother, and two sisters.

Millard R. Brown A.M. '69 on Feb. 28, 1988, of bone cancer. He was a professor emeritus of sociology at Campbell University in Buies Creek, N.C. He is survived by his son.

A. Brad Truax '68 on Nov. 29, 1988, of complications related to AIDS. He earned his M.D. in 1972 from Baylor College of Medicine and had been a private physician and clinical instructor at the medical school of the University of California-San Diego since 1978. A prominent San Diego gay leader, he was also chair of the San Diego County Regional Task Force on AIDS, a founder of the local Human Relations Commission, an ACLU member, and a member of the board of directors of the Fund for Human Dignity. He was president of the San Diego Democratic Club from 1981-84, and was an elected delegate to the 1980 and 1984 Democratic national conventions. He is survived by two brothers.

Margaret Rose "Peggy" Solieri '88 on Oct. 23, 1988, in an automobile accident while touring near Brisbane, Australia. She is survived by her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Clement Solieri, of Watchung, N.J.

Julia H. Wray

Julia Hedgheppeth Wray, a long-time dance teacher at Duke, died suddenly March 29 at her home in Durham. She was 55.

She joined the Duke department of health, physical education, and recreation in 1955, and at the time of her death was an associate professor and coordinator of Duke Dance. She was director of Duke Dance from 1981 to 1984 and a member of the executive council for the Institute of the Arts.

Wray, who earned her undergraduate and master's degrees from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, received the school's Shepard Award in 1986, the highest honor bestowed on an alumnus by the School of Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance. In 1987 she was the first recipient of the Beverly and Lorraine Hitchings Award for Dance, created by Nobel Prize-winner George H. Hitchings in memory of his wife and in honor of his daughter, who is a dancer.

She helped found the North Carolina Dance Alliance in 1981 and served as its first president. She was a consultant to the cultural arts division of the State Department of Public Instruction from 1975 to 1984 and was academic liaison between Duke and the American Dance Festival (ADF) from 1978 to 1984. The ADF dedicated its 1989 season to her "because of her support and love of dance, and her support and love of the ADF," said ADF director Charles L. Reinhart.

A memorial service was held March 31 in Duke Chapel. She is survived by her husband, Davis, and a daughter.

Fannie Mitchell

The former director of Duke's placement office, Fannie Y. Mitchell died April 3 in Durham. She was 90.

A graduate of the Women's College, now called the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, she taught in elementary schools in Granville, Harnett, and Vance counties before becoming assistant to the president of Spray Cotton Mill near Eden, North Carolina.

In 1941 she came to Duke as assistant to W.M. Upchurch Jr., director of the appointments office (now placement services). Her title changed to acting director during World War II. She became the first woman to be named director when appointed in 1947. She retired in 1968.

In 1951 Mitchell was the first woman to become president of the Southern Association of School and College Placement. At the same time, she was president of the College Placement Council, which named her a lifetime honorary member. She was a former president of the Durham Business and Profes-

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sional Women's Club and district chair of the State Business and Professional Women's Club Federation.

In May a \$100,000 gift honoring her, the Fannie Mitchell Placement Services Endowment, was donated by **Ruth Whitmore Williams** '63 and **A. Morris Williams Jr.** '62, M.A.T. '63 to support the Conference on Career Choices.

She is survived by two nieces and nine nephews.

Soviet expert Kulski

Wladyslaw W. Kulski, James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of Political Science and a widely recognized expert on Soviet foreign policy who once served as a Polish diplomat, died May 23 in a Durham nursing home. He was 86.

Kulski, who joined the Duke faculty in 1964, was a diplomat with the Polish Foreign Service from 1928 to 1945. He escaped Warsaw during World War II with an American ambassador and went to London, where he was a counselor at large in Poland's Orange Service and later a minister clinical plenipotentiary with the Polish embassy.

He took part in the League of Nations and was a

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member of the Polish delegation to the Conference on Reduction and Limitation of Arms in 1932-33. He was also Polish negotiator for the British-Poland Treaty of Mutual Assistance in 1939 and secretary-general of the Wartime Inter-Allied Committee of Foreign Ministers in London. His diplomatic service earned him several foreign decorations.

Born in Poland in 1903, he earned his master of law degree at the Warsaw School of Law and his doctor of law degree at the Paris School of Law. He was a political science professor at the University of Alabama and at Syracuse University before coming to Duke. He retired in 1973.

His published works include "The Soviet Regime: Communism in Practice," "Peaceful Co-existence: An Analysis of Soviet Foreign Policy," "The Ethic of Power," and "International Politics in a Revolutionary Age." He conducted a study of Soviet foreign policy for the United States Information Agency and had lectured at the Foreign Service Institute, the Army Strategic Intelligence School, and the Air Force Academy.

He left no immediate survivors.

Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register.

GOING GOTHIC

A wise old owl, perched high over a dorm window, looks below with a serious mien; the grotesque figure of Archimedes, astride a nearby gable assumes a superior attitude to his motley company of strange, silent stone folk. In the moonlight these caricatured personalities which embellish the new structures of Duke University give the setting an eerie medieval atmosphere, yet each has been set in its place not without peculiar significance to the environment.

The English Gothic architecture of the university's new buildings would have been incomplete had not the customs of the artists of old been employed as an ornamental and embellishing feature. To this end John Donnelly, New York sculptor, has turned out

a great variety of plaster models, which a crew of stonecutters has faithfully reproduced in limestone already set in the buildings.

Various humors have been followed, some serious and others in caricature, yet all in capacities of interpreting many university moods and personalities. . . . Scattered about in prominent and obscure places, they will be unquestionably a source of conjecture, amusement, and perhaps inspiration for many years to come.—September 1929

RUMORS OF WAR

We went to Europe in 1917 in the hope of doing good, especially with the hope to save democracy. We did not succeed. We declined to take part in the World Court and the League of Nations and came out of Europe. I do not believe that we should now go back.

If we can keep this country and North America "safe for democracy" and make our

country more and more what it ought to be, I am sure that we shall thus be able to do more for the causes of mankind, including democratic causes, than if we returned to the endless wars of Europe. If we return now to these wars within a brief generation since the last World War, then we have inevitably become a part of the whole European system. . . .

I say all this even though I am profoundly in sympathy with Great Britain and France in the great task to which they have set their hands. I believe that we Americans ought to sympathize with these two great nations and help them with our moral support and in any other way we can help; but however much we may sympathize with them and the causes for which they fight I am profoundly convinced that we ought not to send our sons again to participate in European wars.—from an address opening the academic year by President William Preston Few, September 1939

COMMUNISTS NO THREAT

The record is clear, I think, that the Communist Party is the agency of a foreign power which stands for a way of life that enslaves the minds and bodies of men. It requires its members to abandon ethical principles and substitute for them blind obedience to the authority of the party. This party has never even suggested that there will be the slightest pretense at allowing academic freedom in any country in which it comes to power. . . .

Therefore, I have no hesitancy in saying as far as I am concerned a member of the Communist Party does not belong in the company of teachers who believe in moral and spiritual values and are devoted to the search for truth. . . .

The coercion of sound judgment within the university faculty will be a corrective influence upon the immature scholar who is inclined to accept untested findings and half truths. The spirit of reason will control. There will be differences of opinion, debate, and controversy, but this is expected where independent thought is encouraged. It is according to our American way of life and our nation is more secure because of it. I fear unjust suspicion, irresponsibility, and a vacuum of faith more than I fear foreign

Class consciousness: Dinks and bows, the traditional freshman accessory, identified the lowly class to their "superiors" and required them to be experts on Duke: Freshman, how tall is the Chapel? When was Trinity College founded? When may you remove your symbol of shame?

It rained that relatively dry fall on Dink Bow Day in 1960, forcing the traditional games and picnic to be replaced by a dance in Card Gym. Those conspicuous caps and ribbons could have come off (answer to Question 3 above) had the Blue Devils beat Carolina that November 19, but the one-point advantage with only two minutes to play meant frosh had to wear their dinks and bows until the end of the semester.





Campus cargo: Returning to school in style during the Forties, these BMOCs (they had wheels!) would soon find their halcyon days threatened by the clouds of impending war.

DUKE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

ideologies.—from the inaugural address of President Arthur Hollis Edens, November 1949

FRIENDLY FRANKENSTEIN

A unique machine with an unusual name to accelerate basic research in high energy nuclear physics will be delivered soon to the physics department.

To be known as the "Frankenstein," the machine is the first of its kind in the world, and will be used in conjunction with the university's IBM electronic computer to measure and record scientific data. Named after its inventor, Jack Franck of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, the precision equipment costs approximately \$100,000. Financial assistance toward its purchase was provided by the U.S. Office of Naval Research.—October 1959

STUDENTS' STAND ON VIETNAM

The October 15 Vietnam Moratorium touched Duke with the same quality of uniqueness that it had throughout the rest of the country. . . . In spite of the Duke mobilization committee's claim that

the day's activities were to dramatize support for a demand for "the total and immediate withdrawal of all American troops from South Vietnam," which is really a statement whose absoluteness is strident, the tone of what occurred was a mixture of firm conviction and subdued emotionalism; and this seemed striking at a time when the tactics of campus demonstrations are characterized by shrill vehemence and dictatorial righteousness. . . .

Between 2,000 and 2,500 persons gathered in the quadrangle at 11:30 p.m. on October 14 in front of the Social Sciences Building, which houses the ROTC offices, to hear a reading of the names of the Duke war dead. The participants then marched in a candlelight procession to the chapel for a midnight Memorial Peace Service. . . . Activities consisted of informal "Peace University" seminars . . . intended to attract students who were not attending classes to support the stop-business-as-usual theme of the moratorium. . . .

Although the moratorium leaders criticized the university for not taking an official stand coinciding with their own views, the statement by Duke's "troika" seemed to limit the extent of that criticism. In addition, [Chancellor Pro-Tem Barnes] Woodhall was one of the signatories of a letter sent by seventy-nine college and university presidents to President Nixon urging a stepped-up withdrawal from Vietnam. The letter made it clear that personal rather than institutional views were being expressed.—November 1969

SHIFTING MOOD ON CAMPUS

Chronicle editor Karen Blumenthal senses that student journalists these days are less attracted by crusades than their counterparts a few years back. She finds them more concerned with polishing their craft than pushing social causes.

The students who published the campus daily six or seven years ago were caught up in the Watergate-style investigative journalism, Blumenthal says. "They were out for social change, we're out to be a newspaper," she adds. "The people on the paper in the past three years are a lot more conservative. . . ."

This shift in emphasis coincides with a similar mood among the student body, says the junior economics major. . . . The paper may not be conservative enough yet for administrative officials, she suspects. Some may still be smarting from a story several years back that revealed the salaries of top administrative people, information gained from publicly available IRS records.

This doesn't mean that the student newspaper is a mouthpiece of the administration or that it has lapsed into apathy. . . . At midsemester, when new issues in the budget retrenchment were coming up every day, the paper received so many letters that it fell as much as ten days behind in printing them.—November-December 1979

DUKE

HOMECOMING

1989

Friday November 10

- 3-4 pm** **Mike on the Quad**
If you didn't speak out during your four years at Duke, here's your chance as students and alumni openly discuss "hot topics."
- 4-7 pm** **Classes of '88 & '89 Kegs**
Find out who's back for Homecoming under the tents on the U-room patio. Pick up your bottomless beer cup in the Bryan Center.
- 2 pm** **Stories Behind the Stained Glass Windows**
Tour by Ian Sutherland
Duke Chapel
- 4:30 pm** **Engineering Seminar for alumni**
Dean's Update
Pfizer Auditorium, Engineering Library
- The Hideaway Bar**
Check out the new renovations to the old hang-out.
- Band on the Quad**
Whether you remember "Joe College" or "Oh Damn, We're Back", relive music on the quad.

Saturday November 11

- State of the University** **9:30 am**
Following a continental breakfast reception, President Brodie will give a State of the University Address in the Bryan Center Film Theater. Catch up on goals and directions for Duke in the 1990's.
- Alumni Association Buffet** **10:00 am - 12:00 noon**
This traditional pre-game barbecue is held in Cameron. Seating is by class decades. \$8.00 per person, all you can eat and drink.
- Kick-off! 12:00 noon**
Watch Airball '89 crush the N.C. State Wolfpack in Wallace Wade Stadium. Tickets \$16.00.
- Classes of '88 & '89 Kegs** **4-7 pm**
Post-game victory bash on the U-room patio.
- Basketball Exhibition Game** **7:30 pm**
Get the scoop on the 89/90 team as the Blue Devils take to the court of Cameron.
- Blue/White Ball "Myrtle Nights"** **9:00 pm - 1:00 am**
Revisit beach week as you slog to the sounds of the swing band in Von Canon Hall.

WOMEN'S PLACE IS WEST

Editors:

We residents of the women's studies dorm are delighted with the amount of coverage we have received from campus publications in our first year.

We appreciate the mention in the May-June issue in the story on the women's studies symposium ["Gazette"]. But we would like to correct one thing. As you wrote, the dorm is indeed flourishing, but it is flourishing on West Campus, not on East as you reported.

Yes, we are thriving in the midst of the noise, confusion, and activity of West Campus. No doubt many people assume we are located on East Campus, where you will find the offices of the women's studies program, and where the more "artistic" or "radical" types supposedly hang out. But one of the primary goals of the dorm is to bring the ideas of women's studies into the mainstream, which at Duke is definitely found on West Campus. By living on West, we hope we have made the concept of "women's studies" a little less foreign to many students.

Liz Morgan '90
Moorestown, New Jersey

CONTINUING THE DEBATE

Editors:

I read recently the letters in "Forum" on the continuing black-faculty debate presented in the May-June 1989 issue.

As one of the original correspondents in the January-February edition, it was interesting to observe such comments as "bred into the white psyche at birth" and "three males (all, I presume, white)" from those charging me with racial stereotyping, among other things.

Somewhat lost in the verbal fireworks (except for Mr. Beall's tired and dated rationale for racial quotas) was the theme of the original article in *Duke Magazine* and my reason for responding to it, namely the adoption by Duke of mandatory quotas in the hiring of black faculty. While some contend that technically the "resolution" does not constitute a quota system, it would certainly pass

the "duck test": If it looks like a duck, quacks like a duck, and waddles like a duck, it's probably a duck!

At a time when racial quotas are increasingly seen by the United States Supreme Court and even some blacks as an idea whose time has come and gone (except, apparently, at Duke), it is sad to see this otherwise fine university mired in such controversy.

James McFarland Jr. M.B.A. '87
Redington Shores, Florida

Editors:

I have read with unparalleled disgust the letters in the past two issues of *Duke Magazine* regarding the university's efforts to recruit African-American faculty.

It is not necessary to acknowledge specific statements by those who abhor this effort because the larger collective statement is extremely frightening. All of the published commentaries to date have been premised on the idiotic idea that standards must be lowered to find quality African-American faculty. There is an abundance of data that overwhelmingly proves that there is a candidate pool of African-American faculty that would satisfy Duke's standards for white faculty members. By way of example, one need only examine the credentials of those African-Americans who have graduated from Duke.

The university commitment is not to seek candidates simply because of their skin color; it is merely to make a concerted effort to attract scholars who will meet university standards who happen to be of African-American ancestry. The majority society in this country has always demanded that its African-American citizens prove three-times-over their qualifications as thinking, intellectual beings to satisfy its unjustified and immoral theories that people of color are not as mentally astute as the majority. The letters are more disturbing because they traverse the spectrum of young and old alumni who share these uninformed notions due to their "color blindness." This suggests that we are doomed to have attitudes based on ignorance continually perpetuated into future generations.

Please understand, no African-American is requesting a "hand-out" or special treatment. We simply demand equitable treatment and consideration in a process that is naturally wrought with subjectivity.

It must be admitted, the decision of whether

a professor will enhance the Duke academic community is truly a matter that reaches beyond the scholarly credentials of the individual. Due to historical indoctrination, it is often difficult for the majority society to divorce itself from inherent prejudices and to sincerely consider a candidate of color based solely on merit. That is why it has become necessary for the university to attempt to abort biased, though perhaps unconscious, socialization and replace it with rational and objective decision making.

Linda D. Alexander '80
National President
Duke University Black Alumni Connection
Atlanta, Georgia

Editors:

I applaud the efforts of President Brodie, the university's administration, and trustees for their efforts to recruit more African-American faculty members. The program will assist our university to reach its fullest potential.

I was deeply disappointed, however, to read some of the letters from my fellow alumni in earlier issues of the magazine in connection with this topic. It is really unfortunate that persons who have had the benefit of the educational experience that Duke provides still conclude, erroneously, that recruitment from a specialized segment of any population inheres a reduction in standards and performance. In fact, it appears that the typically rigorous faculty selection standards of all the Duke departments become even more so when African-American or other minorities are scrutinized.

In any event, I trust that those persons who chose immediately to criticize the university for this laudable effort without the benefits of the facts or scrutiny of recent history will, someday, come to understand that the relative proportion of melanin in one's skin has no bearing on professorial or any other type of ability.

Frank E. Emory Jr. '79
Charlotte, North Carolina

Editors:

After reading with incredulity the letter to the editor from Mr. Sidney Kauffman '36 [May-June 1989] and noting his remark that initially he had decided not to write because he "figured my opinion would not be highly esteemed in academia, since I am of the conservative persuasion," a comment

jumped to the front of my mind. That comment, Mr. Kauffman, is that it is not your "persuasion," as you call it, that would devalue your opinion, since a logical, well thought-out conservative opinion is as persuasive as a similar liberal one. What does weaken your argument, however, is your stunning lack of relevant logic, and the way in which your ideology is satisfied at the expense of facts.

As a white Duke student, I would like to address some of your key points. You state that, in 1986, after seeing "those revolting anti-apartheid shacks in front of the Union," and hearing of the trustees' "capitulating" on the divestment issue, the "largest contributors in our engineering class all agreed that it would affect their future giving adversely."

This begs two questions: First, what exactly was "revolting" to you, the shacks themselves, which were unlikely to be architectural masterpieces given a student's budget, or the fact that the shacks were there in support of blacks and others being held in total, violently enforced repression by the 10 percent of South Africa that controls the military and the government?

My guess, supported by your later comments, is the latter, which of course makes any of your arguments on the hiring of black faculty effectively null. And second, could it not be that what you call capitulating was, in fact, a change in policy brought on by a long and serious reevaluation triggered by the student demonstrations? Or is it capitulation any time the knee-jerk conservative opinion fails to carry the day?

I appreciated your history lesson that made me aware that you were tired of hearing about the effects of slavery since it was the losers in African wars who were sold by the victors (also black) into slavery. If only they'd won the battle, it wouldn't have happened to them, so it's their own fault that they became slaves, you claim. I agree, Mr. Kauffman. And, in fact, I think I might go right up to your 1,800 acres in Pennsylvania, handcuff you, and sell you to some Peruvian drug lord as cheap labor. Since I was able to do that, and because I'm white also, then your descendants should certainly not be upset at the predicament they find themselves in, and so they should not complain. Does it still make sense, Mr. Kauffman?

You say you shouldn't, and don't, feel guilty about your current position in life. I do agree with this point, because guilt is not the right feeling for this issue. The correct sentiment would be respect, simple human respect for a group of Americans whose ancestors weren't allowed to come here and buy 1,800 acres, but only to work it.

In your discussion of Proposition 42 regarding student-athletes, you assail John Chaney and John Thompson for their criticisms of the rule. You say they never mention "that it may also hurt some white athletes," along

with many black ones. That, unfortunately, is not the point of the criticism. While it certainly may affect some white athletes, the real power of the rule will swing broadside into inner-city, public-school athletes. This is where both school excellence is at its lowest and blacks are demographically in a huge majority. Thus, we see how Proposition 48 has hit blacks much harder than whites.

I happen to agree with Prop 48, but I see Prop 42 as taking needless steps which are only going to hurt those same people its proponents claim it will help. No rule set by college athletics directors is going to improve the teaching/learning process that goes on in these inner-city schools. I would like to quote your final sentence of this argument and let it stand alone to demonstrate how twisted and disconcerting your form of medieval logic is: "Are they afraid it might come down to (bite your tongue, boy!) letting more white boys play?"

The next paragraph decries the Black Student Alliance, asking, "Why is this commendable, while if you dare to have any organization with the word 'white' in its name, you are immediately branded as 'racist'?" This is a simple numbers question, Mr. Kauffman. Is it not logical, when outnumbered by around 8 to 1 in the country, and by even more at the university, to form a group to help unite this minority, so its voice does not get entirely lost in the crowd? If you were in such a situation, would you not like a support group of peers to help you, to support you, and to push for your concerns? The U.S., Mr. Kauffman, is a democracy, not a fascist state, and minorities do have rights.

In wrapping up, you claim that despite reservations, you suppose you will still give Duke financial backing this year, "mainly because we now have the third generation at Duke." This leads me to two points.

First, while noting your opposition to advantages given to any specified group, I also must state that the Admissions Office admits to giving strong preference to alumni legacy children. Now, since Duke did not admit blacks until the early Sixties, who would you guess gets the advantage in this type of admissions? Yes, Mr. Kauffman, whites like your grandchildren. This is not to slam the Admissions Office, for it is a logical and sensible policy, especially financially, but it does serve to undermine your argument against any unequal advantages.

Second, although I would surmise that alumni-giving officials are pleased to hear you will continue to give support, I think I speak for most students when I say that I couldn't care less whether you get "soft-hearted" and open up your wallet again this year. If the price we must pay to receive that money is that we are subjected to your demagoguery, your blatantly incorrect assertions, and your racism hidden in sarcasm, then I

would say without hesitation that you should get more for your money, and give to organizations which hold similar opinions, and leave Duke University and its students to form opinions based on fact, not fear.

Brian J. David '90
Baltimore, Maryland

COMMENTS ON COMMENCEMENT

Editors:

If you have attended a recent graduation at Duke, you must share my concern over the rudeness of the students.

It is fun to see them doing relaxed and happy things. I was ashamed of Duke when they almost drowned out with noise the excellent message of Stephen Jay Gould.

My granddaughter graduate explained that the students were drunk, though it was early morning. A few decades ago alcohol was not allowed on campus. Would it not be a simple matter to bar from graduation exercises those in no condition to be there?

I was told that Duke students are known for their rowdiness. It would seem to be more fitting for a school which wants to be a great university if its students were known for quite other things.

I am a former president of Duke Alumnae. My daughter, son-in-law, and granddaughter are graduates, as were my father, uncle, brother, and several cousins.

I deeply care and feel that alumni could express similar caring with likely good results. I shall appreciate your calling this to someone's attention. My sophomore granddaughter has decided that she won't attend her graduation exercises, so I'd like to change this quickly.

Courtney Sharpe Ward '31
Lumberton, North Carolina

PS. I am glad to know that Duke is adding black faculty members. I feel confident that they are and will be very able members of the Duke community.

University Marshal Pelham Wilder says, "If we could have removed twenty-five people, we could have removed two-thirds of the problem."

President Brodie has established a task force, headed by University Secretary Allison Haltom '72, to include Wilder, the vice president for student affairs, the dean for student life, several faculty members, and a number of students who graduate in 1990. "Everything is being done to certain that type of activity in the future," says Wilder.

MAKING MEMORABLE MUSIC

DUKE ARTISTS SERIES

BY DEBBIE SELINSKY

Sixty years of noteworthy offerings began with Paderewski in the dark.



JIM WALLACE

Hitting the right notes: Ella Fountain Pratt at the "signature" Steinway

recall the time when Barbara, the preschool daughter of early director J. Foster Barnes, created a memorable moment of her own. The tiny tot, who was attending her first "adult" concert, the Ballet Russe performance of *Swan Lake*, in the hush following the dying swan's last gasp, cried out in sorrow, "Ohh, the ducky died!"

The 1989-90 series, "Memories in the Making," will focus on the history of that tradition by featuring performances with returning artists like pianist Andre Watts,

Although Duke's character-filled Page Auditorium has undergone several remodelings over the decades, long-time patrons of the Duke Artists Series insist, as the classical music, opera, and dance series enters its sixtieth year, that memory ghosts of some of the world's greatest performing artists linger there.

Those memories embrace the unforgettable image of a young pianist named Paderewski, who played what was to become the first artists series concert by the light of a single candle during a snowstorm in 1931. (Some said he was painfully shy and preferred to play in dim light, while others said he lit the candle to offer all concert-goers the same view of his performance.)

Others can still hear echoes of the powerful voice of a young coloratura who appeared as Violetta in *La Traviata* with the Charles Wagner Company in 1951 and later returned to Durham in *Carmen* and as a soloist. Her name was Beverly Sills.

Backstage dwells just a hint of an onion smell: In the 1930s, soprano Maria Jeritza satisfied a pre-performance craving with a "big, fat, onion sandwich" provided by stage manager Walter M. Upchurch Jr. '31, J.D. '36.

And if something of the great pianists, musicians, singers, and dancers who have performed in Page remains, so must the essence of the people who worked behind the scenes to bring them to Duke. One can easily imagine the dumfounded look on the face of the usually unflappable impresario Ella Fountain Pratt when Artur Rubinstein, upon examining the piano before a performance in Page, proceeded to spray the "too clean" piano keys with hairspray and then to custom soil them by sitting on them in his fuzzy wool coat. Always one to learn from her experiences and to find humor in them, Pratt was quick to inquire if the next visiting pianist, Alicia de Laroccha, would prefer her piano keys "dirty, medium dirty, or very dirty."

Many long-time series subscribers also

guitarist Julian Bream, violinists Ani and Ida Kavafian, and the Warsaw Sinfonia with conductor Yehudi Menuhin, who as a twenty-four-year-old musician fifty years ago was one of the Duke Artists Series' earliest performers. That lineup, in keeping with another series tradition of presenting new artists and established performers whose careers are moving forward, will also include a concert by soprano Kathleen Battle and one by the North Carolina Dance Theater.

It all began when a fire at Raleigh's Memorial Auditorium in October 1930 prompted the rescheduling and relocation of a recital by piano great Ignace Jan Paderewski. James Foster "Bishop" Barnes, Duke's director of social and religious affairs and a former baritone with the Chicago Opera Company, eagerly accepted the recital for January 8, 1931, in Page Auditorium.

According to newspaper and first-person accounts, "a more receptive audience could not have been found," current director Sue Coon says. "There was a great demand for tickets, especially for those on the left-hand side of the auditorium, where patrons would be able to watch the master's hands as he played." That issue turned out to be moot since Paderewski, for whatever reasons, insisted on having the house and stage lights completely extinguished.

Barbara Barnes Hauptfuhrer of "ducky died" fame says that her father often joked that he began the artists series so he could experience the best of the performing-arts world on his own front doorstep. Barnes, who gave up his opera career because he said he felt a strong calling to church ministry, came to Duke in 1927. While his wife, Myrtle, directed the Women's Glee Club, Barnes directed the Men's Glee Club and established and directed the Duke Chapel Choir when the chapel was completed in 1932. He led the singing of the Doxology at ceremonies to open the Woman's College Auditorium in 1927 and Page Auditorium in 1930. Despite an already busy calendar, Barnes acted quickly when the Paderewski concert provided the opportunity to get an artists series—to be presented in the new Page

Auditorium—off to a strong start.

"From everything I've heard, the artists and their agents in New York were delightfully surprised to find that they were dealing not with a businessman, but with a musician who appreciated and loved music and understood their work and concerns," Hauptfuhrer says. "Almost without exception, they came to our home after the concert to eat, meet with students, and sing around our double baby grands. . . . A young tenor named Mario Lanzo celebrated his twenty-first birthday in our home."

One of the Barnes family's closest friends was the late Eugene Ormandy, who visited the artist series as conductor of both the Minneapolis and the Philadelphia symphonies. Young Barbara first met the man who was to become a lifelong friend when her father took her to the afternoon rehearsal of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Ormandy, who had lost his only daughter at an early age, was immediately taken with the bright child who had, in typical Barnes family fashion, memorized the names of all the instruments of the orchestra.

The relationship between Ormandy and Barbara lasted until his death a few years ago. At one point, Ormandy had asked her parents to allow Barbara to come live with him and attend the Curtis Music School, which he directed. "Luckily, I had something to say about that, because I wanted to go into busi-

Artur Rubinstein,
finding Page
Auditorium's piano "too
clean," proceeded
to spray the keys with
hair spray and then sit
on them with his fuzzy
wool coat.

ness," says Hauptfuhrer, who today is a director for a number of major corporations, including A&P, Vanguard, Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and Knight-Ridder Inc.

Although Hauptfuhrer was too young to recall details of the earliest years of the Duke Artists Series, her later memories are of a healthy and popular series. "As I remember, most of the concerts were sold out. Once, a season subscriber said he wanted to exchange his old seat for one on the left aisle. My father laughed and told him that there hadn't been a vacancy on the left aisle 'since Mr. So-and-So died twenty years ago.'"

When Barnes died unexpectedly in 1956, William J. Griffith '50, then director of the Duke Union and student activities, added the directorship of the Duke Artists Series to his repertoire. Griffith, now vice president for student affairs, stepped into the job not totally unprepared because he had spent time with Barnes in meetings with artists and New York booking agents. He brought together a community group to assist in the series' decision-making aspects, eliminated the section of seats earlier assigned to blacks, and led renovation of Page from 1,518 wooden seats to 1,492 cushioned seats. (In 1986, renovation greatly increased leg room in the orchestra and again reduced the number of seats to 1,232.)

Griffith also worked to encourage student attendance of the series. Although the majority of series clientele have generally been non-students, the student presence was greater in the days before television, movies, rock concerts, and compact discs, he says. Today, the artists series offers discounted tickets to students as well as a pre-performance session in which an expert—usually a faculty member—briefs them on the art form and the work of the upcoming performer and holds lotteries for concert tickets.

In the late 1950s Griffith relinquished the directorship of the artists series to Pratt, who had been working with him on a Young Artists Series that complemented the Duke Artists Series. At the time, Pratt, now a mainstay with the Durham Arts Council, was a young mother newly widowed by the death of her husband, Lanier Ward Pratt, a former Duke faculty member and dean.

Pratt was particularly interested in having contemporary works, especially modern dance, performed at Duke. "Some people said, 'Why do you want to do that? No one is asking for it.' And I said, 'Well, we're an educational institution so it's part of our responsibility to students and faculty and the community,'" she says. "Besides, how can people tell if they like something until they've heard it or seen it?"

On behalf of the artists series and in the name of "stretching the students' young ears," Pratt took advantage of Ford Foundation grants that were being offered all over the country to encourage performances of new works. Later, an endowment established in Pratt's name would be used to benefit young performers in recital for the artists series and in residency in Durham.

The years have been filled with events that made history in the world of the performing arts as well as with early performances by artists who would go on to national and international prominence:

- Vladimir Horowitz's March 14, 1941, appearance in the Duke Artists Series was his first concert in the South.
- In 1951 John Alexander '45, a pre-med

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major who went on to an illustrious career as a tenor at the Metropolitan Opera, appeared with coloratura Beverly Sills in *La Traviata*. Duke alumnus Michael Best '62, now a tenor at the Metropolitan Opera, has also performed in the series.

• Baritone Sherrill Milnes, then in his twenties, performed at Duke in the Goldovsky Grand Opera Theater production of *Tosca* in 1963. He is now an operatic star of international reputation.

During her stint as director of the series, Pratt, in addition to taking care of such practical matters as having air conditioning installed in Page, helped to educate the booking agencies. "What the artists and their agents in New York learned very early about Duke was that this was a good place to play because the audiences were educated, sophisticated, and discerning," she says. "They knew not to play down to us just because we weren't in the City."

Pratt says many people don't understand that money is not the only—or even the most important—issue involved in negotiations for a performer's appearance. "Once the artists and agents know that they're dealing with people of integrity, knowledge, and experience, they'll go with you to the ends of the earth." (As part of the bargain, Pratt would sometimes find herself trekking to the ends of the earth to indulge artists like Russian talent Lazar Berman, whom she accompanied on a frenzied shopping expedition for blue jeans.) Her own natural flamboyance and style—she studied and taught dance for years—probably kept the egos of more than one star in line as well as enabling her to "extend their usefulness" on campus through projects such as master classes. Once while meeting Rubinstein at the airport, a vivacious Pratt encouraged him to play to the press and the group of admirers gathered nearby. "Let's look beautiful for the pictures," she told him. "Darling," he replied, "we're always beautiful."

Pratt's sense of tradition and drama led her to begin one of the special customs of the Duke Artists Series—the signing of the soundboard in the Steinway in Page. Not all those who perform in the series are offered the honorary pen. Among the people whose signatures adorn the piano are Berman, Leontyne Price, Murray Perahia, and Emanuel Ax.

When Ella Fountain Pratt "retired" in 1984, her farewell party was a large gathering of friends, colleagues, and artists, including Sue Coon, the former director of North Carolina State University's Stewart Theater and the successor to Pratt. Coon, who graduated from the University of Michigan and then earned her master's in arts administration, went directly to the position at State. When her parents learned she was moving to North Carolina, they gave her a subscription to the Duke Artists Series.

Towering talent: from the top, Leonard Bernstein, Martha Graham, Eugene Ormandy, Jascha Heifetz, Vladimir Horowitz, and Maria Jeriza

The series was basically secure and possessed a "sizable loyal core" of patrons, Coon says. But she began to put her own identity into planning. "When I was growing up, I took ballet, cello, piano, voice, and guitar lessons; I still take voice lessons from [Duke music professor emeritus] John Hanks. So my own interests naturally gravitate toward cellists and vocalists. I try not to let my own prejudices sway my judgment—and the [advisory] board helps keep me straight on that—but I get really excited at the idea of meeting and working with people like Yo Yo Ma, [cellist Mstislav] Rostropovich, and Dame Kiri Te Kanawa."

Coon works primarily with two large New York agencies, Columbia Artists Management Inc. and International Creative Management, to book performers. "Since these agencies have stables of literally hundreds of artists, we end up working with them most of the time." Sometimes lower fees can be negotiated if Duke, State, Carolina, or some other concert series can share the cost of bringing a group or individual performer to North Carolina. And then there are, of course, those people a director takes whenever she can get them, Coon says. "Jessye Norman had one available date within three years, so we took it."

Even after money and scheduling have been settled, performers sometimes express preferences for performance settings. For example, many artists don't like performing in enormous halls because they don't feel that their music is getting across; and most artists prefer to play to more sophisticated and enlightened audiences. Coon says Duke has a fine reputation on both counts.

As for unusual arrangement requests, even rock stars don't seem to have the monopoly, Coon says; she and assistant director Linda Carl work hard to accommodate visitors with desires for king-size beds, hotel windows that open, and "big, fat, onion sandwiches," and to tolerate all kinds of pre-performance moods and post-performance ebullience.

Coon says her job isn't always glamorous, but it's always interesting. "The life of the impresario, the overseer of the care and feeding of the artists in the time-honored tradition of Sol Hurok, is replete with the details of piano tuning, airport pick up, finding 'more seats somewhere,' even after a concert is sold out. It is a calling of intense satisfaction and occasional moments of high drama." ■

Selinsky, a free-lance writer living in Raleigh, is assistant director of Duke News Service.



them. Frustration and low morale plagued instructors and students alike.

To remedy the crisis, the Queens school district allotted funds to bring in the National Faculty. Within two weeks, staff members had met with thirty-five teachers from fifteen different schools, formed a project team, and tapped a Princeton professor as a faculty adviser. During those first meetings, practical questions gave way to more overarching concerns. Teachers wanted to know how to convey the importance of math to kids who had no intention of going to college, or how to provide what amounted to remedial instruction to children who could barely understand the language. Eventually, an integrated approach using computers helped iron out some of the problems, and a year later, the district renewed funding for another year.

But Baird admits that once in a while the momentum lags when the National Faculty leaves. "Sometimes bureaucratic control creeps back in, or the quirks of an individual district interfere. That's why it's important for us to follow up with return visits, and make sure a strong relationship is forged with the local university or college contact."

To National Faculty chairman John Petty, the organization is the best-kept secret in American education. And yet, even though it maintains a low profile, it is laying the groundwork for some profound changes in education. If current trends continue, there will be a severe teacher shortage—across all disciplines—in the next decade. The perception that teaching is a low-status occupation persists, and the meager salaries these professionals are paid is one reason why. (According to the Carnegie Forum study, in 1985 teachers earned an average annual income of \$23,500, ranking them just above plumbers and airline ticket agents.)

In late spring, Ben Ladner flew out of Atlanta at 5 a.m. for a day of back-to-back meetings and conferences with various school administrators. His last meeting, at 4 p.m. in New Rochelle, was at a magnet school established ten years earlier with help from the National Faculty. Now at a turning point in its development, the school had called on Ladner to help with the transition.

"They told me that they couldn't imagine doing it without the National Faculty," says Ladner. "Three days before that I would never have thought about New Rochelle, but there I was, listening to those people talk about how they took their bearings from the conceptual, imaginative ideas that we had sparked there a decade before. That's just one little elementary school. But that's the kind of thing we're very, very proud of." ■

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Velocity.

By Kristin McCloy '84. New York: Random House, 1988. 256 pp. \$16.95.

Velocity, Kristin McCloy's first novel, gives renewed meaning to the word "racy." Images of speed propel this story of twenty-five-year-old Ellie Lowell, an aspiring stage director in New York, who returns to her North Carolina home town in the wake of her mother's death.

Throughout the story Ellie is haunted by the manner of her mother's death in a high-speed car crash, "the rush and shock and smash of the rest of her life accelerating to meet her head-on through the windshield." The first chapter opens with Ellie and her father strewing her mother's ashes in the forest and closes with Ellie's dream of being in a car with her mother, windows down, cool breezes blowing in, everything fine, until Ellie realizes that she is not wearing her seat belt, and neither is her mother. The dream rapidly slips into nightmare when her mother presses her foot on the gas, going faster and faster, Ellie screaming at her to slow down, to no avail.

Versions of this dream punctuate the narrative, with Ellie outside the car, running after her mother, screaming at her to stop, but her mother invariably steps on the gas and drives out of sight. Ellie focuses all of her waking time and energy attempting to catch up to her self-destructive mother, to speed past her and the pain her death has caused. The novel hits the ground running and rushes to a frenzied climax precipitated, in part, by Ellie's discovery of her mother's infidelity.

The setting of small-town life with its sleepy rhythms in the slow, hot, North Carolina summer provides the strongly contrasting backdrop across which Ellie rushes to come to terms with her loss. Ellie, now living at home with her taciturn, grief-stricken father, is resourceful and thorough in seeking out varieties of acceleration. First, she discovers immediate and repeated sexual satisfaction on the sly with Jesse,

magnetic, monosyllabic, half-Cherokee, Harley-driving, Hell's Angel drug dealer who bears the tattoo "Ride Hard, Die Free" on his chest. His appeal for Ellie is intensely and exclusively physical—she never communicates to him her mother's death, for instance—and his sexuality crowds out any feeling of guilt she might have cheating on the lover she left behind in New York.

In addition to powerful surges of sex and drugs, Ellie's secretive relationship with Jesse provides her with yet another, rather more significant kind of speeding high. After her first sexual encounter with him in the beginning of the story, Ellie returns home in daylight to find her father at the kitchen table. "Adrenaline rockets through my rib cage. I feel like I'm in high school again." It is her high school past, as much as her mother's death or her own mortality, that she has returned to confront in this novel.

In high school Ellie, it seems, had been what used to be known as a "fast" girl. Soon after her return, she is invited to a party at the home of high school friend Melanie, who was the most popular girl in school. The party brings back all of the hated memories and awkward insecurities she hadn't experienced since moving to New York. Most particularly, the party brings her face to face with

Melanie's fiancé, Danny MacIntyre, the "best-looking boy in the school," and the boy to whom Ellie willingly and determinedly lost her virginity in her senior year. Danny drives Ellie home from the party and makes a pass at her. She rebuffs him, but is nevertheless shaken by his accusation that she hasn't changed since high school.

However, by the novel's end, we are left with a sense that Ellie Lowell has acquired in the lightning-fast space of one summer all the maturity that she has lacked in the previous seven years of a prolonged adolescence. We are left with a sense that she has grown through her grief. It is to Ellie's credit that she does, indeed, accelerate past her adolescence and finds in the process, rather touchingly, a new appreciation of her relationship with her father.

McCloy's depiction of the rural North Carolina town is highly stylized, particularly in respect to the greasy spoon, Parker's, where Ellie takes a job for the summer as a waitress. There, she becomes friendly with Sandra, the wise, desperate, flirtatious, hard-drinking, chain-smoking waitress whose entire persona can be succinctly indexed in the name of her son: Elvis. The character of Sandra, the setting of Parker's, the terse, conversational exchanges reminiscent of grainy, black-and-white movies, the sexy bad boy Jesse in leather, and the dip into a high school past are all elements which combine to give the novel a "retro" feel, thereby anchoring it as well in the late Eighties. Retro or not, McCloy's writing is gusty and spare, often lyrical, and immensely readable.

Were the novel to become a movie (Madonna has expressed interest in the lead role), its well-chosen title would neatly parallel the rate of McCloy's own writing career. Whether it is a screenplay or her next novel, we can look forward to the future work of this talented new writer.

—Julie Tetel Andresen 72



McCloy: first novel, racy results

Andresen, who teaches linguistics in Duke's English department, also writes historical romances under the name Julie Tetel. Her fifth novel, *Swept Away*, will be released in December by Warner Books/Popular Library.

POLITICS AND ART

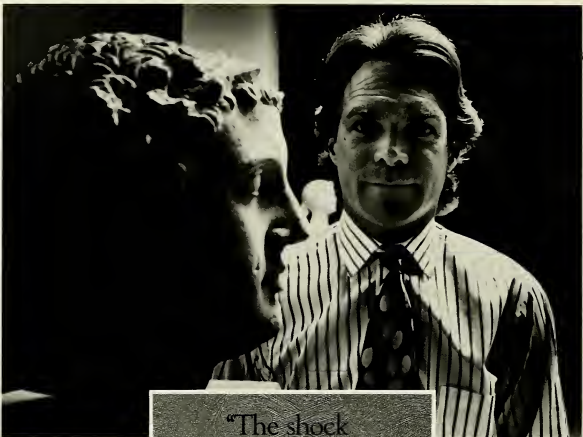
Continued from page 7

sized art should be unoffending, I think you have offended the justification for the NEA's role in the first place."

There's certainly no constitutional compulsion for the government to subsidize art, Van Alstyne says. But once it takes the step, then constitutional procedures and protections come into play. And he offers another constitutional parallel: tax-supported parks. "There is nothing you can do that will constitutionally compel a town to set aside land for parks. But if it chooses to do so, it may not then allow picnics and baseball while keeping out all the haranguers who want to present their point of view. The same is true with the subsidy of art. You cannot so constrict the field of artistic expression to the point that taxpayers are getting only a reliable echo of what they wanted to hear in the first place. The First Amendment simply doesn't allow it, nor does the Equal Protection Clause allow it." An act of Congress that would support a "homogenized ideology" and exclude supposedly offensive works probably wouldn't be constitutionally defensible, he says. But, he adds, forced changes in grant-making procedures or outright budget cut-backs aren't so readily turned back on constitutional grounds.

If one question behind the controversy is whether politicians should censor art, the answer is no, says Van Alstyne. The deeper question, he believes, is whether public funds should subsidize art that offends public taste. "Whether in this country or in Germany or in the Soviet Union, historically wherever government has restricted the availability of artistic subsidy to that which is clearly unoffending, it has inevitably reduced the art produced to virtually the lowest common denominator of durability and social function. I do not understand why we should turn to tax sources for the production of ordinary artistic goods, for work that is enhancing of the ideological *status quo*."

Public policy lecturer Bruce Payne defines his own taste in art as "real simple—I like complexity. I like stuff that is in some way or another surprising, challenging, that takes a second look or a third look at the familiar." He fills his home environment with a floor-



JIM WALLACE

"The shock of the new is something that is disquieting, and public taste often takes time to accommodate itself to the latest ideas in art."

MICHAEL MEZZATESTA
Director, Duke University Museum of Art

to-ceiling array of art, from an Ivory Coast decorated granary door to an image of Faust looking into the mirror. And he's riding an art trend: *The Wall Street Journal* quotes an economist and art historian as declaring that "There are more people collecting art today as a percentage of the population than ever before, even during the Renaissance."

Often overlooked in the current arguments over art, in fact, is that art activity has never been greater. Says Gaillard Ravenel '63, director of design and installation for the National Gallery in Washington, D.C.: "In the last twenty or thirty years, art has spoken to a much wider audience. From museums, art courses, and high-quality art books and reproductions, more people are being exposed to more art—and to more varieties of art—than at any time in history." In a single year, Ravenel says, the National Gallery attracted nine million visitors. The Mapplethorpe photographs, showing at the Washington Project for the Arts, drew 18,000 visitors in

ten days. "With so much interest in such a broad range of art, it's very difficult to imagine agreement on what constitutes normal taste or the socially acceptable."

Payne says there are reasonable economic arguments for supporting the arts. "But the most important argument comes from observing our culture of getting and spending, where greed plays such a dominant role, where having things and expensive experiences is so important and so disruptive of other human values. Emphasizing the values of contempla-

tion, of thoughtfulness, of playfulness, of all those ways in which we are aesthetically involved, is a good thing for the government to be doing. We watch the art market and we think of art as part of the culture of scarce goods. But in fact the great paintings in the museums and even a lot of performances are properly seen at least partly as public goods."

Much of the art enterprise in the United States, Payne says, is now carried on with public assistance—even where foundations, corporations, or individuals weigh in with hefty contributions. "The mix of private and public money is so total out there that a government determined on censoring anything it had to do with would have a pretty wide field of operation. We may be paying a price for that breadth of government subsidy that we didn't expect."

But the outcome of the controversy may be more serious for the art-loving public than for artists. "In a sense, Jesse Helms has been successful even if his amendment never becomes law," says the Duke Art Museum's Michael Mezzatesta. "I'm sure there's going to be a kind of retrenchment as a result of what has gone on. I hope that the system will not be intimidated over the long run and will continue to take risks, because risk-taking is important for growth."

Kristine Stiles says she was "very calculated" in her career development, separating her artistic practice from the way that she makes money. "I started as an artist and I made the decision to make money as an art historian so I could leave my work free from being dependent upon the market." Subsidies or no subsidies, "art will survive," she says, "because under all conditions people have responded by symbolic representation. Artists will continue to produce work, whether it's subsidized or not." ■

FISHING FOR ANSWERS

BONES OF CONTENTION

BY MARY HEBRANK

"I wasn't the only one betting my time and someone else's money that there was an interesting story running up the middle of the marlin."

The man standing next to the 380-pound marlin was not what I expected. He wore navy bermudas and a white polo shirt. He looked, well, *normal*; he could have been my father.

Except for the fact that he had a big fish on one side of him and on the other, the bikini-clad Miss Billfish 1988 (who bore no resemblance to a billfish). He was holding a wooden marlin trophy.

He did not look like Ernest Hemingway. He had neither a beard on his chin nor a martini in his hand. He wasn't wearing khaki, or an aura of wealth. He was the first of many things to run counter to my expectations. He was part of the reason I had just arrived in Kailua-Kona, on the Big Island of Hawaii, late one afternoon in August of 1988. The marlin hanging by its tail was the other part of the reason.

Kailua-Kona harbors a year-round, sport-fishing fleet, but my arrival coincided with the annual Hawaiian International Billfish Tournament. With eighty teams competing, the tournament would ensure plenty of fish being caught, and therefore, plenty of fish to work with. Furthermore, its sponsor, the Hawaiian International Billfish Association, was committed to the scientific study of marlins. In 1975, it established the Pacific Gamefish Research Foundation (PGRF), which housed the small laboratory where I would spend the next ten days working.

As a zoologist studying vertebrate anatomy and biomechanics, I knew backbones pretty well. A major part of my Ph.D. dissertation dealt with fish backbones. But marlin backbones, with their peculiar arrangement of bony plates and heavily constructed vertebrae, were unlike anything I'd ever seen before. What were all those bony plates there for? How could an animal carrying them bend? Or did marlins bend? Surely they must swim like the other open-

ocean, high-performance fish, the tunas, who hold themselves stiffly and only wiggle their tails, like a wind-up toy fish.

I wasn't the only one betting my time and someone else's money that there was an interesting story running up the middle of the marlin. My husband, Jack [Hebrank B.S.E. '71, Ph.D. '74], who teaches engineering at North Carolina State and dabbles in biomechanics, had just arrived in Hawaii with me. Preceding us by several days were the rest of the Duke Marlin Team: Stephen Wainwright '53, J.B. Duke Professor of Zoology and the one who got us interested in marlins to begin with; John Long, a zoology graduate student; and Sue Weeks '87, a UNC medical student and superb dissectionist.

Jack and I found our colleagues, that first afternoon, off to the side at a large table occupied by a pair of 250-pound marlins. These were being relieved of their parasites and gonads by several other visiting PGRF scientists. Tourists looked on with varying degrees of curiosity and disgust at the scientists, whose upper limbs were covered with fish blood and miscellaneous parts. I was quickly introduced to several, but under the circumstances, declined to extend my hand.

So began my summer's field work. Little did we know that within twenty-four hours all our predictions about marlin swimming and marlin backbones would be shattered.

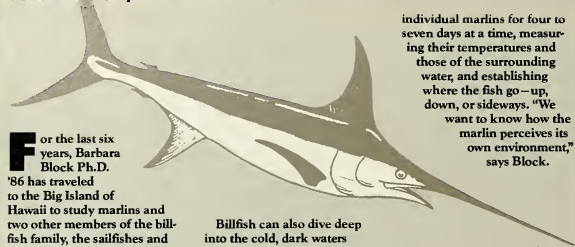
It started innocently enough. Early the next morning, we picked up the six-foot-long backbone of that 380-pounder (the rest was by now on its way to the fish market) and headed for the lab. The plan was simple. We would embed the ends of the backbone in plastic (so they could be held level) and hang the whole thing horizontally by a chain at each end. Then we would pull the middle of the backbone downward. A pair of electronic instruments would be hooked to the backbone; one would tell us how hard we had pulled, the other how far it bent. Then we'd let go and the backbone



Making connections: Hebrank and a tell-tale tail

DAVID WALLACE

COLD BLOOD, WARM BRAINS



For the last six years, Barbara Block Ph.D. '86 has traveled to the Big Island of Hawaii to study marlins and two other members of the billfish family, the sailfishes and spearfishes. Despite being "cold-blooded" animals, these fish, Block discovered, share the unusual ability to keep their brains and eyes warm.

During her doctoral research at Duke, Block noticed that billfishes have small brains, but their most prominent features are the areas associated with vision. She then found an unusual form of muscle capable of generating heat, and thereby warming the surrounding tissues, lying just beneath the brain and adjacent to the backs of the eyes.

But why do billfishes need warm brains and eyes? "These fish are active visual predators, cruising the clear, warm surface waters during the day," she says. "Warming the retina might make the marlin quicker to detect a flash of light"—which is what a swimming tuna would look like to a hungry billfish.

Billfish can also dive deep into the cold, dark waters below. In that case, warm eyes might improve vision under low light conditions. Block also points out that fish in general are limited in their movements by temperature: An abrupt change adversely affects the central nervous system. A warm brain could help a billfish move quickly into or out of cold water without loss of coordination or vision.

Now in the Department of Organismal Biology and Anatomy at the University of Chicago, Block returned to Hawaii this summer, this time teaming up with Frank Carey of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. Together they will attempt to catch marlins and attach radio transmitters to their heads and body musculature before releasing them back into the water. Block and Carey will then be prepared to track

individual marlins for four to seven days at a time, measuring their temperatures and those of the surrounding water, and establishing where the fish go—up, down, or sideways. "We want to know how the marlin perceives its own environment," says Block.

"Why does it go where it goes? Is it following water of a certain temperature, currents, or something else?"

Meanwhile, back in the lab, Block turns her attention to more fundamental issues of physiology. For her the beauty of marlins lies in the fact that they have "invented" a novel way of generating heat, through modifications of an otherwise ordinary muscle similar to one that controls movements of our own eyes. Block believes there is a lot to be learned about "normal" muscle based on the unusual tissue she's discovered. Study of the pieces of marlin eye she brings back to Chicago will, she hopes, reveal more about the systems responsible for the developmental and neurological control of vertebrate muscles.

hour time slots. One angler's turn might end in the midst of battle, so in the end the credit for landing a fish is shared.

The New Zealand team had only one bite that day, and a few minutes of excitement as the fish leaped and crashed back into the water. But something went wrong. The line broke and the fish got away. The team returned empty-handed.

Why do they do it? There must be something addictive about fighting a big piece of muscle and winning, although most of the fish are tagged and released anyway. (In a tournament, a tag-and-release earns more points than a carcass, and bringing home a fish less than 200 pounds actually costs points.) I can't speak for the New Zealand team, but I can remember what a charterboat captain once said: "There's a lot of liquor in this world, and there's a lot of women, too, but there ain't many marlins."

We had made some wrong assumptions about marlins. At the lab, we watched an underwater video of marlins swimming, and what a revelation: They don't swim like tunas, they swim like sharks. They bend all over the place. No wonder their backbones are so flexible. We had been misled by our own bumbling a year ago when we meticulously dissected out our first marlin backbone under the hot Beaufort sun. It had dried out. We now knew that dry backbones are stiff and elastic, but the wet ones, removed by experts in a cold, damp ice house, are not.

We were faced with a flexible backbone loaded with bone, but bone isn't supposed to bend. Therefore, we were either looking at a very unusual sort of bone, or bone that was arranged in a very clever way. Both possibilities were worth investigating.

After some brainstorming, we figured out how to get meaningful information from the equipment we'd brought and to improvise for things we didn't bring. We pushed, pulled, and bent again. We removed individual components and pushed, pulled, and bent them, too.

Most of our experiments were long and tedious. Everything had to be repeated at least three times. Sometimes equipment broke or couldn't do what we wanted it to do. It was hot and humid in the lab (no air conditioning), so by early afternoon the temperature approached 90 degrees. We couldn't run the fans because they would dry the backbones, and without the fans, the flies were everywhere (no window screens). I wished my friends back home, those ones who didn't believe me when I said I was going to Hawaii (without the kids) to work, could see me now.

On the last morning of the tournament, we went to the dock to see the boats off. Anglers milled about, each wearing his or her team's shirt with names like Bora Bora Fishing Club or Pacific Strikers printed across the back. They were waiting for their

would spring back, a result of the elastic materials it was made of. The instruments would be hooked up to a portable computer, so after each bend and unbend we'd push a button, and *voilà*, instant data.

That was the plan. It would have worked, too, if the backbone had followed our expectations. The summer before, at the Duke Marine Lab, we had serendipitously acquired a marlin and found its backbone to be both stiff and elastic. At that time we were unprepared to measure accurately just how stiff or elastic it was. But it was a noteworthy observation. A springy backbone like that could go a long way toward explaining how marlins could travel hundreds of miles in a handful of days, jump out of the water, and "walk" on their tails. All we had to do was go where there were lots of marlins, measure their elastic properties, and tell the world about this amazing new thing we'd found.

Our Hawaiian backbone did not cooperate. When we hung it up, it drooped in the middle. In fact, it nearly bent double under its own weight. We were dismayed; it was supposed to be stiff. We knew we had to relieve the backbone of some of its weight, so we cut it

in half. That helped—a half-backbone didn't exactly hang level, but at least it was straight enough to be able to use our gadgets. We pulled on it and we let it go. It straightened some, but not much. It was not very elastic.

I should have been discouraged, but this is what I like about science: No matter what you set out to find, you always find something else more interesting.

After three days of intense concentration while dissecting an entire marlin, and uncovering many of the intricacies of how muscles and tendons connect to the backbone, Sue Weeks took a day off. She went fishing with the New Zealand team. Not much happened in nearly eight hours of trolling, so she read a lot. The team drank a lot of beer and tiptoed around the angler's chair, which looked like a cross between something you'd see in a doctor's office and a weight room. It had padded arm rests and a slanted board to brace your feet against; there were straps to hold you in. Nobody sat in it until a fish was hooked. Nobody even looked at it. And who got to take the throne in the event of a hook-up? Some teams draw straws each day, others have designated one-

boats to be called to the dock to lead, and without their fishing poles, it would be hard to tell them from the tourists. They came in all races, sizes, shapes, and ages; the all-female team was in third place. Only one team stood out: The Cornhuskers Billfish Club from Nebraska. They did their fishing in red-and-white-striped bib overalls, cut off at the knee to reveal red cowboy boots.

Loaded boats headed out to the channel, jockeying for position at the starting area. Boats waiting to load bounced around the tiny harbor, somehow avoiding collisions. Finally, at 8 a.m., all the boats were assembled, and a loudspeaker blared, "Begin fishing, begin fishing, begin fishing!" A cloud of diesel smoke arose as eighty charter boats fanned out, some to the north, most to the south.

We headed north ourselves, to the lab, in our rusty, rented Ford Fairmont with a huge backbone in the trunk. It came from a 700-pounder caught by the West German team that went on to win the tournament.

By the midpoint of our stay, we had done a lot of experiments and had a lot of discussions about their results. Now we needed a chance to let our ideas percolate while we got a change of scenery. We went on holiday and drove all the way around the island.

We passed macadamia nut orchards, coffee farms, sugar cane fields, and rain forest gorges with waterfalls spilling down at Volcanoes National Park, where we saw great circular pits, miles across, sunk into the ground, and acres and acres of black lava. Walking across lava is like walking on very cold snow: It crunches and gives a little beneath your feet. It is much more interesting than the average eighth-grade science teacher would lead you to believe. We walked through steam vents, which smelled like warm oatmeal, and sulphur vents, which smelled awful. We ate lunch overlooking a crater. We ate dinner in ranch country, where great yellow-green mounds of hills reached up to the dormant Mauna Kea, whose top was thick in the clouds.

In the end, we somehow got all our experiments done. We had a story that made sense: Marlin backbones are made of a unique type of bone with unusual properties, and this bone is arranged in a way that lets the fish bend from side to side but doesn't let it bend up and down very much. This is important for a fish that occasionally jumps out of the water and walks on its tail, although I'm not at all sure why the marlin does that. Maybe the air is the only place to hide from a mako shark, the marlin's chief predator.

Although we worked hard, often in uncomfortable conditions, there were some compensations. Just around the corner from the lab was an excellent snorkeling spot, where the beach was a mix of lava pebbles, coral chunks, and bits of shell, and the water was filled with purple and white corals, red and black sea urchins, multicolored wrasses,

butterfly fish, pipe fish, file fish, and more. In our beachfront condo, shared by the whole team, we slept to the sound of waves crashing on lava. Gastronomic diversity took on new meanings as we alternately sampled home cooking and Japanese and Thai cuisine in the evenings, and enjoyed pineapples, papayas, and sweet Hawaiian bread for breakfast.

Now, back on campus, we are analyzing and re-analyzing the data we collected. Steve,

Sue, John, and Jack are convinced we have enough information for two separate papers about marlins. I'm not so sure. I keep hoping to uncover some flaw in the data, some error in our experimental design, something that will have to be done over again. Because I really want to go back next summer. ■

Hebrank '76, Ph.D. '82 is a free-lance science writer living in Durham.

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BUILDING BLOCKS

This fall, most freshmen spent the pre-class orientation period meeting dorm mates, attending information sessions, and determining favorite campus eating spots. A handful of students took on a more ambitious exercise. Thirty-one first-year undergraduates participated in Project BUILD (Building Undergraduate Involvement in Life in Durham), a new program designed to foster a sense of community awareness and responsibility among its participants.

Project BUILD founder and director Adam Spilker '91 says he wants to introduce freshmen to service opportunities across a wide spectrum of Duke and Durham life. "Through this project, people can learn early in their college careers what it sometimes takes years to learn about the community."

In mid-August, the Project BUILD group, led by upperclassmen, tackled one of the Habitat for Humanity's houses in Durham's Edgemont community and assisted a number of other groups, including a community kitchen, a senior citizens council, a day school, a recycling organization, and a self-help rehabilitation program that helps citizens who have had a psychiatric disability to become self-supporting.

Director Spilker, a religion major, planned Project BUILD with help from volunteer coordinator Janice Jensen, a junior majoring in political science, sociology, and women's studies. Both participated in the wilderness program Project WILD as freshmen, and are active in Habitat for Humanity. Their idea for Project BUILD was to combine the discovery that takes place in Project WILD with community outreach.

"I think it's important to let the people of Durham know that we're interested in maintaining, establishing, and promoting Duke-Durham relations," says Jensen. "It's one thing for us to say that all Duke students don't live in their own self-centered worlds, but actions speak louder than words. We need to show that we care, and give back to the community some of what it gives us."

While students might not be able to accomplish a great deal in only a few days, Spilker and Jensen hope a more lasting result will be continued communication between students and members of the community. During eve-



Home makers: freshmen put the finishing touch on a Durham house

ning sessions, project members expanded their understanding of related issues by attending workshops on race relations, homelessness, and spirituality.

ATTACK ON AIDS

Using a genetic technique in a laboratory dish, Duke Medical Center researchers have immunized primate cells against the AIDS virus. While the experiment offers no immediate hope to AIDS patients, researchers say it could ultimately provide the basis for an effective treatment for the deadly disease.

"There are a hundred and one things that have to be done, and much more that we need to know, before we can determine if this approach will be effective in curing AIDS," says microbiologist Bryan R. Cullen. "But our research confirms that intracellular immunization against AIDS is a possibility worth pursuing."

Gene therapy for AIDS was proposed last September by Nobel laureate David Baltimore in the journal *Nature*. Baltimore speculated that in the future, patients could be given a bone marrow transplant with their

own genetically protected cells that would then proliferate and provide resistance to infection by the virus.

Duke's Cullen and his colleagues have taken the first step toward Baltimore's notion of intracellular immunization. Through genetic engineering, they were able to prevent the AIDS virus from reproducing within cells, effectively giving them immunity. Like other viruses, the one that causes AIDS is a submicroscopic parasite. It cannot reproduce on its own but must steal the genetic material it needs to replicate from the host cell it infects.

Ordinarily, a virus converts its host cell into a virus factory, subverting normal cellular genes to turn out thousands of copies of itself until, bursting with viruses, the host cell dies, and the viruses go off to infect other cells and begin the process anew. In the case of AIDS, the wholesale destruction of infected white blood cells severely cripples patients' immune systems, leaving them vulnerable to opportunistic infections.

Cullen and his colleagues implanted a defective viral gene into living cells that is only activated when the cells are infected by the AIDS virus. "This gene normally makes a protein that the virus needs for reproduction, but since the implanted gene makes a defective protein, it prevents replication of the AIDS virus and thereby neutralizes its

destructive potential," says Cullen. In effect, it's like giving an engine water instead of gasoline.

"This strategy has been used in the laboratory against the herpes simplex virus and may have applications for other viruses as well," Cullen says. But he cautions that research development could take years. One of the big unanswered questions is whether researchers can protect enough cells to achieve sufficient immunity from viruses like AIDS.

RECOGNIZING WRIGHT

Through her diligent field work with endangered species in Madagascar, anthropologist Pat Wright has earned a reputation as a leading conservationist. Her efforts, documented in the January-February issue of *Duke Magazine*, have also earned her one of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's so-called "genius awards." Wright was named a MacArthur Fellow in July, and received \$275,000 to use as she chooses.

Wright has worked closely with the Madagascar government since 1981 through an agreement that permits the Duke Primate Center to capture and export lemurs for conservation. She received worldwide acclaim for her discovery in 1986 of a previously unknown species of primate, the golden bamboo lemur. In the past decade only two or three new species of primates have been discovered.

Following her discovery of the new species, Wright lobbied to establish a national park in Madagascar that would protect endangered species while also creating jobs and tourist income for the economically depressed island nation. The government endorsed the plan, and Wright is now working to create a 17,375 square-mile park.

Almost halfway around the world, another Duke professor is guiding a conservationist research expedition in Peru. John Terborgh, a Ruth F. DeVarny Professor in the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, is conducting a four-month visit at a Manu National Park research station. Established by Terborgh in 1973, the research station supports tropical research and rain forest protection.

More than twenty scientists will be joining Terborgh to conduct studies on exotic birds, rare giant otters, jaguars, and monkeys. In fewer than three acres of the forest, one can identify 200 species of trees, thirteen species of primates, and ninety species of amphibians.

"There are more than 1,000 species of birds in the park, whereas the whole of North

America has only 750," Terborgh says. "Within just an hour's walk of our site, we have counted 560 species [of birds]." Many of the animals in the forest are rare or endangered. The giant otter, for example, is a globally endangered species. The animal is nearly extinct, with only two or three populations remaining in Peru and Surinam.

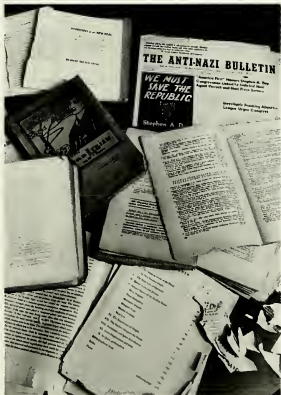
Terborgh hopes to expand research and conservation of tropical rain forests all over the world as director of the newly created Center for Tropical Conservation at Duke. The center will support research at existing Duke field stations in Peru, Indonesia, and Madagascar, and offer graduate-level training programs in conservation and resource management.

LIBRARY BOOK RENEWALS

Although the authors may disagree, a large portion of the books at Perkins Library are considered ordinary. What they have in common is not their literary value but their projected longevity. Most books published between 1850 and 1920—at least 50 percent of Duke's collection—were printed on acidic paper, and now they're in danger of disintegrating.

Duke is one of nine libraries selected to participate in a program to help research libraries define preservation needs and set priorities for addressing those needs. Funded by the Office of Preservation at the National Endowment for the Humanities, the project will be conducted by the Association of Research Libraries' Office of Management Services.

Connie McCarthy, assistant university



Acid reigns: some of Perkins' disintegrating holdings

librarian for collection management and head of a six-member Duke preservation study team, says the grant will help the university find ways to pool efforts with regional libraries to preserve the largest possible number of books. "It can be very expensive to microfilm a book, so it would be nice to know that we're not spending money and time doing something that is already available to us elsewhere in the country or region. That information is only beginning to be shared in national databases."

The Duke study team will also look closely at overall environmental conditions in all the branch libraries (particularly East Campus Library), evaluate the in-house preservation microfilming needs for Perkins, and determine the scope of staffing needs for preservation. McCarthy anticipates that Duke's priorities will be the manuscripts department, and the Latin American, European, and Southern history collections.

But the main targets of the overall preservation planning program will be those books printed earlier in the century, the bulk of the Perkins collection. "In libraries we've always paid special attention to our rare books and manuscripts, but only in the last five to ten years have we become more aggressive about preservation and begun to look at materials in our general stacks. Before that, we'd rebind them if they needed it and that was about it," says McCarthy.

Paper used in books printed before 1920 contained chemicals that, as time passes, effectively eat the paper. Acid-free paper that is commonly used now has a much longer life span. A test for whether a book can be saved is as simple as thumbing through it. "If you can't turn the page several times without it breaking off," says McCarthy, "there isn't much you can do to save the book except microfilm it."

MEDICAL ASSESSMENT

Chancellor for Health Affairs Ralph Snyderman has named a four-member panel of nationally known physician/scientists to assess Duke's response to allegations of misconduct in relation to the use of a monoclonal antibody, B72.3. At the same time, Vice President for Health Affairs Andrew G. Wallace has sent an eight-page report on the controversy to all medical faculty members. B72.3 has been used at Duke as an ancillary test in the diagnosis of cancer, and its use forms the basis of a suit being brought by a cancer patient against the medical center.

Developed by scientists at the National Cancer Institute and first reported in 1981, B72.3 has been evaluated for use in cancer

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Panel members are Dr. John Sherman, of the Association of American Medical Colleges; Dr. Charles Sprague, of the Southwestern Medical Foundation, former president of the Southwestern Medical Center of the University of Texas at Dallas; Dr. Gerald Austen, surgeon-in-chief at Massachusetts General and Churchill Professor of Surgery at Harvard; and Dr. Leopold Koss, chairman of pathology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

Among the points stressed in Wallace's report was that when concerns were expressed to university officials early in 1988 about B72.3, its use was suspended until appropriate evaluations were completed. Five panels investigated different aspects of the issue, according to Wallace, and allegations of research fraud and inappropriate surgery resulting from the use of B72.3 proved to be unfounded. An audit of all cytology reports between 1986 and 1988 (more than 72,000) shows a false-positive rate for Duke of 0.5 percent—a low rate that compares very favorably with results at other institutions, Wallace says.

Wallace also discusses some aspects of the case of Betty Eldreth, who in December 1988 filed suit against Duke and several members of its pathology department claiming misdiagnosis of cancer, unnecessary surgery and radiation, and consequent emotional distress. Her story has attracted media attention, including that of ABC's 20/20.

20/20 portrayed Eldreth as a patient who had undergone successful surgery for breast cancer and had a "good prognosis." Unfortunately, says Wallace, she actually had had a mastectomy for infiltrating ductal carcinoma that had already metastasized to ten of twelve examined axillary lymph nodes. 20/20 further created the impression that Eldreth's swollen arm resulted from allegedly unnecessary radiation prescribed on the basis of an allegedly wrong diagnosis of cancer in her left fourth rib. Actually, says Wallace, a diagnosis of cancer in the rib was confirmed by pathologists at Duke and elsewhere—and B72.3 was not used in the initial cytological interpretation. He adds that it's her right arm that's swollen—on the side where she had her mastectomy, axillary node dissection, and radiation to the primary site.

Wallace notes that the incidents are in large part the result of interpersonal conflicts that have been developing for years. "The nature of these problems is reflected in the suits and countersuits between . . . a handful of individuals principally within one department. Incredibly, and I think irresponsibly, these issues are being played out through patients and the media, needlessly adding to the anxiety of patients and with the potential for considerable threat to our university, our medical center, our hospital,



Bird land: curbing an ecological crisis and to values we all hold dear."

Those wishing copies of the full report can write to Wallace's office at Box 3708, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina 27710.

SAVING THE WETLANDS

The Florida Everglades are in the midst of a destructive cycle that could eventually eradicate a vast expanse of grassy marshes and the wildlife that inhabits it. But a Duke professor has a rare opportunity to help reduce the ecological crisis there.

Curtis Richardson, a professor of wetlands ecology at the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, is directing a project to provide data on the Everglades. The data are meant for a comprehensive management plan to restore and maintain the area.

One symptom of the problem is the dwindling number of long-legged wading birds in the Everglades National Park. Since the park opened in 1974, the population has fallen from 200,000 to fewer than 5,000. Located at the tip of the Florida peninsula, the park has begun to show severe effects of water management operations to its north that don't take the wetlands into consideration.

"Historically, various groups have managed water in south Florida for many reasons, but not for wetlands," says Richardson. "Water is managed for drinking, flood control, recreation, agriculture, dairies, and cattle production. Some of these activities release significant amounts of nutrients into water control areas north of the Everglades. The issue is incredibly complex, as each management action has an impact further down the line."

The Everglades, which cover nearly the

entire southern half of the Florida peninsula, comprise the largest fresh-water marsh in the world. Once spanning more than 3,900 square miles, the Everglades now extend 2,000 square miles across Florida. The preservation of the wetlands has been an issue since the early part of this century, when they were drained, diked, and channeled in an effort to encourage commercial development.

Richardson has received a grant from the Florida Sugar Cane League for an ecological analysis of three water conservation areas. As a scientist from a private university, he believes he can provide a fresh perspective on an issue with complicated political overtones. He is working with other Duke faculty to expand the wetlands program into a national wetlands center. It is an urgent mission, he says, as nearly half of all wetlands in the United States have already disappeared as a result of human activity.

TRILOGY TAPPED

Reynolds Price's trilogy of plays, *New Music*, won the novelist-playwright this year's \$10,000 award from The Fund for New American Plays. At the same time, the fund awarded its largest prize ever for the production of plays, giving the Cleveland Playhouse \$90,000 to stage the three full-length dramas in October and November.

This fall's production of Price's trilogy will be the world premiere of the work, which chronicles almost forty years in the life of a married couple. The first play of the three, *August Snow*, was produced at Hendrix College, the Arkansas school that commissioned the piece. There have also been

readings at the Circle Repertory in New York and the Seattle Repertory and in Duke Drama workshops.

Written in 1984-85, the trilogy also includes *New Music* and *Better Days*. The plays join a married couple, their friends, and families in 1937, 1945, and 1974. Price will use his cash award to defray traveling expenses to Ohio. He is the author of numerous books, including the National Book Award-winning *Kate Vaiden*.

A James B. Duke Professor of English, Price '55 became the second faculty member to receive the prestigious award in as many years. Last year, Chilean writer and visiting professor Ariel Dorfman received the award for *Widows*, which was staged off-Broadway.

CIRCLE OF STARS

They may not have caused quite the stir that Mikhail Baryshnikov did earlier in the year, but three veteran actors have sparked extensive campus interest in the latest pre-Broadway production.

Rex Harrison, Glynis Johns, and Stewart Granger fine-tuned the Somerset Maugham play *The Circle* in late September. After the Duke debut, the play travels to Baltimore and Boston before opening on Broadway in mid-November. As with past pre-Broadway productions, *The Circle* tapped into the student population to work behind the scenes as assistants and interns with the cast and crew.

Harrison is a Tony and Academy Award-winning actor best known for his definitive portrayal of Henry Higgins in the musical film *My Fair Lady*. Johns returns to Broadway for the first time since she won a Tony Award for her highly acclaimed portrayal of Desiree in *A Little Night Music*. Granger, who began his career on the London stage, is making his Broadway debut. Among his film credits are



Broadway bound: Harrison, Johns, and Granger

King Solomon's Mines, Scaramouche, and Beau Brummell.

The Circle is a romantic comedy about elopements, liaisons, and unorthodox behavior among the upper classes. Presented in the Bryan Center's Reynolds Industries Theater, the play is being produced by Elliott Martin and directed by Brian Murray.

IMPRESSIVE CREDENTIALS

Upperclass students may think the freshman directory is the best way to get an idea of the composition of the incoming class, but admissions officers look to other sources. They review alumni interviews, class performance, degree of difficulty within the high school curriculum, test scores, and leadership potential to determine if a prospect will thrive at Duke.

After processing more than 13,000 applications—the third largest pool in Duke history—the admissions office extended invitations to 3,346, and 1,472 students accepted. The Class of 1993 can boast some outstanding statistics. More than 75 percent of incoming freshmen ranked in the top 5 percent or higher in their public or private schools. And SAT results were excellent: Verbal score averages ranged from 580-680, and math score averages from 630-760.

This marks the first year that the admissions office is reporting a range rather than a mean SAT score. Harold Wingood, senior associate director of undergraduate admissions, says the decision complies with a recommendation by the Consortium On Financing Higher Education (COFHE). "Reporting a range provides better information to prospective candidates," he says. "Frequently, students look at the mean score and see it as a cut-off point. Stating a range provides a clearer understanding that other things are involved in the selection process." Other COFHE member schools include Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Princeton, and Stanford—those schools that Duke competes with for the top undergraduate students.

More than 20 percent of the Class of 1993 consists of minority students, with record numbers of blacks and Asian-Americans. Wyoming, Montana, and North Dakota are the only states not represented in the freshman class. And adding an international note to the class composition are students from eighteen countries, from Argentina to Taiwan.

Richard Steele, director of undergraduate admissions, says the Class of 1993 exhibits a broad range of distinguished personal qualities. "On the playing field, in student governments, on stage, in orchestras, or in service organizations, these freshmen have

been deeply involved and have made significant contributions."

Another incoming class is making news. The number of first-year students in the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies has almost doubled that of previous years. In the past, the class size averaged between forty and fifty students, but eighty-one enrolled in the school this fall. Faculty member Daniel Richter points to increased recruiting efforts and early admission opportunities as two reasons for the increase. "In addition, I think the school is benefiting from an increased awareness of our programs and from a growing interest in environmental issues among the general public."

RECORD YEAR

At a time when national philanthropic support for education has leveled off, Duke has bucked the trend in a big way. The university's \$102 million development year places it in the ranks of top fund-raising institutions bringing in nine-figure totals.

In 1988-89, Duke received gifts totaling \$102,059,017, a 19 percent increase from the previous year. Only six universities, led by

Stanford, received that level of support. In the South, Duke bested its closest rival by more than \$40 million. At the start of the decade, Duke was raising slightly more than \$27 million.

"We have hit a milestone where significant support means significant results," says senior vice president John J. Piva Jr. "From our undergraduate classrooms to medical research labs, from law to engineering to the business school, our programs are attracting the kind of support that will be a solid foundation for Duke's teaching and research mission."

Gifts to Duke supported a wide variety of programs ranging from arts and sciences endowment to medical laboratory construction. Halfway through the year, Duke announced a three-year, \$400-million, university-wide campaign for endowment, operating needs, building funds, and research support. The campaign, an expansion of an existing endowment effort, is now 10.5 percent ahead of schedule for achieving its goal.

Individuals contributed the largest share of the gift total. A 40 percent increase in personal gifts included a 36 percent rise in alumni giving and a 130 percent increase in parent support. Foundation support was up by 32 percent to \$31.8 million. More than a quarter of Duke's total support came from the business community. Corporate support totaled \$28.3 million, a 158 percent increase in corporate gifts since 1984.

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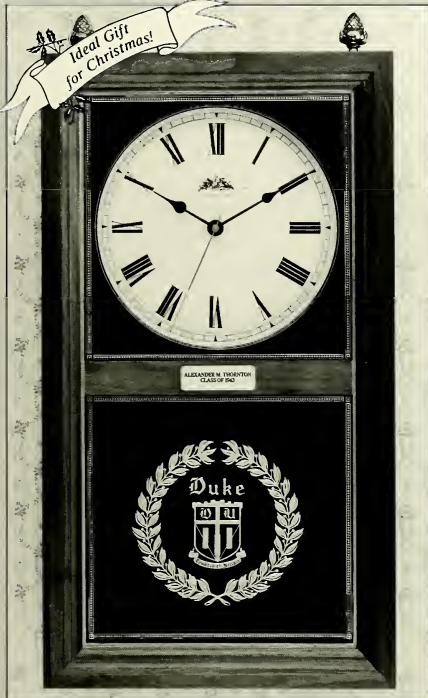
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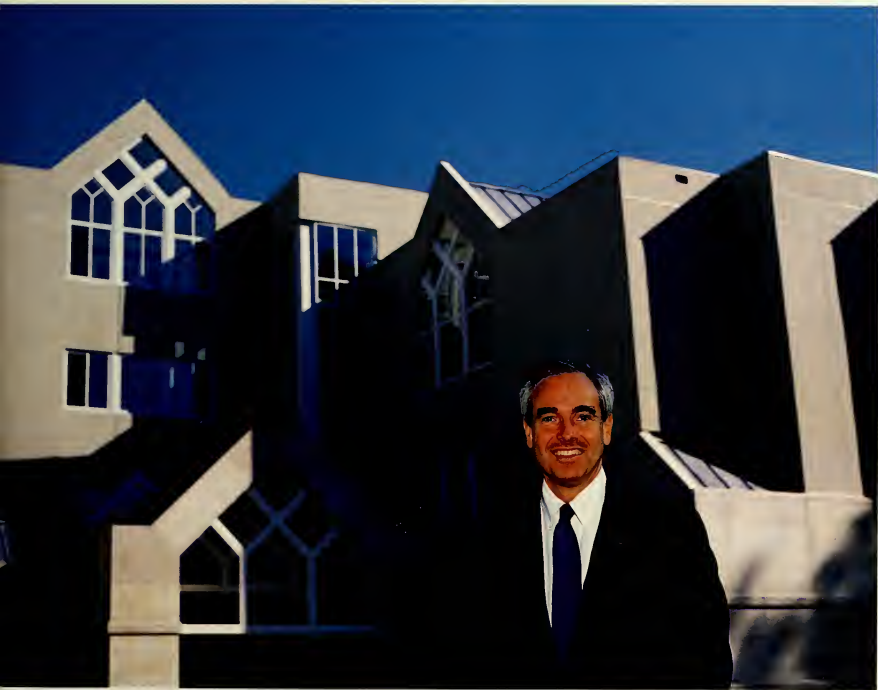
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Typesetting by Liberated Types,
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subscriptions \$15 per year

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THE FRESHMAN MAKES HIS MARK

BY STEVE DRYDEN

SENATOR TERRY SANFORD:

FROM THE CAMPUS TO THE CAPITOL

As a freshman senator, Duke's president emeritus has refused the role of the humble first-termer, the quiet novice who learns at the feet of his more experienced colleagues.

Affixed to the wall behind Terry Sanford's desk in the Hart Senate Building is a twenty-foot-high map of the world. The map violates the housekeeping rules of the Senate sergeant-at-arms, who doesn't like such things messing up the offices he has to keep presentable for the ever-changing occupants.

Sanford has been stretching the rules in a number of ways since he retired in 1985 after fifteen distinguished years as president of Duke. At that time, having reached the age of sixty-seven, he could have been expected to do a little work on the corporate boards of which he was a member, perhaps become active on the speaking circuit, but most of all just take it easy.

Politics certainly didn't seem to be an option for Sanford, who had trouble rallying even North Carolinians to his bids for the Democratic presidential nomination in the 1970s. But in the year after leaving Duke, Sanford surprised a lot of people by running for and winning the Democratic nomination for Senate. Then he astounded them again by reversing a string of Republican statewide

victories and beating longtime representative James Broyhill in November 1986.

Since coming to the Senate, Sanford has refused the role of the humble first-termer, the quiet novice who learns at the feet of his more experienced colleagues. And instead of focusing exclusively on what could have been considered his "natural" issues—government support for education and creative federal-state relations—Sanford has plunged into some of Washington's major controversies, including Central America, South Africa, the budget deficit, and leveraged buyouts and their effect on American competitiveness.

Sanford's activism isn't just self-initiated. He was given three important committee assignments by the Senate leadership: Foreign Relations, Banking, and the Budget. The Democratic hierarchy selected him in 1987 to give a nationwide television speech rebutting President Reagan's appeal for his ultimately unsuccessful Supreme Court nominee, Robert H. Bork. More recently, Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell chose Sanford to serve as the Southern regional head of the Democratic policy committee.

"It's hard to think of Sanford as a freshman



senator," says a Mitchell aide, who speaks admirably of the depth of experience Sanford brought to the Congress.

Yet Sanford, typically, doesn't describe his post-Duke career in grandiose terms. Asked during a recent interview in his office why he decided to run for the Senate, he says: "A number of reasons, some obvious and some obscure. But primarily because I thought if I didn't, the state would turn further Republican. While I have a fairly bipartisan, ecumenical view toward the political structure, I happen to think the Democrats do more good for the people than the Republicans do. I spent a good deal of my life building the Democratic Party in North Carolina, and I felt constrained to protect it."

A simpler explanation of Sanford's motivations comes from W.P. "Wib" Gulley III '70, the former Democratic mayor of Durham: "It's in his blood. He's a political creature, and he's very good at it."

When Sanford entered the Senate race, Tar Heel Democrats needed a victory. GOP Senator Jesse Helms had beaten former Governor Jim Hunt two years earlier in a brutal, media-dominated campaign that cost the two candidates more than \$26 million (making it the most expensive Senate race in U.S. history). The same year, Republican Jim Martin was elected to replace Hunt in the statehouse, and North Carolina voted overwhelmingly for Ronald Reagan over Walter Mondale. In 1980, the sitting Democratic senator, Robert

Morgan, was ousted by Helms' conservative GOP soulmate, John East, and state voters chose Reagan over their Southern neighbor, Jimmy Carter.

For Sanford, the explanation for this string of setbacks was the feud-prone, militantly liberal national Democratic Party, which kept nominating presidential candidates out of tune with North Carolina voters. "The national image of the Democratic Party has been such that the Democratic Party in North Carolina has suffered. If people judge the party in North Carolina on its record, it's an absolutely outstanding record."

So Sanford ran in 1986 as a self-proclaimed "North Carolina regular Democrat," emphasizing his record as governor from 1961 to

LEARNING FROM THE SIXTIES

By Douglas M. Knight

American universities reacted in characteristic ways to the 1960s—ways which one might call genetically determined by their organic growth up to that time. It is also clear that they were likely to use in equally individual ways what they had learned from the period. I hope that it will not seem self-serving if I say that when I look at Duke I feel, first, that the damage done was far less than in many other places; and second, that the gains in insight and ethical awareness were far greater.

When I say the *damage done*, it is an intense relief, even after twenty years, to remember that no lives were lost, no buildings burnt, and no basic university purposes distorted beyond recovery. The damage came in a slowing of the university's educational effort, in a tone of combativeness which marred a good many individual relationships, and in the disaffection of several of Duke's outer constituencies. These were serious matters, certainly, and the damage took some little time to repair. One characteristic of the 1970s helped greatly, however. When the major movements collapsed or became heavily muted, there was such a sense of relief in many people that flagging efforts in a number of areas revived very quickly.

Inevitably, I think in this connection of the fund drive. I am sure that my own departure helped revive it, just as my presence had generated it in the first place. A year's interregnum with highly respected senior administrators in charge also did a good deal. And Terry Sanford's benign arrival helped greatly to set the tone of the campus straight again. Above all, of course, the major shift in national attitude toward the war in Vietnam

eliminated a major cause of disaffection; and many of the dissident attitudes and movements no longer found shelter and support from that massive discontent. Duke benefited greatly. The new sense



of ease and relief allowed the university to see itself clearly again.

As a result, it became possible to understand the Sixties in a positive rather than a negative way. My concern is not with the 1970s, however, but rather with those recognitions of achievement which can now be understood and properly measured, not only by me but by all of us who are willing to look back with loving concern. To put it most bluntly, the university grew up; in several major areas of concern it became a different and far less complacent place. Even to resist one of the major movements was a great cure for comfortable inertia. (I think, for example, of a prominent alumnus with pronounced feelings about the place of black students in

the university. His outrageous lobbying for his views was certainly a sign of his concern, and I hope that in the long run his loyalty to Duke may have been enhanced by his very anger.)

I see this same concern, this same loyalty, in students who disagreed almost totally with such alumni in their attitudes toward race relationships and their greatly increased social awareness. This increased sensitivity was shared, of course, by many members of the faculty, administration, and board of trustees. When you add to this the catalyst of Terry Sanford's social activism, it becomes clear that the Sixties were a preparation for the policy planning groups, the bioethical controversies, the ecological puzzles, and the black women members of the security force. What might have seemed far-out, irrelevant, or downright impossible has become normal and accepted in the face of today's attitudes and major issues.

To say this is to imply that the university was in a vigorous state at the end of the Sixties. The stresses of the moment tended to obscure this fact for many in each of Duke's major constituencies; the simple truth of the matter is that its critics were more agitated than the student heart of the place. By the end of the decade a large number of the elders were confused and alienated. As a result, we faced the often repeated charge that there had been too little discipline, that Duke had become permissive to a dangerous degree. This was in fact a projection onto the university of criticisms which grew from a general sense of discomfort rather than from a careful observation of what had been going on at Duke. What was taken as extreme behavior was often little more than extreme rhetoric; and the concerns of students were in any case not only genuine but rooted in the major ethical issues of the time.

As we compare Duke with the array of institutions (briefly discussed in the book) . . . we can see its distinctive position . . . but it

1965. When Brophyll attacked him for being a "tax and spend Democrat" (based on his imposition of a food sales tax as best things), "Sanford said, 'It was one of the best things I did and I'd do it again. We built the roads to help farmers, and we built up the community college system,'" recalls Blair Levin, a Raleigh attorney who worked on the Sanford campaign. To deflect Brophyll's charges that he was soft on defense issues, Sanford handed out little metal pins shaped like parachutes, to recall his service in the Army in World War II. As much as he tried, though, Brophyll didn't seem to be comfortable running a Helms-style search-and-destroy operation. For one thing, Brophyll isn't a conservative ideologue like Helms. In addition, Sanford

and Brophyll are "Southern gentlemen in the best sense of the word," longtime acquaintances who don't take politics so personally, Levin says.

Some North Carolina Republicans are still fuming over Brophyll's campaign, which they say bungled a golden opportunity to entrench GOP officeholders further. "The Brophyll people allowed Sanford to move Brophyll to the left and Sanford to the right," says Calvin Kirwin, who ran the campaign of David Funderburk, a Helms ally who was Brophyll's Republican primary opponent. "Our philosophy is that if you have a Democrat perceived as a moderate, running against a moderate Republican, the Democrat will win every time."

R.J. "Jack" Hawke J.D. '66, the North Carolina Republican chairman, calls the Brophyll campaign "terrible . . . one of the worst I've ever seen." Effective ads for Brophyll that were used in the primary were replaced by pictures that made Brophyll look "shifty eyed," Hawke says. "He's not; he's a solid, good man." Sanford, he concedes, "ran a good campaign," but "when there are two nice guys running, you'll vote for your nice guy. We [Republicans] are out-registered [by Democrats] two to one."

A funny thing happened to Sanford after he got to Washington. The regular North Carolina Democrat has compiled one of the most liberal voting records in the Senate—

Continued on page 50

was devoted to the most sympathetic and evenhanded treatment of issues and movements rather than an attempt at leading and guiding them. As a result, it is fair to say that the issues themselves provoked extreme responses from our constituencies, and that our own attempts to avoid these extremes were largely misunderstood.

We were seen to be weak where in fact we were strong in maintaining the essential civility of attitude which is at the absolute center of university life. Whenever the times become strident, this way of life is challenged and put at risk. I can see in retrospect many points at which we were not ahead of situations because we did not anticipate their full destructive intensity. Our powers of response were often amateurish; we did not bring a highly coordinated and broadly based organization to bear where it might have helped us. We never gave up our faith in students, however, nor did we feel it appropriate to match the extremes of the young by a kind of reactive hysteria on the part of their elders. I am proud of this fact. It was a hard position to maintain, but it kept the scars of the time to an absolute minimum.

... What then came of this turbulent time for the deeply involved universities? Just as each school experienced the issues and traumas of the Sixties in a way shaped by its own ethos, so the permanent contribution of the time (so far as there was one) was shaped and made familiar by the soil of its habitat. I doubt that Harvard was moved in any significant way, Yale took most of the next decade to recover. MIT was not swerved from its course, while Berkeley—and even more the city around it—would not be the same again.

And what of Duke? I am surprised at the conclusion I have reached. Its course of development during the decade was a curious twin to the major movements and the events which flowed from them. In both these aspects of the university's life there were new experiences, new ways of looking, and consequences not to be reversed. This

What was taken as extreme behavior was often just extreme rhetoric. Student concerns were not only genuine but rooted in the major ethical issues of the time.

was as true for the individuals involved as for the university's total organism. As a result, the 1960s were a truly creative time, even for those who most bitterly resisted the course of events. Certainly, I had no glimmer of this at the time; I was far too busy with the daily adventures to make any rational sense of the pattern. It is coming clear only now, but there is no doubt of its reality.

There were three major aspects to the growth and increasing maturity of the period. The first was individual and personal; recent conversations with students of that time indicate the illumination they found, the discovery of major issues and the thoughtful participation in their expression and resolution. And this was true, not only of the undergraduates but of certain informed trustees, as well as those of us in senior administrative jobs. At times it seemed as though we were in a constant state of defense and confrontation, but that would be a false view of a complex reality. Even in times of student disagreement, we were developing a sense of major national issues which we had not known at the decade's start. . . . [T]he concerns of the Sixties were all present in embryo, but invisible, unperceived.

As the movements unfolded, so did our awareness of the great issues. I can speak for myself, at least, when I say that we altered our basic mind-set during the decade. When the movements faded at the end of it, our awareness did not; we used our changed insight in less stressful times. As a result the Seventies, which seem in some ways like a mere reaction of weariness, were a time of confirmation for those of us who had taken our Sixties' learning seriously. The emergence of a conservative political force was only one side of reality, and one which in fact had its origins at least as far back as the 1950s. For many of us, the individual changes had consequences which were to show themselves fully only in the 1980s.

For Duke as a whole, the most important thing to recognize is the steady development of its major and legitimate concerns, the ones which were there quite apart from the special texture of the decade, while they owed certain important elements of their achievement to those years. It is clear from my discussion of individual events that we were in fact bringing together the legitimate inner purposes of the university and the outer events which at times seemed to run counter to our purposes. Even decisions as tangential as my resignation from a country club were in fact recognitions of the position which was appropriate for the "public university" as an organization whose stance was a significant witness. There was no neutral ground; to turn away from the question would make the wrong statement. We were in fact establishing a new persona for the university. It was painful, it was bitterly opposed by many, but it endured; and Duke acquired a public stature quite beyond any which it had known before. That is a large claim, but the history of the university in the succeeding years was to bear it out. ■

Knight, president of Duke from 1963 to 1969, is president of the Quester Corporation. The above is excerpted from his book Street of Dreams: The Nature and Legacy of the 1960s, © 1989, Duke University Press. Used with permission.

WORDS OF LOVE AND DESPERATION

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

JOSEPHINE HUMPHREYS:

VOICE OF THE MODERN SOUTH

"When I started writing, I didn't have a plot or a character. I started with a feeling, an emotion. Emotion is an important part of writing fiction."

While in her early thirties, Josephine Humphreys made a deal with God. Give me a year, she bargained, and if I can't write something of substance, I'll go back to teaching community-college English. Humphreys didn't keep her part of the promise. At the end of that year, she abandoned her failed attempts at short stories and turned to novels. Suddenly, everything fell into place.

"From that first day I knew it was going to be different," says Humphreys. "Which was lucky because I couldn't bear the thought of going back to teaching." Two books and several essays later, Humphreys '67 has emerged as a compelling voice in contemporary American literature. At Duke, she studied with Reynolds Price '55 and William Blackburn, and then went on to earn a master's at Yale. But until the bargaining episode, Humphreys had taken only one stab at writing, a story that was the germ of her first novel, *Dreams of Sleep*.

As the wife of Charleston attorney Thomas Hutcheson '66 and mother of two boys, Humphreys set aside weekdays from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.—school hours—to work on her book. *Dreams of Sleep* is about a despondent Charles-

ton wife and mother of two girls. Humphreys claims the story is not autobiographical, but concedes there are parallels between her outlook at the time and that of the book's protagonist, Alice Reese.

"When I started writing, I didn't have a plot or a character," says Humphreys during an interview at her Charleston office. "I started with a feeling, an emotion, which at the time was deep despair." Humphreys laughs when she says this. It's a wonderful story, rising higher and higher until it evaporates. She laughs often. "Emotion is an important part of writing fiction," she continues, "so it was a useful well to draw from."

*At thirty-three, she had gotten her first good look at the schedule of things, the timetable she could not quite see until now: how years move lives along; how, in spite of assassinations, earthquakes, wars, the sun comes up again. She counts its return as a sign not of hope but of its opposite. Omen of omenlessness. When John Kennedy was killed, she telephoned her philosopher father at his office. "What will happen?" she cried. "Nothing," he said, and as the truth of his answer became evident, the world seemed to grow old, and more assassinations came, followed by more nothing.**



THE SOUTH MAY FALL AGAIN

The changing face of the South serves as backdrop for both of Josephine Humphreys' novels, *Dreams of Sleep* and *Rich in Love*. It's a subject that hits close to home: Humphreys has grown up in the shadow of the physical transformations that have changed entire neighborhoods and communities. The following excerpt is from an essay Humphreys wrote, "A Disappearing Subject Called the South," which appears in *The Prevailing South: Life and Politics in a Changing Culture*, 1988.

To tell the truth, the South is once again in ruin.

Our first ruin—slaves let loose and mansions burnt—ought to have been a fortunate fall, the kind of collapse that clears an old bad life for new good things. But we are here again, witness to a second devastation, and not only witness, but party. We have done it to ourselves.

I am talking about visible ruin—the real physical destruction of our places. Let us call it, for purposes of irony, "development." Development is the dirty family secret of the South, and, like most dirty secrets, is known to everyone.

A writer friend from Florida tells me that one can't really write about Southern development anymore. The topic is stale. Too many writers have milked the condo-golf resort scene; too many books have pointed out that the South continues to become more like the North every day.

Maybe so, I say; but stale news may still be true and urgent. Recently, I drove through the urban labyrinth of Charlotte, North Carolina, with a Yankee writer, and after studying the scenery for an hour, which is how long it takes to get from one side of Charlotte to another, he finally said, "Nothing prevents this from being New Jersey."

Nothing prevents it. That is why, no matter how overworked the topic, we must continue to write about development. We must prevent it. Writers in particular have a duty to prevent it, because for us what's at stake is lifeblood. . . .

There are, of course, still Southern towns. I have seen them—set out to see them, in fact, on a journey that took me leaping from South Carolina through northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and



Louisiana to Texas (where I figured I could make out the limits of the South itself) and then back along the coastal route into Florida, and home. They still exist, places like Talladega, Alabama, and Jefferson, Texas, two of the loveliest.

But I had the feeling all along that these towns too were endangered. I had the feeling that one day the Southern town may exist only as a town-museum, its houses precious objects d'art, its "way of life" annually re-enacted in period costume. Some are already approaching that museumized condition. . . . These towns and others like them have discovered that tourists will come, and will pay, to see what a real town looks like.

But once a town is museumized, it loses the very authenticity that tourists enjoy and writers crave. Its useful force as a real place dissipates. I don't predict what will happen to our fiction when writers can no longer put themselves in touch with that force. But I suspect that we will depend more and more on the "South" as setting, where there may be antebellum houses and Spanish moss and horse-drawn carriages, but where there is no community.

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In the five years that it took her to complete *Dreams of Sleep*, Humphreys refused to entertain thoughts of getting the book published, much less its potential for success. "I didn't want to treat myself to that kind of self-indulgent dreaming until I'd finished something, because I hadn't ever finished anything in my life. So I said to myself that I'd have to finish the book before I thought about publishing or even told anyone I was a writer."

ANDY SHARP

With the manuscript completed, Humphreys asked Reynolds Price, with whom she'd exchanged Christmas cards since her graduation, if he would look over it and tell her what he thought. Price encouraged her to send the first fifty pages, or the best fifty pages, and promised a contract.

"Her package arrived right as I was leaving for the airport," recalls Price. "I started reading it on the plane and I hadn't read more than three pages when I knew it was a totally professional piece of work." Price sent the text to his literary agent, Harriet Wasserman. Thus began Jo Humphreys' crash course in the world of publishing.

"Harriet asked me who my favorite publishers were, who I wanted to submit the manuscript to," says Humphreys. "I had to look in the front of my favorite books to see which companies had published them."

They agreed on Viking, and *Dreams of Sleep* was published in 1984. Dedicated to William Blackburn, the book received the Ernest Hemingway Foundation Award from PEN for a first work of fiction.

While it touches on such themes as abiding family loyalty and the confusion of mid-life disillusionment, *Dreams of Sleep* is a well-crafted story that explores complex issues without passing moral judgments. Because of their weaknesses and worries, Humphreys' characters are authentic and all too human. Alice Reese is mystified by the routines that define her marriage, a marriage that is threatening to unravel. Even her daughters are a puzzle that she can't figure out, and in her haste to make sense of their place in her world, Alice finds her actions often taking her (and them) by surprise.

The dolls, as usual, are lying in disarray on the floor, not soft baby dolls, but leggy, bump-breasted dolls with platinum manes of hair, red pants, their clothes scattered about them: ski pants, nurse uniforms, stewardess outfits, tiny sunglasses and bikinis. Her own dolls were either babies or storybook characters like Cinderella and Snow White who though past childhood were somehow not yet into the world, girls who kept themselves apart from the world without really knowing what for. Now girls know what for. They menstruate when they are ten, and their dolls are sluts. Cinderella's shy foot never resembled the naked raised leg on the doll behind the door. Alice picks it up, touches its unripped breast. An invulnerable body, hard and mean, with unbreakable plastic bubbles of breast and rump. It is a pleasure to sweep them into a pile, a tangle of hair and limbs and clothes that she then stuffs into a garbage bag.

"What's in there?" Beth looks at the bag, then the floor. "What are you going to do with the dolls? Are they in that bag?"

"Maybe you will learn to take care of things," Alice says in a witchy voice. "I will not have this utter negligence and destruction."

"She won't do it," Beth whispers to Marcy. They follow her downstairs . . . *

Despite glowing reviews in the national press, *Dreams of Sleep* met with mixed reactions closer to home. Before it was published, Humphreys' parents, who still live in Charleston, were nervous she'd pull skeletons out of the family closet.

"I don't want to see myself in this book," Humphreys' father said.

"Don't worry, you won't," Humphreys assured him.

"Well, is there a father in it?"

"Of course there's a father in it."

"See? Everyone will think it's me."

William, her youngest son, was downright discouraging. "He disliked it so intensely that he won't read *Rich in Love*," says Humphreys, referring to her second novel. "Willy said *Dreams* was the most depressing book he'd ever read," she says laughing. "He was probably just too young at the time."

Her son's judgment notwithstanding, critics cited Humphreys' sharp wit as a winning element in the text. *The Washington Post Book World* noted that Humphreys "has been blessed with a tart sense of humor and a sympathetic eye for the ridiculous." In casual conversation or in recreating real-life events, Humphreys fleshes out anecdotes with amusing twists. In an essay titled "My Real Invisible Self," she describes her maternal grandmother's efforts to interest her in a creative pastime:

My music career was cut short by the piano teacher, who said she could not in good faith continue to take Neta's money. So Neta signed me up for ballet and tap. We bought the neces-

Humphreys has a keen grasp on the region's peculiar charms; her novels are Southern both in their setting and sentiments.

sary leotards and shoes. But I was not a dancer. Though I could do the five stationary positions, I could not do the pliés and jetés; not in public. I did not want to call attention to myself in that physical way. As for tap, I could only watch in horror as the other girls leaned forward, whirled their arms in circles, shuffled their bow-tied shoes.†

That essay appears in *A World Unsuspected*, edited by Alex Harris, the director of Duke's Center for Documentary Photography. The book pairs family photographs with personal commentary by nearly a dozen Southern writers, including Barry Hannah, Padgett Powell, and Bobbie Ann Mason. Humphreys finds herself here, and in a broader context, in the company of gifted regional authors who are creating powerful national literature.

Born and reared in Charleston, Humphreys has a keen grasp of the region's peculiar charms, and her novels are Southern both in their setting and sentiments. *Rich in Love*, which took Humphreys only two years to complete, is set in Mount Pleasant, a short drive from Charleston. As in *Dreams of Sleep*, *Rich in Love* opens on a family in transition. Lucille Odum is the seventeen-year-old narrator who is witness and participant to the curious consequences of love. While she takes on the mission of trying to reunite her parents, who have recently split for no good reason after twenty-seven years of marriage, Lucille is also drawn into the dynamics of the cautious, untested love between her older sister, Rae (who is four months pregnant), and Rae's new husband, Billy.

Because mention is made of such issues as adultery and abortion, Humphreys admits that the novel is controversial. A Charleston acquaintance told Humphreys that he was uncomfortable reading the book, because "You made Lucille so attractive; I felt you made me fall in love with an adulteress."

"My first indication that there might be some conservative reactions [to *Rich in Love*] came from my agent," says Humphreys, referring to Harriet Wasserman. "She was crazy about the book, but she said, 'You know, I think you might have a problem with Lucille's sexual activity . . . she's only seventeen years

old and I don't think seventeen-year-old girls have sex.' And I said, 'Well, I don't know for sure, but I think they do.' And I told that story at a girl's school in Tennessee and there was lots of laughter, no denials."

Humphreys wasn't trying to write about sin and the repercussions of wrong choices, she says, but instead about how "the world can suddenly turn quite complex on somebody who has lived a simple, direct life."

Written in the first person, *Rich in Love* has a commanding tone of immediacy. The first passage of the novel conveys Lucille's sage adolescent character while alluding to impending upheavals.

On an afternoon two years ago my life veered from its day-in-day-out course and became for a short while the kind of life that can be told as a story—that is, one in which events appear to have meaning. Before, there had been nothing worth telling the world. We had our irregularities; but every family has something or other out of whack. We had my mother's absent-mindedness, my sister's abnormal beauty, my father's innocence; and I was not without oddities of my own. We were characters, my friend Wayne said. But nothing about us was story material.

Until the day, May 10, when one of us betrayed the rest and set off a series of events worth telling §

Jo Humphreys' simple, direct life also veered from its normal course with the publication of her books, although it's hard to tell just how much, since Southerners generally don't like to make a fuss about accomplishments. Humphreys says that even though she's a very private person, she enjoyed the subsequent interviews and book tours. "Public appearances don't frighten me and they don't threaten me. I guess it's like being an actor because you're not really the same person. I don't really like to go to bookstores, though, because I'm always worried about whether the owner is going to sell enough copies to make it worthwhile. I'd rather be the only one with anything at stake."

The weirdest reading she ever did was in a Knoxville, Tennessee, shopping mall on a Saturday afternoon with about two dozen other writers. A stage was set up at the intersection of two arms of the mall, and even though Humphreys claims no one was listening, she jokes that it was the biggest audience she ever had. At other times, she may have "teeny, teeny audiences, but when that happens, I think, well, these are the people I can count on, the ones that are here."

Now at work on her third novel, Humphreys recently bought a computer to help her write. (Remarkably, she composed *Dreams of Sleep* and *Rich in Love* in longhand, and then hired someone to type them up for revision.) "There were eight versions of *Dreams*," she

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CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISSE

H. KEITH H. BRODIE

THE CHALLENGE OF THE PRESIDENCY

Back in December of 1984, Duke's board of trustees named H. Keith H. Brodie the seventh president of the university. Brodie's presidency began the following July; and last spring, the board re-elected him to the office. Brodie's original five-year term, which was due to expire at the end of this academic year, is now open-ended.

A psychiatrist, the fifty-year-old Brodie has received numerous awards for his research. His work has focused on the use of lithium for treatment of manic-depression, and on the relationship of depression to changes in the chemistry of the brain and nervous system. In 1982-83, he was president of the American Psychiatric Association, the youngest person to hold that title. He earned his undergraduate degree from Princeton and his M.D. from Columbia.

Brodie was a clinical associate at the National Institute of Mental Health, and then an assistant professor of psychiatry at Stanford before he joined Duke in 1974 as chairman of the psychiatry department. He was named James B. Duke Professor of Psychiatry and Law in 1981. For three years before he assumed the Duke presidency, he was chancellor under long-time president Terry Sanford.

This is an edited version of two conversations, totaling almost four hours, between the Duke president and the magazine editor. Brodie discusses his style of leadership, his accomplishments and frustrations, and his vision for the university.

QUESTION: *One of your predecessors, Douglas Knight, writes in his book Street of Dreams that the university president's position is quite different from that of the chief executive of any major organization. As he puts it, the president acts in constant relation to the trustees, faculty, alumni, and students, but controls none of them. How can a president juggle the often competing interests of all those constituencies?*

By listening carefully, by balancing, and where possible, anticipating needs. It's extraordinarily difficult. And that probably explains why the average career life expectancy of a university president is about six or seven years.

Many of the faculty are here for lifetime service, and a president can't serve without the support of the faculty. Fortunately I was on the Academic Council's executive committee for two years. I understand its workings, and I know the importance of its counsel. Student sentiment is a key reason why we have the new dormitory, and why we have succeeded at enhancing campus safety; and the effort to upgrade our classrooms and other academic facilities, too, has student champions. Our employees, 17,000 strong, are obviously very much a part of this institution. We've been able to provide extra educational and health benefits that are generous and well appreciated. We need to do other things, though. We are in the process of developing a child-care facility for employees, and I have a feeling that it's going to be well used.

Our largest constituency is, of course, our 78,000 alumni. We need to educate our alumni about Duke's interest in balancing continuity and change. There's the need to upgrade facilities that were wonderful when they were here but today are crumbling a bit, and the need to maintain a competitive edge with those institutions that we find ourselves competing with. The fact that our alumni's degrees have all been enhanced by Duke's success over the past few decades should inspire them to deepen their affiliation.

QUESTION: *You've also mentioned that the board of trustees shows a different complexion now as compared to several years ago. Is that the result of a conscious effort to reinvent the board?*

My own personal bias is that I want to see leaders on the board: I want to see leaders in the corporate world, the religious world, the academic world. And we have been very fortunate in recruiting outstanding leaders as trustees. At the same time, there has been a greater interest on the part of the faculty in identifying trustee prospects. So we've created a trustee screening committee that never existed before, and have put on that committee faculty members as well as trustees and officers of the university. Without that mechanism, I'm not sure that many among our recent trustee selections would have been found.

We have also, of course, created a new trustee position for the immediate past president of the alumni association, who now automatically becomes a full voting member of the board.

QUESTION: *Do you see your role primarily as a leader or as an administrator, and how might you define the difference?*

There's no question that a president has got to be a leader; and a leader is someone who takes people where they might not have thought they wanted to go or might not have thought they had the capacity to go. We have under the president a good number of able administrators, people who, when the charge is given or the battle plan laid, deliver and mobilize troops and proceed. But the president has got to articulate a vision of the place for the future and set the priorities of the institution. Then he must inspire others to make good on the promises.



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QUESTION: *A survey of university presidents by a consulting firm showed that fund raising, public relations, and academic concerns demand the greatest portion of presidential time. How do those spheres of activity square with your own priorities?*

Each president does things somewhat differently. I tended to put more emphasis in my first term on internal management. I had come to the job from the medical center. I didn't know a heck of a lot about the undergraduate programs, and I didn't know much about some of the other professional schools. So I spent a great deal of time internally working with the deans and the provost toward an understanding of the various academic issues.

Clearly the president is called on for fund raising; and I enjoy describing the university to potential donors with an eye to what they can help us accomplish. The trustees, in reviewing me last spring, emphasized that I have to do more in terms of the external-relations aspects of the job. So my plans are to give that area a little more visibility and attention. That recommendation comes at a time when our director of university relations has stepped down. As we look to appoint a new person, we're in a position to enlarge and reorganize that office as a public-affairs operation.

I also continue to teach—and I'm one of the few university presidents who actually teaches undergraduates. Others teach in their professional interest. But I think it's more important to be down in the undergraduate trenches, getting a sense of the freshman mind or the senior mind. In the past I've taught a freshman seminar and a senior seminar. This year, in deference to the external-affairs pressures, I'm continuing with the freshman seminar only.

QUESTION: *Among other university presidents, are there particular role models you look to?*

When I was selected as president in December of 1984, I had about six months before assuming the office. I did make some visits and phone calls to talk with other presidents and learn as much what not to do as well as what to do. I was impressed with Donald Kennedy's leadership at Stanford. I consider him the consummate president. Stanford is quite similar to Duke: It owns its own hospital, it has a medical school, it has a number of professional schools, and yet its principal focus is undergraduate. And like us, Stanford is trying to foster interdisciplinary work.

I spent a day with Michael Sovern at Columbia; and there you have a very crisp lawyer running a university in a very aggressive fashion. Columbia has done very well under his leadership. I've spent some time with Harvard's Derek Bok and also with Harold Shapiro—first when he was at Michigan and more recently at my *alma mater*, Princeton. He has a much smaller portfolio than we do: no university hospital, no medical center, and very few professional schools. But that university, too, focuses principally on the undergraduate experience.

QUESTION: *What has been your greatest frustration as president?*

The most frustrating part for me comes with the quest for oneness, the need to bring out the best in the university as a whole rather than benefiting each particular unit. I think the case is pretty clear that over the past years autonomy has bred its own success: Each school has gone its own way. And now we need to bring some centripetal force to bear—in areas like the libraries, computing, science resources—and to overcome the centrifugal forces. We need to maximize the university's interdisciplinary work with the bridging of two or more schools to support a faculty member or a program or a center.

When I was chancellor, autonomy was such a strong theme that the central university had absolutely no money to fund emergency problems. When a roadway collapsed, we had to go to the medical center to bail us out. Now we'll put in place a university-wide infrastructure fund, which all our units contribute to and which our chief executive officers control collectively. And there has been, I'm glad to say, a spirit of institutional togetherness on recent campus projects like asbestos removal.

QUESTION: *You seem to be the only psychiatrist-president at a major research university. Has your psychiatry background helped in your presidential role?*

It's helped and it's hurt. As a psychiatrist, I'm a trained listener. And effective listening is a necessary component of effective leadership in an academic setting, where persuasion through consensus-building is so central. At the same time, the traditional relationship between physician and patient takes the form of a private, confidential interaction between two individuals. For a university president, though, a few words spoken in a committee meeting or a community forum can become tomorrow's news story—and not necessarily a news story that reflects the intention behind those words. The publicness of this role of president has been one of the challenges to me.

QUESTION: *Have you felt any conflicts between the needs of your personal or family life and the demands of the job?*

With the average forty-hour-a-week job, it's no easy task when you're trying to raise four children—three of them teenagers. It's a far more difficult task when you have a job as consuming as this one. I have to set some priorities—priorities for family time—concerning evenings and weekends.

My wife's main Duke involvement has been in overseeing the university guest house, which has evolved into an outstanding university resource for entertaining guests and visitors. And fortunately, there are a number of things the presidency requires that involve the whole family. Many of those things are related to athletics. Our kids are enthusiastic supporters of Duke teams—not just basketball and football, but the whole spectrum of sports.

QUESTION: *Duke seems to be emphasizing interdisciplinary education. Given that most faculty are trained to be disciplinary thinkers and students are accustomed to disciplinary education, how easy is it to develop an interdisciplinary mindset?*

It's very difficult, because the guilds are very strong: Once a sociologist, always a sociologist, for example. If you have sociologists ruling on your tenure, your promotion, your salary, why should you get involved with an anthropologist or an economist in a joint study? One of the suggestions that came from our reaccreditation review was that we make available some central funds and administrative support to reward interdisciplinary work. That's what we're trying to do in science with our proposed Science Resource Initiative—working at the interface of medical and nonmedical programs, engineering and the arts and sciences, to bring together fields like biotechnology, microelectronics, and neurosciences. The administration needs to lead, to push aggressively to foster a climate where there are rewards for interdisciplinary work that balance the past rewards of the guild system.

QUESTION: *You've also talked about internationalizing the university. Are we seeing an increased focus on international education?*

We have seen a tangible international focus. That has come particularly through an increase in the number of students studying abroad, coupled with an increase in the number of program options for students. Ultimately we hope to see a situation where every student has at least one semester abroad. Basically what we're finding is that there are internal barriers. Pre-medical students don't want to go because they can't fit in organic chemistry and all the other science and math courses. We've got to work out a system so that these professional-track students can meet the admission requirements of their professional schools while, at the same time, being able to take a semester off.

It's been easier for us to get international faculty on exchange. That's been especially difficult, though, is bringing foreign students here. And that's a financial-aid problem. Some of the federal programs we make use of, for example, don't allow for support of international students. The trick is to get qualified international students who can benefit from a Duke education and who can pay for it.

QUESTION: *Is Duke expanding its commitment to the arts?*

If you look at the drama program, this has been an extraordinary success. That success is evident in the quality of our student drama productions and—if I may use the term—in the dramatic growth in numbers of participating students, and in the places our graduates go for further study or professional employment—Juilliard, Yale, Cal Arts, the Guthrie, the Old Globe in San Diego. We also continue to see Duke as a pre-Broadway testing ground, with people like Baryshnikov and Jack Lemmon, plays by Neil Simon and Tom Stoppard. Students are interns for all of the pre-Broadway productions; and they find in these internships opportunities to make reasoned

career choices. Duke has a growing national reputation as a good place to study drama.

We've also convinced the admissions office to admit a few highly talented students in the arts whose Math SAT scores maybe weren't what they should have been. While their presence contributes to the arts environment on campus, we need to do more in buildings and programs. We want very much to build an art museum to support an art and art history program that, too, has grown dramatically. In the music area, we are developing a performance-practice program. We are going to do more in the area of creative writing.

And because we have arts councils across America that are looking for professional leadership, Duke may want to build a program for future arts managers.

I hope that someday we can establish stronger links among the arts programs. I don't envision a conservatory. But I do see the prospect of interdisciplinary opportunities in the arts at the master's level.

QUESTION: *Surveys of freshman classes nationally suggest that students are preoccupied with material matters and financial security. Should these attitudes be seen as an educational challenge, or are they an inevitable reflection of a success- and security-oriented society?*

I think we're seeing a moving away from the so-called Yuppie philosophy that we saw in the early Eighties. This summer, students put together Project Build, bringing freshmen here a week before classes to work with Habitat for Humanity and a community soup kitchen. Interest in community service of that nature points to a sense of voluntarism and altruism.

But we have to realize that many kids come here with an eye to education as merely facilitating a high-income career. They may have thought, beginning with their high school years, that they want to be investment bankers. I find that attitude concerning, and certainly I see it as an educational challenge to broaden horizons. It's interesting that way back when I graduated from college, in 1961, the service professions were quite well respected—the Peace Corps was vibrant, and teaching, nursing, and social work were all considered legitimate, rewarding careers. Now there seems to be a real swing away from those areas. We're desperate for nurses, yet Duke cut its undergraduate nursing school because there really was not the interest.

I hope that teaching is coming back: We had scaled back our teacher-education effort, and now we've rekindled it with a master's-level program in teaching. Students will major in a substantive undergraduate field, and then at the graduate level, they will take theory courses and practice-teach under a master teacher's guidance. We have this year a small group of M.A.T. students who, I hope, represent the initial wave of what will become a larger program.

QUESTION: *Does Duke's student body show reasonable diversity in terms of social and economic background?*

The diversity is certainly a lot more pronounced now than it was when I became president. When I walked into the presidency, 18 percent of our students were on need-based financial aid. Now that figure is over 40 percent. More than 20 percent of this year's freshman class are minority students. That's considerably better than our past experience. We have an educational interest in maintaining diversity, and we have a constant need to identify resources to maintain that diversity.



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QUESTION: *At a time when scandals rock Wall Street, Capitol Hill, and places in between, should universities try to infuse an ethical awareness in their students?*

Yes, absolutely. I think that's done in two ways. One is by offering the formal opportunities through the curriculum. Through the divinity school we have, for example, a well-enrolled undergraduate course on ethical choice-making in the professions. I hope to see more courses for undergraduates that integrate moral philosophy, ethics in the professions, and ethical decision making. The medical school has developed a full-fledged ethics program for its students; and each of our professional schools seems to be attending to this issue—the business school maybe less than I would like.

At the same time, the university can teach much by example—through a sort of second curriculum. Last year, as we aggressively sought to pick up land for medical-center expansion, we suddenly found ourselves shutting down some low-income housing. As a university, we had to ask ourselves how to handle the ethics of that decision. And after some lively discussion on campus, we ended up providing a million-dollar-plus investment in community low-income housing for the future. Because what we do is so open and visible, a university has opportunities for asserting itself ethically almost daily.

QUESTION: *Does Duke have a responsibility to be a good community citizen?*

Because we're the largest employer and health-care provider in the area, we certainly have a community obligation. It is important to Duke that this community, in which we play such a large part, is prospering. That view reflects the spirit of our founders, who saw fit to transplant Trinity College from its rustic roots to a larger, more active area. Durham is a vibrant city that has continued to grow—look at the expansion of the Raleigh-Durham Airport, the downtown Durham development projects, and the continuing allure of Research Triangle Park as a center of research activity. And I think the university has a tangible role to play.

There is, of course, a range of community involvement by our faculty, staff, and students, and by an energetic continuing-

education program. And now as an institution we've moved to invest in housing for low-income families, and to enter a partnership to buy and renovate the old American Tobacco manufacturing plant.

QUESTION: *A recent Harris Poll found 77 percent agreeing with the statement that sports scandals have undermined the ethical position of universities. And just months ago, an apparent sports scandal created convulsions at North Carolina State. Are you satisfied that the proper controls are in place here?*

Yes, I am satisfied. I think the key here is the system and the leadership, certainly including the athletics director. At Duke we have an athletics director and a set of coaches who are committed to integrity. If there's any sports program nationwide that is working well, it is Duke's. That program has allowed us to win while it's insisted on strong and strict adherence to the rules and to the spirit of collegiate athletics. Our athletes are student athletes. They pursue majors like economics, political science, engineering, psychology, drama. And the graduation rate for recruited student athletes at Duke is very high: Over 90 percent graduate in four years.

I would hope that other universities would look at what we've done—our financial arrangements in the athletics program, the fact that we don't have a boosters club with a special set of financial books not under direct university control. In particular, I'd hope that they'd look at our strong, aggressive faculty involvement, including faculty representation on the Athletic Council and faculty monitoring of a very rigorous admissions process.

QUESTION: *Your address to this year's freshman class was a strong call for tolerance and open-mindedness. Would you like to see Duke follow the lead of other universities in legislating against discriminatory language?*

It's always hard to legislate tolerance. Some of those universities that are attempting to do so, like the University of Michigan, are getting themselves in legal trouble. It's much more appropriate for universities to create an environment where intolerance is not tolerated, where your educational aims extend to building a high level of respect for others.

But I do think it's appropriate for a student judicial code to cover harassment based on racial, religious, or sexual preferences. We're considering how charges of harassment might be brought before the student judicial board.

QUESTION: *In his book The Closing of the American Mind, Allan Bloom charged that universities have replaced liberal-arts core studies with curricular anarchy. Does that charge of curricular anarchy hold for Duke?*

Our liberal-arts students face requirements that include a University Writing course; at least three seminars; and specifically stated guidelines for course selection that ensure rigor. Under the new curriculum, the number of course credits needed for graduation grows. Our students are not able to coast through just by electing survey courses: They must take a series of courses that are related by subject matter and approach, as well as studying in five of six broad fields of knowledge. And I'm impressed with the evidence that when our students graduate, they are educated and well-equipped to live their lives and succeed in the professional world.

QUESTION: *Former Education Secretary William Bennett complained that some colleges are simply charging "what the market will*

bear." Can Duke restrain tuition increases even as it advances in several areas, or is tuition restraint desirable?

Certainly tuition restraint is desirable. Although we have increased our tuition annually beyond the cost of living, we are still twenty-eighth or twenty-ninth among the schools we compare ourselves with. We're well below the costs of Stanford, Yale, and Harvard. With endowments that are so huge, you would think that these other universities would be charging less than what we're charging. But often we're lower by a thousand dollars or more. Yet we're facing the same costs that they are: acquiring expensive library books and journals, computerizing, putting into appropriate ranges faculty salaries that have been low for decades. Universities are going to have higher costs because they operate on the cutting edge. New technologies and new ideas cost money.

While federal financial-aid programs may be supporting the financially needy, there's a danger of their leaving behind the middle class. We've moved aggressively to open up new sources of aid. With funds from The Duke Endowment, we're replacing loan awards for North and South Carolina students with equivalent-sized grants. That program has allowed us to see an increase in students from the region. We need to apply the same approach more broadly. We promise financial aid to the amount of student need; but that aid award generally embraces loans, and so it doesn't mean that students won't graduate without a substantial debt obligation.

QUESTION: *In a Carnegie Foundation survey, most faculty nationwide said they would prefer to teach rather than do research, and that tenure and promotion should be based more on teaching than on research. How much weight should a research university place on good teaching?*

A research university like Duke does have an obligation to reward good teaching. Our stance in faculty recruitment, and in promotion and tenure, has been to look at both teaching and research. Of course, the mission of the liberal arts college and the mission of the research university are different, and therefore different things are required of faculty at each type of institution. To have a situation where students can gain from good teaching and also observe the creative process of research—that's the difficult ideal that Duke is pursuing. The problem here comes when you have an outstanding and popular classroom teacher who's not a productive scholar. But that's not as big a problem for Duke as it is for other institutions—not when we can attract more than 400 applications for a single position in the English department.

Compared to our competition, we have many more senior faculty in the classroom giving instruction in, say, freshman calculus and freshman physics. Still we need to be more aggressive in getting graduate teaching assistants out of these large gateway courses—courses that are vital in steering students into careers like science or engineering. We've worked with the mathematics department, in particular, to cut back on the use of teaching assistants. It's always difficult when courses are in such demand and faculty resources are limited.

QUESTION: *Is there concern that the quality of future professors may be lower, as senior faculty retire and universities compete for the shrinking number who choose academic careers?*

We should be concerned. But the best way to address that concern is by maintaining our very aggressive and conspicuous research efforts, as well as our efforts to get the word out to undergraduates that teaching at the college level offers a very fulfilling career. As long as we've got people here who are doing

outstanding work that isn't being done anywhere else in the world, we're going to be attractive to junior faculty, and we're going to be able to attract outstanding students to graduate study.

QUESTION: The Chronicle of Higher Education identified a total of four blacks as having won mathematics Ph.D.s in the last academic year. Given the small pool of minority doctorate earners, what chance does Duke have for diversifying its faculty?

We're in a wonderful position to diversify our faculty. Last year, the Academic Council voted to mandate strong department-by-department efforts to recruit minority faculty members. Several departments have been very successful at identifying minority faculty, and other departments simply have not been—saying that the pool of minority talent is small or non-existent, in the sciences especially.

But that Academic Council vote has given us national recognition. It has also sent a strong signal to our own graduate school. We have to bring in minority graduate students who will ultimately compete for places on our faculty. At the undergraduate level, we're seeing parallel efforts. We've attracted government and foundation support to nurture minority undergraduates who may not have thought about a Ph.D., but who by exposure to Duke during a summer experience might be tempted to consider advanced training.

QUESTION: Can the Academic Council's decision be perceived as a quota system that might call into question the credentials of minority faculty members?

The Academic Council vote specifies a five-year time-frame. If the hiring goal is not achieved during that period, the sanction is that the department is looked at very closely. That is a far cry from a quota system as I perceive a quota system.

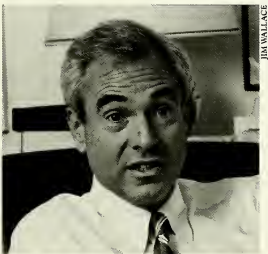
QUESTION: Is there a danger of Duke seeing "two faculties," separate and apart, as it gives appointments to prominent senior scholars from other universities?

That is clearly a danger. But we have reached a pause in the hiring of distinguished faculty from outside. We're looking to fill our senior spots now with faculty coming up through the ranks at Duke.

There were some departments and programs that we felt really needed to be built anew from the top down. And it was important to put in one or two distinguished scholars with a national reputation. That is what happened in the case of the English department. And even among those faculty members who were here before, morale seems high.

QUESTION: Are you satisfied with the faculty sentiment, expressed in the Academic Council's Task Force on University Governance, for greater participation in university decision-making?

I've supported pretty much all of the recommendations contained in the report; and almost all of them under administrative control have been put in place. I think we have effectively strengthened the faculty voice in decision making by providing clearer channels. We now have a University Resources Committee providing faculty a very visible opportunity not only to advise us on questions of allocating resources, but also to develop stronger understanding of administrative workings. We're all in this together: We all want this institution to succeed, and the faculty voice is critical in charting a course.



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QUESTION: In light of a series of fraud cases nationwide concerning biomedical research, what is Duke's responsibility in protecting against fraud and sloppy science?

We clearly have a major responsibility, as one of the foremost research universities in America, to protect against fraud in our research efforts. We've had a committee working on developing a policy on fraud in science; and that policy is now operative and appropriate to addressing any charges of fraud that might be brought. It's always easy to point a finger at another institution and think, well, there are only two or three of these cases every year, and they're not our concern. But the fact is that we have had allegations of fraud brought forward, and we've had to find a way to deal with them.

QUESTION: Columbia, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Stanford, and Washington universities are postponing faculty hiring, consolidating offices, or phasing out academic departments. Will financial limits force Duke to support some areas of excellence and to keep other areas at a status-quo level?

We cannot continue to grow and expand the way we have in the last six or seven years. We've been adding faculty and trying to bring the faculty-student ratio from one-to-thirteen to one-to-eleven. And we're pursuing that course, but it's going to take a couple of years.

We're fortunate in that, a couple of years ago, we introduced a two-tier tuition plan: Incoming students were assessed tuition at a more appreciable level than returning students. That plan brought us additional resources for faculty development. Still we will, in the future, not be able to do all things equally well. In an area like international studies, we're going to want to select four or five specific geographical areas to be particularly strong in. In the late Seventies, Duke went through a retrenchment effort; and now we've taken one of the casualties of retrenchment, the education program, and refashioned it. The trick is to support excellence—those things that we can do extremely well. I don't foresee shutting down whole departments, as Washington University did with its sociology department.

QUESTION: *Since World War II, the federal government has contributed vast amounts to university research. Now we're seeing corporations stepping in where the government is stepping out. Does the issue arise of who controls and who benefits from knowledge generated in research laboratories?*

Although federal support of science has tended to increase each year, those increases do not keep up with the cost of living—and certainly not with the cost of building facilities and conducting research. Universities in general are seeing a change in the funding mix. Corporate giving has increased to a point where it now exceeds the amount of funding provided by foundations. At the same time, public institutions are competing more and more successfully with private institutions in seeking funds from individuals, foundations, and corporations alike, and adding those gifts to the considerable income they already derive from tax support.

Duke has positioned itself well to garner support from the private sector while maintaining the academic freedom of its faculty. We've developed a very strong set of guidelines for corporate support of research on our campus. Those guidelines, which are endorsed by the Academic Council and all of the deans, make it clear that a faculty member has final authority over the design, control, and communication of sponsored work.

QUESTION: *Is it fair to say that outside consultants haven't always helped Duke along in its planning efforts?*

The original Duke Forest study was very unfortunate. In essence we brought in a group of developers to look at the university. They naturally advised us to develop a conspicuous physical asset—the forest. The university and the community, just as naturally, did not go along with that, and study of the forest issue went before a university committee. From that committee we have a report that has been extremely well-received and that charts a course for preservation and conservation. But it is unfortunate that it took a bunch of developers to prod us to go through that exercise.

On the other hand, it's been wonderful, as we contemplate the prospect of a new museum and a new science building, to be able to turn to an outside land-use study and find options for building sites. The new dorm is open and students are in it—and that's the result of a good planning strategy.

QUESTION: *Has Duke neglected its infrastructure needs for too long?*

Duke is playing catch-up not just in facilities but in computerization. Every school has been doing its own computer thing: Medicine has one system, business has another. That's fine, but we need to have these machines speak to each other. We have largely neglected our computer needs and, of course, the technology is moving very rapidly. The idea of finally installing a campus-wide computer network inspired our Project Nexus, and it's proceeding in stages: We've now connected the buildings along Science Drive through fiber optic cable. It's a very expensive, but critical, project for research efforts that cross the boundaries of disciplines and buildings.

We're also in the midst of renovating the Old Chemistry Building on West Campus; and we've replaced the traditional eating options on East Campus with a new food court in the

Union Building. When we started the food court project, we found we didn't have enough electricity available. We had to put in a whole new electrical grid. And we had to fix the Branson Theater on East, just to give ourselves the luxury of using both the air conditioning and the lights at the same time. All of this points to the antiquated nature of many of our facilities, particularly on East Campus. With the opening of the food court, we've eliminated the Downunder as an eating place, and that frees a large area for additional programming. Once we build a new museum, that will open up the old museum space for the art and art history department. Carr Building is also in line for renovation. I think we'll make East Campus, in terms of facilities, the equivalent of West Campus.

QUESTION: *Is Duke poised for a successful capital campaign?*

We're currently at \$131 million in pledges and cash for the endowment campaign for the arts, sciences, and engineering. We feel we can meet the \$200-million goal by 1991, with the strong support of alumni and other constituencies. It's interesting that since I became president, the overall endowment has doubled—which is rather astounding in that this is just the beginning of my fifth year. But it is also the case that arts-and-sciences endowment, though it supports the core of the university, is the hardest money to raise.

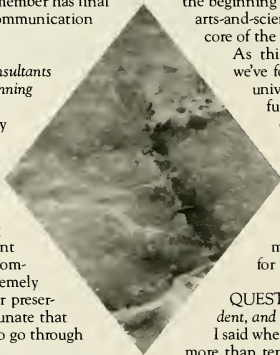
As this effort sparks interest and momentum, we've found a need to allow other sectors of the university to get going with their own major fund-raising efforts—not only in terms of endowment, but in terms of bricks and mortar as well. The law school and the divinity school, for example, have both outgrown their facilities. So we created a larger, university-wide campaign with a \$400-million goal. It also has a 1991 time-frame. And it embraces, as one of its major components, the ongoing campaign for the arts, sciences, and engineering.

QUESTION: *How long would you like to be president, and what legacy do you envision?*

I said when I went into this job that I would serve no more than ten years. I'm very pleased that the trustees elected last spring not to give me a fixed-term appointment. Fixed-term appointments are fine, but suddenly you become a lame duck, and your influence slips as people know you're nearing the end.

I see a number of objectives I'd like to accomplish before I return to full-time faculty status, which is my eventual destination. First, we need to get that \$400-million capital campaign to succeed. I believe it's achievable, but I'd like to bring the campaign to its end point. We also have to move on our Science Resource Initiative—to choose a building site, begin construction, and, of course, develop a funding package. We need to attend to the infrastructure needs of the campus, including renovation of the Carr Building and a computer network, through Project Nexus, that is affordable but that meets the real needs of our faculty. We need to look for better ways to ensure the advancement of minorities at the university—students, faculty, employees. And, of course, I want to see the internationalization of the university continue to grow, and the arts strengthened and enhanced—two of the hopes for Duke that I expressed in my inaugural address.

In all those areas, I'm happy with the progress we're making, the momentum that's been generated. And I believe all these plans will become a reality in the next several years. ■



DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER



LESSONS FOR LEADERS

September meant back to school for new Duke leaders from across the nation representing alumni clubs, alumni admissions advisory committees, and reunion-planning and class-gift committees. Their postgraduate studies took place at the biennial Leadership Conference, a weekend on campus sponsored by the Duke Alumni Association (DAA).

Approximately 150 returned on September 8-9 for orientation, presentations, and workshops to help them understand and carry out their particular roles. Three groups came back for the conference: new presidents of local alumni clubs, new chairs of the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committees (AAAC), and, for the first time, class presidents and chairs of reunion-planning and class-gift committees.

Friday was a joint convocation. Participants were welcomed by Alumni Affairs Director M. Laney Funderburk Jr. '60. He expressed his philosophy of alumni relations, borrowed from the late Charles A. Dukes '29, who was alumni director for more than twenty years. "His approach," Funderburk said, "was to treat alumni like family: When

Learning the ropes: alumni volunteers at weekend seminars

they leave, write to them and tell them what's going on back home. You invite them back occasionally for a visit. And when they do return, you do your very best to see that they have a good time."

The group heard from a set of university speakers: President H. Keith H. Brodie, Trinity and Arts & Sciences Dean Richard White, Athletics Director Tom Butters, Engineering Dean Earl Dowell, and William J. Griffith '50, student affairs vice president, who introduced a student panel.

That evening, the alumni leaders gathered at the Washington Duke Inn. They were welcomed by John Piva, senior vice president for alumni affairs and development, and by DAA President Barker French '63.

On Saturday, the three groups took part in separate workshops. Clubs Workshop I, the morning program, familiarized new leaders with the organization and mechanics of club programming, from staff services and alumni rosters to specialized publications, finances, and event evaluations. Pat Dempsey '80, executive vice president and president elect of the Duke University Metropolitan Alumni

Association, discussed the Duke Futures program, which places undergraduates in paying jobs as summer interns. Scott Hartman '83, president of the Duke Club of Baltimore, reviewed the pros and cons of local clubs becoming incorporated.

Clubs Workshop II, the afternoon session, consisted of a conversation with Senior Vice President Piva, followed by a panel discussion moderated by Lee Clark Johns '64, former Tulsa club president and current DAA president-elect. Other seasoned club presidents sharing their knowledge were George Northup '80, immediate past president of the Duke Club of Washington, D.C., and Karen Morrisett '87, immediate past president of the Duke Club of Philadelphia. Another session on new directions dealt with club involvement in community service



projects. Two clubs in the forefront of this new emphasis were represented by speakers James D. Warren '79, past president of the Duke Club of Washington, and Betty Feezor '76, of the Duke Club of Atlanta.

The AAAC morning session centered on the program's philosophy and goals and the services available to AAAC chairs, who interview and evaluate prospective students as the first link in the admissions process. Undergraduate Admissions Director Richard Steele discussed the state of admissions and recruitment strategies, and Financial Aid Director James A. Belvin explained how to finance a Duke education. Speakers for the afternoon sessions were Edward M. Hanson Jr. '73, A.M. '77, J.D. '77, AAAC chairman,

on how to organize and manage a committee, and Patti O'Brien, associate director of admissions, discussing the selection process.

AAAC participants took part in a mock selection process by forming roundtables to evaluate five student case studies they had reviewed in advance. Each group was set up to operate like the actual selection committee, organized by the admissions office, that decides on applicants. Vice Provost for Academic Services Paula Phillips Burger '67, A.M. '74 was the final speaker for the day's sessions.

The reunion group was welcomed by national reunion chairs Barbara Fortune Musselwhite '60 and Marvin D. Musselwhite '60, J.D. '63. Alumni director Funderburk covered Duke's commitment to class reunions, past and present, and Susan Cranford Ross, assistant director of development and director of annual giving, spoke on the effect of reunion giving on the Annual Fund. Alumni Affairs' assistant director for the class reunions program, Suma Ramaiah Jones '87, noted that "the personal touch is the most important thing in staging a successful reunion. And success is measured in attendance and good will generated."

The Annual Fund volunteers, led by Cookie Anspach Kohn '60, head of the reunion gift drive, met separately in a session to learn about the class gifts—why a challenge is necessary, how to garner that participation, and why people give. Speakers included Ann Quattliebbaum Curry '65, Ginny Lilly Nicholas '64, Fred Shaffer '54, Greg Wolcott '78, George Nance '36, and Diane Dracos '81.

The reunion and Annual Fund volunteers met together for a discussion featuring a "phone call" by Becky Weathers Dukes '56 as a volunteer trying to get a financial commitment from a class member, played by Harry Gotwals, associate vice president and director of university development.

After "classes" were over, participants were rewarded, like most good students, with extracurricular activity: a pregame barbecue on the lacrosse field before the Duke-Northwestern game. A victory celebration—a farewell cocktail party at the Washington Duke Inn—was held after the game.

FAMILY REUNION

Benjamin Newton Duke's election to the Trinity College board of trustees in 1889 began a long and close association between the Duke family and what is now known as Duke University. In commemoration of a century of family involvement, the Dukes have organized the Duke Family Association of North Carolina to strengthen interest in the university among the Duke family today. The Dukes also celebrated their



Duke dynasty: sprouts on the family tree at gathering of the clan

first family reunion at the end of September, in conjunction with the reopening of the Tobacco Museum at the Duke Homestead. More than 200 family members attended.

The Duke Family Association is chaired by Angier Biddle Duke, former ambassador to Spain, and Newton Duke Angier. "Eventually, this will belong to the younger generation of Dukes," says Angier, "and we want them to determine the kinds of projects and goals they want to set for themselves."

Each generation of Dukes has been intimately involved with the development of the university. Their personal efforts have resulted, for instance, in the creation of the Angier B. Duke Scholarships that allow numerous students the opportunity to study at Duke and to spend a summer studying at Oxford University. Mary Duke Biddle gave the Sarah P. Duke Gardens in honor of her mother, and they provide an endless source of beauty to students, faculty, and city residents.

Family members continue to contribute considerable time and energy to the university. Mary D.B.T. Semans '39, Hon. '83 and Anthony D. Duke are emeriti trustees of the university. Semans has been directly involved with the development of the arts on campus, among numerous endeavors, and Duke was active with both the land resources and student affairs committees.

Ambassador Duke is on the board of directors of Duke's Center for Jewish Life and on the board of visitors of the Duke Institute for International Studies. Benjamin Duke Holloway '50 serves on the executive committee of the board of trustees and chairs the university's investment committee.

Two of Washington Duke's direct descendants are students at Duke. Charles Lucas, Semans' grandson, is a student at the law school, and George St. George Biddle Duke '82, Ambassador Duke's grandson, is in his first year at the Fuqua School of Business.

The family's reunion activities included a brunch Saturday before the Duke-Clemson football game, a reception given by President H. Keith H. Brodie, and a private family din-

ner. The Dukes attended church services Sunday morning at Duke Chapel, followed by a picnic at the Duke Homestead before the dedication of the Tobacco Museum.

REUNITED TO CELEBRATE

Alumni got a chance this fall to learn about Duke today while renewing memories and friendships from days of Duke past. Reunions, celebrating the classes of '44, '49, '54, '59, '64, '69, '74, '79, and '84, offered a mix of activities tailored by reunion planning committees to provide something for everyone.

Football weekends were one drawing card; other offerings included the President's Reception and President H. Keith H. Brodie's address on the state of the university, a women's studies panel of students, a tour of Duke Chapel's stained glass windows with narration by classical studies graduate student Ian Sutherland, an estate planning seminar, and a tour of the Comprehensive Cancer Center.

The thirty-fifth, fortieth, and forty-fifth reunion classes gathered October 6-8, the weekend of the Duke-Army game. The Class of 1954 threw a Joe College Gate Party, featuring dancing in Fifties' attire to a juke box, plus a more formal reception and dinner. The Class of 1949 called its opening affair the '49ers Blue Devil Bash, an informal—Duke blue attire—buffet and dance; later in the weekend a barbershop quartet entertained after a dinner in the Fuqua School's new Thomas Center. A picnic dinner on the deck at the home of Art Vann entertained the Class of 1944; Stroll Down Memory Lane was the theme of a later program hosted by Beth Holcombe Buckle, Jim Buckle, and Roy Smart.

The fifteenth, twentieth, and thirtieth reunion classes returned to campus October 27-29, the weekend of the Duke-Georgia

Tech game. Because it was also Parents' Weekend, returnees were able to attend three "Student for a Day" lectures: historian Bruce R. Kuniholm A.M. '72, Ph.D. '76 on "Current Perspectives on the Too Much Promised Land: the Pros and Cons of a Palestinian State"; zoologist Steven A. Wainwright '53 on "Design from Nature"; and international studies' Jing Wang on "The Rise of Modern Consciousness and the Literature of Alienation in Modern China."

For the Class of '74, the Friday Big Event was a poolside cocktail buffet; Saturday night offered a cookout at the Bryan Center. After its opening Big Band Buffet Bash, the Class of 1969 traveled Saturday to the newly renovated Durham Arts Council Building, where it indulged in a nostalgic slide show put together by Becky Johnson. The Class of '59 got an advance look at the Durham Arts Council and its galleries with cocktails and dinner on Friday; Saturday night featured a formal dinner-dance at the Washington Duke Inn, with a "surprise" show organized by John Hansen and others.

Homecoming Weekend, November 10-12, featured events for all alumni—among them, the Blue and White Night Homecoming Gala Dance, kegs for the classes of '88 and '89, bands on the quads, alumni soccer, and a basketball exhibition game—and for the fifth, tenth, and twenty-fifth reunion classes. The Pitchforks, the Duke men's capella group, held their tenth reunion and performed.

While the Class of '84 held a cookout and a Beer on Points gathering, the Class of '79's Friday Night Live event featured a buffet on one floor of the Sheraton and a dance on another, followed by a Saturday evening Keg Party. For the Class of '64 on Friday, television journalist Charlie Rose '64 moderated a panel of alumni experts: pediatrician Cynthia Anne Batte Aten; Jay Buckley of General Electric Aerospace; writing consultant Lee Clark Johns; Thomas W. Steele, Marine colonel, special assistant, and U.S.M.C. aide to the undersecretary of the Navy; and Cecile Zaugg Stodes, counsel, legislative affairs for the New York Stock Exchange. That evening the silver reunion class threw a cabin party; and after Saturday's game, the class held a cocktail reception and display of class members' works in the visual, literary, and performing arts, organized by jewelsmith Joyce Clements.

INVALUABLE VOLUNTEERS

Five alumni and a Duke parent are the winners of 1989 Charles A. Dukes Awards for outstanding volunteer service to the university. The annual award was named in honor of the former director of

alumni affairs, Charles A. Dukes '29 of Durham, who died in 1984.

The recipients were chosen by the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors and the executive committee of the Duke Annual Fund:

- Darryl W. Copeland B.S.E.E. '58 of Philadelphia, president of the technical and informational group Day & Zimmerman Inc. A class agent for the engineering school Class of 1958 for twelve years, he is now the class gift chairman. He also served on the capital campaign's executive committee for the Greater Philadelphia area. He has a son, Darryl W. Copeland Jr. B.S.E. '81.

- Constance Peebles Garson '79 of Richmond, vice president of investment banking for A.G. Edwards & Sons. She was gift chairman for the Class of 1979 and a member of the alumni interviewing committee in New York.

- Katherine Wood Gauld '61 of Port Washington, New York. A former alumni association board member, she chaired the Alumni Loyalty Fund in Nassau County and has participated in reunion gift campaigns. She is co-chair of the Nassau County Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee (AAAC). She and her husband, Edwin S. Gauld '58, have three children: Trina Gauld '85, Ted Gauld '88, and Christine Gauld '93.

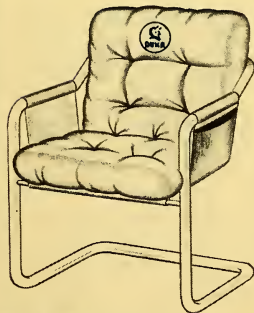
- S. Perry Keziah Jr. '52, J.D. '54, a partner in the High Point, North Carolina, law firm

Keziah, Gates and Samer. Formerly the High Point alumni club president, he has chaired the AAAC and volunteered with class reunions and gift campaigns. He has also been president of the Class of 1952, co-chair of the High Point area capital campaign and the Trinity Scholars campaign, a member of the Trinity Scholarship selection committee, and a member of the alumni association board of directors and its executive committee. He and his wife, Ginger, have three children, including S. Perry Keziah III '85 and Thomas D. Keziah '88.

- Roberta C. Pearlman of New York, Duke Parents' Committee chair. She has been active in the New York area capital campaign and led a drive among freshman class parents to match a challenge grant. She has two children, Manny Pearlman '82 and Janie Pearlman '90.

- Vincent L. Sgroso '57, J.D. '62 of Atlanta, vice president and general counsel of Bell-South Advertising & Publishing Corporation. He is president-elect of the 1989-90 council of the Duke Law Alumni Association, and a member of the Founders' Society, Duke in Atlanta Alumni Association's board of directors, and the AAAC. Also a member of the law school's board of visitors and the Barristers' Club, he was appointed a trustee of the law school's Private Adjudication Foundation in 1988. He and his wife, Joanne, have two children, including Shalen Sgroso '84.

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GENTLEMAN OF THE PRESS

Edward Lake Fike '41 has been a newspaper man for most of his life. Inspired at an early age by journalist William Allen White, Fike is now the editor of the *San Diego Union*. But he'd be the first to tell you that his B.A. in economics has served him much better than any journalism degree might have.

"Fortunately, Duke didn't have a journalism school," says Fike. "Things like page layout can be learned in one month by working on a newspaper. What the profession needs are Renaissance men and women, well-educated people who have some education in history, philosophy, economics, and most of all, English."

In fact, Fike didn't even work on *The Chronicle* during his student days. But in the

intervening years, he's more than made up for that. His listing in *Who's Who in America* catalogues his editorial posts as well as his numerous press awards and community service positions. His Duke involvement has also continued: Fike was director of the university's bureau of public information from 1948 to 1952, is immediate past president of the Duke Club of San Diego, and participated in the Duke Alumni Association's Leadership Conference this fall.

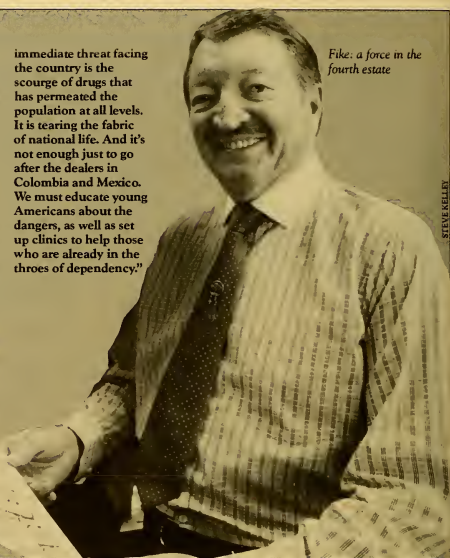
In the nearly forty-five years that he's been in the business, Fike says the most striking changes have been in the technological side of print media. "Until Gutenberg's brilliant idea of having movable type, a person could

spend an entire lifetime just reproducing the Bible," says Fike. "Before 1973, when the *San Diego Union* went to computers, we were still using Linotype," a machine invented back in the early 1900s.

Fike is anything but the objective journalist as he talks about the problems confronting the nation. "The threat we faced after World War II has subsided, as communism has proven to be a colossal failure," he says. "While the Soviet Union is still dangerous, the greatest

immediate threat facing the country is the scourge of drugs that has permeated the population at all levels. It is tearing the fabric of national life. And it's not enough just to go after the dealers in Colombia and Mexico. We must educate young Americans about the dangers, as well as set up clinics to help those who are already in the throes of dependency."

Fike, a force in the fourth estate



STEVE KELLEY

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

10s, 20s & 30s

Joe B. Osborne '16 was named Legionnaire of the Month by *American Legion Magazine* and presented with a certificate commending him for 70 years with the Legion. During World War I he was a sharpshooter and airplane gunner. He served for many years as historian for Post 61 in Johnson County, Tenn. The former teacher, restaurateur, salesman, and farmer lives in Mountain City, Tenn. Born May 24, 1887, he is Duke's oldest known alumnus.

Martha Wiggins Ross '21, the first May Queen and president of the student body while at Duke, is active in her church and in Mountain House, a community activities center near her home in Morganton, N.C.

Eliza Cummings Phillips '32 organized the Brookhaven (Miss.) Junior Auxiliary in 1954 and is still involved in its many community services, including a thrift shop, a program for exceptional children in

the public schools, and numerous projects for aiding needy children.

Carmen Patterson Bobo '33 published her first book, *Sarah's Growing Up Summer*, based on her short story that won first place in the 1985 Burlington Writers Club Spring Contest. She has had one previous article, "The Rose, a Symbol," published in a religious magazine. She and her husband, Harold, live in Burlington, N.C.

F.W. Dowd Bangle '35 received the Rotary Club's highest award, the Paul Harris Fellow, in March. A Methodist minister for 41 years, he has also worked extensively with the Stratford Rotary Club. He and his wife, Christine, live in Winston-Salem, N.C., and have two young children.

Eloise McAdams Daughtridge '38 plays the organ, piano, dulcimer, and autoharp. She is active in church and civic projects.

Thelma Peterson Peters A.M. '39 earned a Ph.D. in history in 1960 from the University of Florida and taught ten years at the college level. She retired from Miami Dade Community College as a full professor and division director of the social science department. She has published three books on Florida history and was president of the Florida Historical Society.

40s

Herbert R. Buffington '42 received his master's in music from the Peabody Conservatory of Johns Hopkins University and is director of music and organist for Decatur Presbyterian Church in Georgia.

Florrie Smythe Mercer B.S.N. '42 was recently honored along with her husband, **Charles Mercer B.Div. '43**, by the Louisburg College Board of Trustees' endowment of the Mercer Scholarship Fund. A native of Fort Mill, S.C., she has served in many teaching and counseling roles with young people of N.C. Methodist churches and has also been involved in the Woman's Club and the Mental Health Association. She and her husband live in Lake Junaluska, N.C., and have a daughter and a son.

Terry DeMarco Townsend '42, publisher and editor of *Long Island Business News*, was honored at the Third Annual Episcopal Health Services Award Luncheon in June.

Eleanor Powell Latimer '42 is a volunteer for the High Point, N.C., Literacy Council, where she tutors illiterate adults.

Lura Self Tally '42 of Fayetteville is a N.C. state senator from Cumberland County.

William D. Bennett '43 retired from the N.C. Public Health Laboratory in July. A certified genealogist, he was granted funding from the N.C. Genealogical Society to procure microfilm copies of the state's federal court records. He has published a total of nine volumes and books.

William Bevan A.M. '43, Ph.D. '48, Hon. '72 received an honorary doctorate in letters from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale in May. An experimental psychologist, he is vice president and director of the health program at the MacArthur Foundation. During his 42-year career, he has been a publisher of *Science* magazine, associate editor of *American Psychologist*, executive officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and president of the

Michigan Psychological Association. He was also provost at Duke and vice president and provost at Johns Hopkins University.

C. Howard Hardesty '43, a Duke trustee emeritus, was elected to a three-year term on the board of directors of the WVA University Foundation, Inc. He is a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm Andrews & Kurth.

Charles Mercer B.Div. '43 and his wife, **Florie Smythe Mercer B.S.N. '42**, were honored when the Louisiana College Board of Trustees endowed a scholarship fund in their name. A trustee at Louisiana, he is former pastor of Fincher's Chapel and Mount Zion United Methodist Church, a former district superintendent in both the Durham and New Bern districts, and a former director of the Conference Council on Ministries. He is a past president of the Duke Divinity School Alumni Association and has held various positions in regional associations throughout his ministry. The couple have two children and live in Lake Junaluska, N.C.

Richard N. Wrenn '43, M.D. '47, director of orthopaedic services at Charlotte Memorial Hospital and Medical Center, is the 1989 chair of the resolutions committee for the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS). He is past president of both the Piedmont and N.C. Orthopaedic Societies and is currently a general partner at Charlotte's Miller Orthopaedic Clinic.

J. Ryan Chandler '45, M.D. '47 is a professor at the University of Miami's medical school and former chairman of the otolaryngology department. He was in Madrid, Spain, as outgoing president of the International Federation of Oto-Rhinologic Societies. He and his wife, Millie, live in Coral Gables, Fla.

Nancy Baumgartner Sigler '45 is the author of *Observations—in poetry*, published by Regard Publishing in Longwood, Fla.

George H. Fox B.S.M.E. '46 is associate vice president of Coldwell Banker Commercial Real Estate Services in Los Angeles. In 1984, he formed the West Coast Maritime Coordination Team, now a nationwide group of agents specializing in harbor property.

John R. Baldwin '48 retired in April as manager of organization research at Armstrong World Industries, Inc. He is a civic leader and an ordained Episcopal clergyman.

John Edwards B.S.E.E. '48 retired after a 37-year career as a chief design engineer and, more recently, the C-5B engineering program manager with Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Co. He and his wife, Juanelle, live in Cobb County, Ga.

Kenneth G. Younger '49, president of Carolina Freight Corp. and Duke trustee, endowed the 1st hole on Duke Golf Clubs course in the name of his son, **Kenneth G. Younger III '84**. He and his wife, **Norma Coleman Younger R.N. '51**, live in Cherryville, N.C.

MARRIAGES: Lowry N. Coe Jr. '47 to Janice Long on Dec. 30, 1986. Residence: Darnestown, Md. . . **Roberta M. Smith '48** to John E. Deady on Dec. 16, 1988. Residence: Tucson, Ariz.

BIRTHS: Third child and first son to Lowry N. Coe Jr. '47 on March 25. Named Lowry N. Coe III.

50s

Jack F. Matlock Jr. '50, U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, received an honorary doctorate from Greensboro College in April. He and his wife, **Rebecca Burum Matlock '50**, have a son, Jim, who is a graduate student at Duke.

Michael Souchak '51, former Duke golf star and PGA Tour player, had the 17th hole at the Duke Golf Club endowed in his honor. He owns the Golf Cart Leasing Co. in Largo, Fla.

Richard E. Thigpen Jr. '51 was elected one of 13 Regents of the American College of Tax Counsel. He heads the Charlotte office of Poyner & Sprull and is president of the N.C. Bar Association.

George Grune '52 was inducted into the Westchester Sports Hall of Fame in April. The former Duke football player is now chairman and CEO of the Reader's Digest Association and a Duke trustee. He and his wife, **Betty Lu Albert Grune '51**, live in Westport, Conn.

George C. McGill M.Div. '52 was elected an honorary citizen of Terezopolis in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. A Methodist minister, he is the founder and director of a center for drug abusers in the city and the second vice president of the local Rotary Club.

William C. Yengst B.S.E.E. '54, senior technical adviser at Science Applications International Corp., had his first novel, *Legacy of a Terrorist*, published by Vantage Press.

Robert H. Beber '55, J.D. '57 was elected a corporate vice president and director of litigation with W.R. Grace & Co. in New York City. He and his wife, **Joan Parsons Beber '56**, live in Redding, Conn.

Norwood A. Thomas '55 was elected to the board of trustees of the Campbell University Trust Education Foundation. He is senior vice president and senior trust officer of Central Carolina Bank and Trust Co. in Durham.

Newton C. McCollough III '56 was elected president of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons in February. He is the director of medical affairs for Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children and a professor of orthopaedic surgery at the Univer-

CATTLE DRIVE



Freeman: no hefty heifers here where lean beef is prime

At the Kentucky State Fair this summer, Laura Freeman '78 was mistaken for an actress while working the Laura's Lean Beef stand. "People kept asking me if this was like the Bardes & Jaymes marketing campaign," says Freeman.

But Freeman is no stand-in meat marketer. As founder of Laura's Lean Beef, Freeman has done every task involved in running a cattle business, from hauling feed to butchering steers. In the macho world of cattle business, Freeman is something of a maverick. Most beef sold today has been treated with antibiotics and synthetic hormones; Freeman

buys weaned calves that graze on grass and then corn silage or corn rations until they are market size.

"Cattle fit an ecological niche; they convert grass to protein," says Freeman. "What's wasteful—and bad for your health—is cattle raised solely on corn. Our ground beef is 92 percent lean and our steaks are 90 to 95 percent lean." At a recent in-store promotion at a natural foods market, semi-vegetarians who had sworn off red meat bought Laura's Lean Beef, citing Freeman's humane way of raising healthy, non-treated cattle, and the resulting superior-tasting product.

Laura's Lean Beef has

cleared the \$2-million mark in gross sales, and Freeman is looking for ways to expand. One partner, Gordon Campbell '77, is exploring options for breaking into the European market, now that foreign buyers are refusing to buy American hormone-treated beef. And Sally Wiley McConnell B.S.N. '79 is testing recipes for a new line of super-market products, such as pre-marinated beef strips for stir-fry and vacuum-packed marinated roasts.

"We're aiming for the convenience market, but want to insure that it meets certain standards. We're using ingredients like fresh rosemary and canola oil, so

that it tastes good and is good for you," says Freeman.

Despite her good fortune in the cattle field, Freeman has her sights on other pastures: She says she'd like to sell the company, eventually, and go back to school for a master's in religion, or enter the seminary. But at a recent staff retreat, it was clear that the immediate challenge is on the farm. "It was the first time we'd all gotten together since we began the business, and we agreed that we wanted to go big," says Freeman. "We're going to make Laura's Lean Beef a multi-million dollar company."

city of South Florida, Tampa. He has published many scientific articles, edited a variety of books, and lectured extensively both in the U.S. and abroad.

Richard Player Jr. B.S.C.E. '56 is president of Player, Inc., his family's construction business. He was president of the Fayetteville, N.C., chamber of commerce when the city was named an All-America City. He helped found the local Crimestoppers program and Fayetteville Academy, and in 1988 he chaired the military affairs committee of the Fayetteville Area Economic Development Corp. He and his wife, **Margaret Ann Riddle Player** '61, have two children.

Robert J. Ralls B.Div.'56 is the senior minister at Wesley Memorial United Methodist Church in High Point, N.C. He and his wife, Aileen, have two sons, including Mark Ralls, a student at Duke's divinity school.

James William Turtle '57 was elected a director of Founders Bank in Bryn Mawr, Pa. He is a C.P.A. and one of the bank's original founders.

60s

Robert Crawford '60, M.D. '65 practices obstetrics and gynecology in Greensboro, N.C. His outspoken support of a woman's right to abortion has made him a target of weekly protests at his office, according to the *Greensboro News & Record*.

Julie Campbell Esrey '60 chaired the tenth annual Children's Mercy Hospital Golf Classic in Kansas City in March. She is a Duke trustee.

Fred D. Chappell '61, A.M. '64 was inducted as a charter member of the Fellowship of Southern Writers in April. He is the Burlington Industries Professor of English at UNC-Greensboro.

John H. Obrien Jr. '61 was inducted as a Fellow in the American College of Trial Lawyers. He is a partner in the Richmond, Va., firm Browder, Russell, Morris & Butcher.

Charles E. Bugg '62 led 15 research teams from throughout the world in designing and directing a series of protein crystallography experiments later conducted aboard the space shuttle *Discovery*. He is the director of the University of Alabama at Birmingham's Center for Macromolecular Crystallography.

William O. Walker Jr. Ph.D. '62 is the dean of the humanities and arts division at Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas. The former instructor of religion at Duke has received two Rockefeller Doctoral Fellowships and published numerous books and articles on academic study of the New Testament.

William W. Hankins '63 was promoted to senior vice president in financial planning with Amvest Corp. in Charlottesville, Va.

Louis L. Davenport '64 is assistant treasurer for Armstrong World Industries, Inc., and is responsible for the company's customer financial services department and international finance. He worked in London for 12 years as director of European quality management and general manager of finance and administration with Armstrong Europe Services.

Frank R. Goldstein '64 is a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm Morgan, Lewis & Bockius. In March, he was chosen to speak in Houston, Texas, in a program sponsored by the business law section of the American Bar Association.

Grant T. Hollett Jr. B.S.M.E. '64 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Barat College in Lake Forest, Ill.

Don P. Marchese '64, M.A.T. '65 is participating

in a one-year executive loan program from IBM to the Eleanor Roosevelt Center at Val-Kill, where he is director of programming. He travels to schools and universities to lecture about Mrs. Roosevelt and her accomplishments. He is in his 23rd year with IBM as manager of technical vitality at the Myers Corners Programming Laboratory.

Richard H. Rogers J.D. '64, a lawyer in private practice in Dayton, Ohio, established Rogers International, Inc., a marketing consulting and project management firm. He and his wife, Jane, co-own Artwear Collage, offering wearable art accessories.

Ronald L. Arenson '65 was named acting vice provost for computing at the University of Pennsylvania. A radiology professor, he is a national figure in the development of computer applications for medical operations and teaching.

James G. Nuckolls M.D. '65 is president of the American Society of Internal Medicine. He was one of the first Carnegie-Commonwealth Clinical Scholars (now the Robert Wood Johnson Clinical Scholar program) and was named chief resident at Duke in 1971. Now an associate professor of clinical medicine, he heads the Duke outreach program in Galax, Va.

Sara M. Evans '66, A.M. '68 co-authored the book *Wage Justice: Comparable Worth and the Paradox of Technocratic Reform*, published in May 1989. She is a history professor and director of the Center for Advanced Feminist Studies at the University of Minnesota.

Dexter L. Jeffords '66, M.D. '70 completed the 93rd running of the Boston Marathon earlier in the year and the Twin Cities Marathon in October. He lives in Hilton Head Island, S.C.

Clifford W. Perry Jr. '66, a former Duke golfer, endowed the 18th hole of Duke Golf Club's course in memory of his father, the late **Clifford W. Perry Sr.** '36, a Duke Hall of Famer and star golfer of the 1930s and Duke trustee. His two sisters, **Elizabeth P. Sommerkamp** '69 and **Julia P. Booker** '71, also contributed to the endowment.

Howard E. Shook Jr. Ph.D. '66 retired from the DuPont Co. as a research staff chemist after a 23-year career. He is now a research staff chemist with Westinghouse in Aiken, S.C.

Stephen J. Corey '67 is chairman of the board and CEO of the Incores Management Group in Dallas, Texas.

John R. Hannon '67 was named a senior vice president of Prudential Capital Corp. He lives in Roseland, N.J.

John F. Hansen A.M. '67, Ph.D. '69 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Illinois Wesleyan University.

Denzil L. Patterson M.H.A. '67 is vice president of operations, general health section, with Healthcare International, Inc., in Austin, Texas.

R. Fred Zuker '67, M.Ed. '75, Ph.D. '82 was promoted in July to vice chancellor for enrollment management at UC-Riverside. Author of *Peterson's Guide to College Admissions: Getting Into the College of Your Choice*, he lives in Claremont, Calif.

Eric C. Bergman '68 is the chief psychiatrist with George Washington University's student health service and an assistant psychiatry professor at the university's medical center. He also has a private practice. He and his wife, Barbara, have two sons and live in Potomac, Md.

Mark H. Gitenstein '68 joined the law firm Mayer, Brown & Platt as counsel in May. He is also executive director of the Foundation for Change, a public policy organization chaired by U.S. Senator Joseph Biden.

William B. Rugh B.S.E. '69 is on a contract assignment from Owens-Illinois to a Brazilian manufacturer, CISPER, where he is general manager of engineering and technical assistance.

Thomas N. Wise M.D. '69 received an American Psychiatric Association's research award last May for his study of the interactions between personality style and anxious/depressed states. He chairs the psychiatry department of Fairfax Hospital, Falls Church, Va., and is associate chairman of the psychiatry department at Georgetown University's medical school.

BIRTHS: Second child and son to **Eric C.**

Bergman '68 and Barbara Bergman on April 10. Named Jed.

70s

Joe Hoyle '70 is associate professor of accounting at the University of Richmond. He received a 1989 Outstanding Faculty Award from the Va. Council of Higher Education, including a \$5,000 cash award and a specially commissioned work of art presented by the state's governor.

Gail McDonald Murphy '70 is senior vice-president of human resources with Ryder System, Inc. She and her husband have two daughters and live in Miami, Fla.

David W. Pollard '70, a partner in the Atlanta law firm Swift, Currie, McGhee & Hiers, co-authored a 900-page treatise, *Guide to Effective Bankruptcy Litigation*. He is on the advisory board of the *Bankruptcy Law Review* and was elected vice chair of the bankruptcy law section of the Atlanta Bar Association.

Kentwood D. Wells '70 was promoted to professor in the ecology and evolutionary biology department of the University of Connecticut. He is director of graduate studies and specializes in the ecology and behavior of amphibians. He and his wife, Marta, live in Storrs, Conn.

Linda Hankins Dukes '71 teaches adult basic education and literacy for the Charlottesville, Va., schools and is pursuing a doctorate in conflict analysis and resolution at George Mason University.

Christopher Halley '71 co-edited *The Berg-Schoenberg Correspondence: Selected Letters*, which won the ASCAP-Deems Taylor Award for books on musical topics. He is completing a biography of composer Franz Schreker and editing the early songs of Alban Berg for the complete critical edition of that composer's works. He is an assistant professor at Occidental College in Los Angeles.

Tom Landry Jr. '71 is a law firm counsel and oil company president in Dallas, Texas.

James McIntyre '71 was named executive director of The Big Apple Circus, a New York City-based, nonprofit performing arts organization. He was director of development for Carnegie Hall in New York City.

Rod Paschall A.M. '71, an Army colonel and director of the U.S. Army Military History Institute at Carlisle, Pa., had his book, *The Defeat of Imperial Germany, 1917-1918*, published by Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill, N.C. He and his wife, Pat, have two daughters.

Fred Benson '72 was promoted to assistant vice president and senior corporate counsel in the legal department at BarclaysAmerican. He and his wife, **Linda Dixon Benson** '74, live in Charlotte.

T. Steven Bland '72 was appointed district judge for Hardin County, Ky., in April.

Robert Brown '72, an assistant district attorney in Durham, N.C., was nominated in January 1989 by the bar for a vacant district court judgeship.

James Evans Douthat M.Div. '72, Ed.D. '77 was appointed president of Locoming College in Williamsport, Pa., in May. He and his wife, **Emily Christenberry Douthat '72**, have two children.

Bruce Kunlholm A.M. '72, Ph.D. '76, A.M. '77, a public policy professor at Duke, was named chairman of the department and director of the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs.

Michael Protzel '72 is president of Gann Law Books, Inc., a legal publishing firm in Newark, N.J. He is also a certified teacher of the F.M. Alexander Technique of body awareness.

Joseph Woolley '72 was promoted to research scientist IV in medicinal biochemistry with Burroughs Wellcome Co., Research Triangle Park, N.C. He lives in Durham.

Henry M. Beck Jr. '73 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Connecticut's Wesleyan University.

Dianne Brinson '73 was granted tenure at Georgia State University's law college, where she has been on the faculty since September 1984. She and her husband, Mark Radcliffe, live in Atlanta and San Francisco.

Charles I. Bunn Jr. '73, the 1989-90 president of the Duke Club of Wake County, is executive director of the N.C. State Board of C.P.A. Examiners. He was certified as a fraud examiner by the National Institute for Financial Crime and named a Certified Investigator by the Clearinghouse on Licensure, Enforcement and Regulation, a division of the Council of State Governments. He and his wife, Catherine, have two children and live in Raleigh.

Edward M. Hanson '73, A.M. '77, J.D. '77 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Georgetown University.

James D. Henderson '73 is second vice president in the sales division of Smith Barney at the national brokerage and investment company's Chicago branch. He holds an M.B.A. from Northwestern's Kellogg Graduate School of Management.

Gayle M. Kenny B.S.N. '73 owns a consulting business in worksite health promotion. She is also a part-time wellness coordinator for the city of Bellingham, an adjunct professor at Western Washington University, and a professional jazz bass player in the Pacific Northwest area.

Douglas G. Beckstett '74 joined ENSR Corp. in February as vice president of human resources at its Houston headquarters. He and his wife, **Rebecca Elise Bideaux Beckstett '75**, and their daughter live in Houston.

Kenneth A. Black '74 was promoted to general vice president with First Citizens Bank in Raleigh, N.C., where he manages the corporate finance department. He is also a member of the United Way of Wake County's budget review panel.

Steven D. Black '74 was elected an executive vice president of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Inc., an investment banking and brokerage firm. He and his wife, **Deborah Groves '74**, have two children and live in Rye, N.Y.

John Farthing M.Div. '74, Ph.D. '78 participated in a summer institute on "Christendom in the High Middle Ages" at Notre Dame University's medieval institute. He is an associate professor of religion and classical languages at Hendrix College in Conway, Ark.

Day Lohmann '74 was inducted into *Thunderbird Who's Who*, a publication honoring distinguished

A BRIGHT IDEA

Early in the morning, before the rush-hour traffic reaches its maximum roar, Durham driveways are dotted with blue plastic containers filled with soda cans, beer bottles, and last week's newspapers. By the end of the day, those containers have been emptied of their contents by the staff of a young recycling company called Sun Shares.

Founded in 1982 by David Kirkpatrick '82 and Ray Bunnage '80, Sun Shares provides curbside service to 8,000 Durham homes.

Kirkpatrick projects that by next June, that number will rise to 18,000—about a third of the city's total number of households. For those who appreciate the therapeutic ritual of smashing glass, there are also two free drop-off sites in grocery stores and mall parking lots around town.

Last year, the city of Durham chose Sun Shares to initiate a city-wide recycling program. The pilot project proved so successful that the city renewed its contract in May for another three years. Kirkpatrick says that Sun Shares plays an important role in the city's future. "About 50 percent of trash that we generate can be re-



Bunnage and Kirkpatrick: a conscience for conservation

cycled," he says. "With Durham's landfill reaching capacity, it's even more important to increase our recycling efforts."

For every twenty to twenty-five homes, a volunteer leader distributes containers and serves as the liaison between participants and Sun Shares. Kirkpatrick says these 350 volunteers not only help out the Sun Shares staff by being on-call

for questions, they also encourage "community building and neighborhood cohesion, which is an integral part of what we do."

Kirkpatrick and Bunnage came up with the name Sun Shares when both were active in presenting solar energy workshops in the community. Now that Sun Shares is thriving, they don't have enough time to teach classes anymore,

with the exception of an energy conservation series they've launched in eighty rural Methodist churches across the state. In the future, though, they want to tackle other environmental education programs such as water conservation and innovative alternative energy sources.

graduates of the Thunderbird American Graduate School of International Management. She is assistant to the president of the National Geographic Society.

Samuel Aurelius Owen Jr. '74 is a lecturer at the Nairobi International School of Theology in Kenya.

Roddey Reld III '74 is an assistant professor of French at UC-San Diego.

Phil Sloan J.D. '74 was appointed senior attorney with the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renovation in Albany. He played bagpipes with the Albany Police Pipes and Drums during the dedication ceremony of the new moot courtroom complex at Albany Law School.

Paul Tunis '74 is a senior trial attorney with the Dade County public defender's office in Miami, where he specializes in the defense of individuals charged with capital crimes.

R.Elise Bideaux Beckstett '75 is the coordinator of corporate training for Kelsey-Seybold Clinics in Houston, Texas. She and her husband, **Doug Beckstett '74**, and their daughter live in Houston.

Theodore L. Esslinger Ph.D. '75 represented

Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of North Dakota State University.

Harriet Hopkins '75, a lawyer in private practice in Durham, was nominated in January 1989 by the bar for a district court judgeship.

John Jong A.M. '75 re-built and opened his restaurant, China Inn, after it was completely destroyed in a March 1988 fire. He and his wife, Sue, have three children and live in Durham.

Anne DeVoe Lawler '75 is a partner in the Seattle law firm Ferguson & Burdell, where she specializes in commercial real estate and hazardous waste law. She and her husband, Brian, and their three sons live on Bainbridge Island, Wash.

Joseph L. Lineberry Jr. '75 is a C.P.A. and senior vice president of the group benefits division of Boone & Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.

Donald Farish Sizemore '75 is a clinical and occupational counselor in private practice in High Point, N.C., where he and his wife, Carolyn, live.

Joseph J. Small Hoover '75 is serving a two-year

LES TUDOR

Antarctica January 4-17

During the height of the austral summer, the luxurious M.V. ILLIRIA will sail from Tierra del Fuego to Antarctica. In the company of Orrin H. Pilkey, professor of geology at Duke, and expert naturalists, we invite you to experience the wonders of the White Continent. From Zodiac landing craft you will step ashore to witness rookeries of Adelle, gentoo, and chinstrap penguins, observe elephant and leopard seals, and sight Minke, humpback, and killer whales. While enjoying the comforts and amenities of the fully-stabilized ILLIRIA, you will delight in the fantastic vistas to be witnessed from the ship's spacious decks. Prices start at \$4,895 plus airfare, the lowest rate and the best value of any cruise program to Antarctica. Arrangements by Travel Dynamics, Inc.

Virgin Islands February 11-18

Board the luxury yacht NANTUCKET CLIPPER to embark on a unique journey through a paradise of tropical islands, villages, and lively towns for shopping. View spectacular scenery, swim and snorkel while at anchor in many of the secluded coves you'll visit. Embark at St. Thomas and cruise the bays of Francis, Leverick, and White to Tortola, Norman Island, Virgin Gorda, Just Van Dyke, St. John, and back again to St. Thomas. Prices from \$1,598 per person, double occupancy, plus low-cost Clipper air program from major U.S. cities. Arrangements by Clipper Cruise Line.

India March 3-20

Thailand—Nepal—India. The intriguing mystery of Asia will captivate you. Our journey begins with three nights in Bangkok and two nights in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Then, on to the kingdom of Nepal, only in recent years opened to visitors. Enjoy the sights of Kathmandu and the Himalayas for three nights. Visit Nepal's royal Chitwan National Park, home to *Tiger Tops*, a deluxe jungle game lodge, where you'll safari for a day. From there, stand on the banks of the sacred river Ganges in Varanasi, Hinduism's greatest city; for one night, marvel at the Taj Mahal in Agra for two nights, and complete your stay in India with three nights in Delhi. Exciting options include visits to the Grand Palace/Temples of Bangkok, a mountain flightseeing excursion of Mt. Everest and the Himalayas, and the opportunity to stop off in swinging London for two nights before returning home. Approximately \$4,299. Arrangements by Intrav.

South America April 5-19

Cruise away into a world of wonder. Our South American Odyssey combines the sparkling beauty of the Caribbean with the non-stop festival of fun and excitement that is Brazil and Argentina. These New World colonial empires provide the perfect getaway: Dazzling, sophisticated Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, Montevideo, Sao Paulo (Santos), Rio de Janeiro, Salvador (Bahia), Belem, and beautifully British Barbados. Cruise aboard the spectacular CROWN ODYSSEY on this 14-day air/sea adventure. Special Duke prices begin at \$3,194 including air from most major cities. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Line.

Austria May 18-27

(with *Passion Play* at Oberammergau)

Settle into a charming Tyrolean hotel for eight nights in the idyllic alpine resort of Kitzbuhel, with time to enjoy the splendid scenery and regional flavor and to

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"All men by nature desire to know."

—Aristotle (384-322 B.C.)

We cordially invite you to travel with us.

get to know the area well. Enjoy a perfect blend of planned activities and less active days, giving you leisure time to explore the town and the surrounding countryside, return by train to Salzburg, or visit the local pastry shop for the day's specialty. Visit Salzburg and Berchtesgarden and take a drive through the Alps on the breathtaking Grossglockner Highway. Enjoy a festive Tyrolean buffet, a walking tour of Kitzbuhel, evening concerts in the town square, and nightlife at the local casino. Optional excursion to *Oberammergau Passion Play*. Only \$1,590 double occupancy from New York. Arrangements by Conlin-Dodds Group Tours.

Grand Canyon Rafting May 26-June 3

This seven-day rafting trip on the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon is one of the classic outdoor travel adventures. It's a perfectly paced trip designed to highlight the natural wonders of the Canyon. The 37-foot-long motorized rafts used are designed for stability so that you and your family can travel the river in comfort and safety. Price: \$1,450 from Las Vegas. Arrangements by Sobek's White Water River Expeditions.

Golden Pathways of the Czars June 18-July 1

Be among the first Westerners to cruise the mighty Volga River between intriguing Moscow and historic Kazan. Aboard the M.S. SERGUEY ESENIN, your floating hotel, you'll pass through Soviet towns and villages never before seen by tourists. Included are Kalinin, an ancient stop-off for Russian czars traveling to Moscow; Uglich, known for its ornate monuments and ancient architecture; Yaroslavl, home of the famous 13th century Spassky Monastery ensemble;

and Gorky, the residence of many famous Soviet dissidents, never before opened to the traveling public. This unique journey offers a Soviet experience you'll cherish for a lifetime. From \$3,395 from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Barging in Burgundy July 17-24

If "living well is the best revenge" join us for a six-night Royal Canal Cruise on the idyllic and historic Canal du Bourgogne, deep in the heart of Burgundy. Our Royal Canal barge resembles a private club: luxurious staterooms, an elegant salon, and a private dining room to enjoy the classic cuisine of Burgundy accompanied by wines of the Cote d'Or, served with impeccable style. A private mini-van takes us on daily excursions to medieval villages, famous chateaux, ancient castles, cathedrals, and vineyards. Paris is the grand finale with four nights at the elegant Lutetia Hotel. An exclusive itinerary limited to 18 guests on each of two departures. Approximately \$3,850 per person from Raleigh-Durham. Arrangements by Bardith Travel Ltd.

Romantic Rivers and Castles July 2-15 (with *Passion Play* at Oberammergau)

Nothing surpasses a truly deluxe European vacation. Our new, exclusive itinerary includes a two-night stay in sophisticated Brussels, Belgium, six-nights aboard the M.S. OLYMPIA cruising scenic Germany's famous rivers—the Rhine, Mosel and Main—and finishing in fun-loving Munich, West Germany, for four nights. A special highlight includes guaranteed seats for the *Oberammergau Passion Play*. All meals are included while cruising Germany's historic river ports, and a wide range of reasonably-priced optional tours round out your unique travel experience to the heart of Europe. Approximately \$3,099. Arrangements by Intrav.

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Scandinavia/Russia August 7-21

As it has since Viking times, the summer sun signals a celebration in the enchanting capitals of the Northlands. Join us on this 15-day air/sea cruise to the great capitals of Scandinavia: Amsterdam, Oslo, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad, Gdynia (Gdansk), Travemunde, Lubeck, and London. Sail in luxury aboard the beautiful CROWN ODYSSEY. Special Duke prices begin at \$3,128 including air from most major cities. An optional two-night London theater package is also available. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Line.

Mediterranean Cruise and the Greek Isles September 19-October 2

Begin with three nights in one of the most cosmopolitan cities of the Mediterranean, Athens, Greece. Then, board the brand-new RENAISSANCE, in her maiden season, for a deluxe seven-night cruise of the Aegean Sea to: Mykonos, Santorini, Crete, Rhodes, Marmaris/Aphrodisias, Kusadasi/Ephesus, Dikili/Pergamum, and The Dardanelles to the Bosphorus. Complete your trip where Europe and Asia meet... in Turkey, exploring Istanbul for two nights. This new Intrav exclusive features deluxe hotels, such as the Hilton and Inter-Continental, a wide range of reasonably-priced, optional tours, all meals while cruising, plus special welcome and farewell cocktail and dinner parties. Approximately \$3,499. Arrangements by Intrav.

Egypt October 26-November 8

Discover the tombs and treasures of ancient Cairo, Egypt, overlooking the Nile River, for five nights at the deluxe Semiramis Inter-Continental. Then, motorcoach to the seaside resort, and once on one of three main centers of the Christian world, Alexandria, Egypt, for two nights. Next, board your deluxe Sheraton Boat in Luxor for a four-night cruise of the Nile River to Esna, Eduf, Kom Ombo, Aswan and Abu Simbel, and back to Cairo for one night. The Wings Over the Nile Adventure is a first-ever itinerary, available nowhere else, and exclusive to Intrav. Highlights include a special fly-over the Suez Canal, with day visit to 1,400-year-old St. Catherine's Monastery, deluxe hotels, chartered accommodations aboard the finest cruise ship afloat on the Nile, all meals and sightseeing included during the cruise, an expert Egyptologist accompanying you throughout, plus special cocktail parties and memorable theme dinners to enhance this unique travel experience. Approximately \$3,499. Arrangements by Intrav.

Jewels of the Orient

November 28-December 8

The wonders of the mysterious Orient and the best holiday shopping in the world await you on this luxurious Royal Viking cruise. Sail from Singapore to the exotic ports of Bali, Sandakan, and Manila before docking in colorful Hong Kong, filled with bargains for everyone on your gift list! Special enrichment lectures on board the ROYAL VIKING SEA enhance our voyage. One price includes air fare from the West Coast (with a low East Coast add-on), 10 nights on board the SEA, a FREE three-night land package in either Singapore or Hong Kong, all meals and entertainment while on board ship, and a \$50 per person bar/boutique credit. Priced from \$4,045 per person. Arrangements by Conlin-Dodds Group Tours.

term as chair of France's Democratic Party Committee, which is the representative body of the party in France. He lives in Paris.

Susan Sienker Brewer '76 is a partner in the law firm Steptoe & Johnson in Morgantown, W.Va., where she concentrates in defense litigation and medical malpractice. She and her husband, William, have three children.

James Bennett Clark '76 was named a partner in the St. Louis law firm Gallop, Johnson & Neuman. An All-ACC Scholar Athlete in track at Duke, he specializes in commercial litigation, white collar crime defense, and antitrust law and writes a nationally syndicated newspaper legal column.

Sylvia Scott Gearing '76 earned her Ph.D. in clinical psychology in 1983. She and her husband, Milton, have a private practice in Plano, Texas, and co-direct psychological services at Charter Hospital of Dallas. They live in Plano and have two sons.

David R. Grissom M.Div. '76 was named superintendent of Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, N.C., in January 1989. He was the chaplain, admissions coordinator, and trustee of the Methodist Retirement Home in Durham. He and his wife, Susan, have twins and live in Oxford.

Linda Gibson Matthews '76 received her Ph.D. in clinical psychology from the University of Virginia. She and her husband, **James A. Matthews III '78**, live in Wyndmoor, Pa.

Michael LaBarbera Ph.D. '76 is one of 29 national lecturers named by Sigma Xi. An associate professor of anatomy at the University of Chicago, he uses the methods of hydrodynamics and other engineering fields to study the biomechanics of both living and extinct creatures. He chaired the Committee on Evolutionary Biology in 1985-88 and was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1987.

Thomas L. Lewis M.H.A. '76 was appointed executive director and chief operating officer of Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in April. He and his wife, Kathy, and their two children live in Haddonfield, N.J.

Lelia L. Vickers Ph.D. '76 was appointed director of the education division of Winston-Salem State University in July. She is also a consultant and evaluator for several state and national education programs and the author of several articles concerning reading education.

Walter Glannon '77 was promoted to associate professor of Spanish and Portuguese at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. He earned his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University and joined Smith in 1983.

Shelley W. Hacklander B.S.N. '77 was elected a member of Alpha Omega Alpha, a national medical honor society. She is a fourth-year student in Wake Forest University's medical school.

Paul C. Kleist '77 was elected a fellow in the American College of Cardiology in March. A graduate of the Medical College of Wisconsin, he practices with East Suburban Medical Associates in Pittsburgh.

Richard Metz '77 is associate director of pediatric critical care at Hartford Hospital and an assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Connecticut's medical school. He and his wife, Julie, live in Glastonbury, Conn.

Gerald Corwin Stoppel M.Div. '77 was elected to the board of directors of W.P.A.M. radio in Durango, W.Va. He serves the parishes of Grace Church in Clover Lick and St. John's Episcopal Church in Marlinton.

Wende L. Fox '78 was promoted to principal at Boot Allen & Hamilton, where she specializes in

management consulting to the health care industry. She and her husband, Jim Lawson, live in Chicago.

Nancy Freund Heller '78, who works for the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association in New York City, was promoted to investment officer in the securities division. She and her husband, **Jeffrey Heller '77**, and their two daughters live in Cranford, N.J.

Laura Coleman Hullett '78 received her M.B.A. from Loyola College in Baltimore and completed the personal financial planning program through the College for Financial Planning in Denver. She passed the CPA exam in November 1988, and in March 1989 she opened Quilts & More, a quilting shop in historic Littleton, Colo. She, her husband, Ron, and their son live in Aurora, Colo.

Margaret Adams Hunter '78 was elected a partner with the law office Dykema Gossett in Detroit, Mich. She and her husband, Scott, live in Birmingham, Mich.

Michael Marsicano '78, Ph.D. '82, executive director of the Durham Arts Council, resigned in January 1989 to accept the presidency of the Charlotte Arts & Science Council. His wife, **Leslie Montfort Marsicano '78**, M.Div. '81, is an assistant dean at Davidson College.

Donald G. Stephenson '78 is the general manager for the luxury car division of Lexus of Toyota Motor U.S.A. He and his wife, Melanie, and their daughter live in Atlanta.

David P. Bennett '79 is president of Merchants Export Development Corp. He and his wife, Jayne, have a daughter and live in Indianapolis, Ind.

David P. Boyd '79 graduated from Yale Law School in 1985 and is a partner in the Chicago law firm Kirkland & Ellis. He and his wife, Dede, have one daughter.

Helen Curtin Cleary '79 was named a vice president of First Kentucky Trust Co. in April.

James P. Cooney III '79 was named a partner with the Charlotte-based law firm Kennedy Covington Lobb & Hickman. He holds a J.D. from the University of Virginia Law School.

Alden Shurburne Hart Jr. B.S.E. '79 is the director of network communications for Phonebase Systems in Vienna, Va.

Kathy Slaton Helms '79 is working on a master's degree in landscape architecture at Florida International University. She and her husband, David, live in South Miami.

Nancy White Le Donne '79 is an attorney with the firm Gaston & Snow in New York City, where she lives with her husband, Russell.

Michael B. Lichtenstein J.D. '79 was named assistant general counsel and assistant secretary to the Marriott Corp. in Washington, D.C. While at Duke, he was a member of the *Duke Law Journals* editorial board. He and his wife and their two children live in Silver Spring, Md.

David S. Neufeld '79 is an associate with the Washington, D.C., law firm Lepon McCarthy & Jutek-wits, where he specializes in international tax law. He and his wife, Madelyn, have two children and live in Bethesda, Md.

Ralph E. Otte '79 is a chaplain and captain in the U.S. Army. He and his wife, Jane, and their daughter Amanda live in Fort Lee, Va.

Berndt Perl '79 was promoted from vice president to principal with Greenwich Associates, a financial consulting and research firm in Greenwich, Conn.

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Magazine**
*Washington University
in St. Louis*

**New York University
Magazine**
New York University

Sam B. Rivit '92 earned his M.B.A. from Harvard University in June. He and his wife, Abigail MacKenzie, and their two children live in London, England, where he works with Bain & Co. as a consultant.

William G. Silwa '79 was appointed a principal of A.T. Kearney, an international management consulting firm in Chicago. He and his wife, **Lisa Kirkman Silwa** '79, live in Wheeling, Ill.

Grace Janine Stonerock '79 received a house officer appointment for 1989-90 to train at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington, D.C. She earned her M.D. in May from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray Medical School.

Ed Turlington '79 joined the Raleigh law firm Tharrington, Smith & Hargrove after completing a year as chief of staff to N.C. Lt. Governor Robert Jordan. In December 1988, he traveled to the People's Republic of China as part of a ten-person delegation sponsored by the American Council of Young Political Leaders.

James D. Warren '79 is a member of the law firm Pettit & Martin in its Washington, D.C., office.

MARRIAGES: Kentwood D. Wells '70 to Marta Lucia Martinez on June 1, 1988. Residence: Stoffs, Conn. . . .

Dianne Brunson '73 to Mark Radcliffe on April 29. Residence: Atlanta and San Francisco. . . . **Donald Farish Sizemore** '75 to Carolyn Ann Hawthorne on May 13. Residence: High Point, N.C. . . .

Leslie A. Ireland B.S.N. '76 to John S. Prodonovich on Sept. 17, 1988. Residence: Santa Clarita, Calif. . . . **Alden Sherburne Hart Jr.** B.S.E.E. '79 to Carolyn Reid Cantlay on April 22.

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **Linda Hankins Duker** '71 and Frank Dukas in June 1988. Named Lenore Hankins. . . .

Second child and son to **Charles I. Bunn** '73 and Catherine Barnes Bunn on April 18, 1988. Named Christopher Barnes. . . .

Second child and daughter to **Laura Meyer Wellman** '73 and Edward W. Wellman Jr. on Sept. 22, 1988. Named Edith Lansing. . . .

A daughter to **Samuel Aurelius Owen Jr.** '74 and Patricia Owen on Sept. 23, 1988. Named Karen Frances. . . .

Third child and first son to **Susan Senker Brewer** '76 and William Brewer on March 8. Named William Charles. . . .

First child and daughter to **Lauren Cosgrove** '76 and Thomas O'Brien on May 18, 1988. Named Caitrin Elise O'Brien. . . .

Daughter to **Ginger McHale Tobey** '76 on July 3, 1987. Named Caroline. . . .

Second child, first son to **Lynn Elizabeth Calhoun** '78, M.B.A. '83 and **Douglas DeGolyer Arnold** '80 on June 21, 1988. Named Samuel Calhoun Arnold. . . .

Second daughter to **Nancy Freund Heller** '78 and **Jeffrey Heller** '77 on May 29. Named Rebecca Hannah. . . .

Second son to **Wendy Russell Peroni** '78 and Brian Peroni on Feb. 18. Named Craig Russell. . . .

First child and daughter to **Richard Tauscher** '78, M.F. '79 and **Vicki Johnston Tauscher** M.E.M. '80 on March 28. Named Lindsay Victoria. . . .

First child and daughter to **David P. Bennett** '79 and Jayne Bennett on Nov. 10, 1988. Named Katherine Jayne. . . .

First child and daughter to **Leslie Borssett-Kanter** '79 and Steven Kanter on Oct. 13, 1988. Named John Harold. . . .

Second child and first daughter to **Mary Katherine Bass Haynes** '79 and **Christopher Robert Haynes** B.S.E.E. '79. Named Amy Carrington. . . .

Second child and daughter to **Susan Graboyes Murphy** '79, M.H.A. '81 and **James K. Murphy** M.H.A. '81 on May 3. Named Caroline Michelle. . . .

Second child and first son to **David S. Neufeld** '79 and Madelyn Neufeld on April 5. Named Alex Philip. . . .

Second child and daughter to **Sam B. Rivit** '79 and Abigail MacKenzie on March 21. Named Emma Victoria. . . .

and daughter to **Elizabeth Reiser Williams** '69 and Doug Williams on May 30, 1988. Named Sarah Elizabeth.

80s

Linda D. Alexander '80 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Clark Atlanta University. She lives in Atlanta, Ga.

Robert L. Boltuch '80 earned his doctor of osteopathy degree in 1984 from New England College of Osteopathy and completed a residency at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine. He now has a private practice specializing in osteopathic manipulation. He and his wife, Sintra, have two children and live in Palm Beach Gardens, Fla.

Stephen J. Brake '80 is a junior partner at the Boston law firm Nutter, McClennen & Fish. A member of both the Boston and Mass. bar associations, he received his J.D. from Boston College Law School and has specialized in commercial and construction litigation with the firm since 1985.

Herbert R. Buffington '80 earned his master's in music from the Peabody Conservatory of Johns Hopkins University. He is the organist and director of music for Decatur Presbyterian Church in Decatur, Ga.

Malcolm L. Butler '80 was promoted to executive vice president of Fiduciary Services Corp., an investment management firm in Savannah, Ga. He and his wife, Donna, have two daughters.

Jeffrey Parker Davis '80 manages international equity portfolios for The Boston Company. He received his M.B.A. from Vanderbilt University in 1982 and his Chartered Financial Analyst designation in 1986.

Thomas Gordon Jr. B.S.E.E. '80 was promoted to staff engineer with Scientific Atlanta. He and his wife, Susan, and their daughter live in Stone Mountain, Ga.

John H. Hickey P.D. '80, a partner in the law firm Hickey & Jones, J.A., spoke before the International Association for Financial Planning Symposium in Miami on the subject of professional liability insurance.

James P. Holdercroft Jr. J.D. '80 was elected executive vice president and chief financial officer for New York's Manhattan Savings Bank in March. As a law student at Duke, he was a finalist in the National Moot Trial and won the National Moot Trial Outstanding Speaker Award.

Douglas Andrew Hurst '80 is an associate in investment banking at Merrill Lynch Capital Markets in New York. He and his wife, Elizabeth, live in New York City.

David N. Hardie '80 is the marketing director for Barts & Jaynes wine coolers at the Ernest & Julio Gallo Winery. He and his wife, Marissa, have a baby son and live in Modesto, Calif.

Dorothy A. Hutcheson '80 was named interim headmaster of Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn, N.Y., where she is the college counselor and dean of grades 11 and 12.

Barbara Carter Kohn '80 is a surgical physician assistant at St. Joseph Medical Center, Stamford, Conn. She and her husband, Ernesto, and their son live in Riverside, Conn.

Robin J. MacDonald B.S.N. '80 is the director of risk management at the Washington Hospital Center in Washington, D.C. She completed her master's in health service administration at George Washington University in 1988 and now lives in Olney, Md.

Joanne Shackford Munger '80, a captain in the U.S. Air Force Medical Service Corps, is a clinical engineering consultant for Air Force headquarters in Ft. Detrick, Md. She lives in Frederick, Md.

Elena L. Salsitz '80 is deputy chief of protocol for the NASA/Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas. She was executive assistant to the mayor of Indianapolis for two years. She and her husband, Ken Cohen, live in Houston.

Tracy A. Shimer B.S.N. '80 was named a management consultant in the Dallas office of FLR Health Resources in February. She is a member of the American College of Healthcare Executives.


Elise M. Walker '80 is the accounts receivable control manager for Lord & Taylor in New York City. She received an M.B.A. from Fordham University in 1987.

David A. Zaiph '80, J.D. '83 joined the Boca Raton, Fla., law firm Moore, Farmer, Menkhaus & Juran in February.

Geoffrey Blake '81, assistant professor of cosmology and planetary science at the California Institute of Technology, was one of 91 outstanding young scholars nationwide to be awarded an Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellowship for 1989. He receives \$75,000 to support his research over the next two years.

Martha Abou-Donia Ph.D. '81 was promoted to senior clinical research scientist in the clinical neuroscience department of Burroughs Wellcome Co. She lives in Chapel Hill, N.C.

Robert H. Braham B.S.E.E. '81 was promoted to business development manager of the U.S. Project Center division of Hewlett Packard. In 1986, he was voted the Most Valuable Player on the company's



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sales force for Southern California. He and his wife, Carol, live in Yorba Linda, Calif.

Jennie DeVaux Garon '81 is a senior associate at ICF, Inc., a Washington, D.C., environmental consulting firm. She and her husband, Steve, live in Springfield, Va.

Marc R. Hairston A.M. '81 is a research space scientist at the Center for Space Sciences at the University of Texas, Dallas, where he studies the ionosphere of the earth above the polar regions. He teaches introductory astronomy courses at Richland College in Dallas, has published several articles in the *Journal of Geophysical Research*, and has made presentations at several scientific conferences.

Patricia Patrick '81 completed a six-month internship with Manufacturers Hanover Leasing in Rio de Janeiro. The internship was a requirement for the completion of USC's Master of International Business program.

George S. Plattenburg B.S.M.E. '81 received his M.B.A. from Washington University in 1988 and is the senior engineer in energy management with McDonnell Douglas Corp. He and his wife, **Betsy Nugent Plattenburg '82**, and their son live in St. Louis.

Kevin H. Pollard M.B.A. '81, director of corporate development for FREEPORT-McMoRan, was elected chairman of The Chamber of New Orleans/River Region. In December 1988, he received the Joseph W. Simon Man of the Year Award for his volunteer work. He was also one of 48 individuals selected for the inaugural class of Leadership Louisiana, a business, community, and political enrichment program.

Timothy M. Slevin '81 joined Parker/Hunter as an associate in investment banking. He was an assistant vice president with Mellon Bank. He and his wife, **Karen Sartin Slevin '82**, live in Pittsburgh.

Cynthia J. Turner '81, A.M. '88 earned her master's in performance practice at Duke. She is spending part of the 1989-90 academic year at the conservatory of the Noordeijk Hogeschool in Leeuwarden, The Netherlands, studying organ literature and improvisation. She is also assistant editor of *The Organ Yearbook*.

Wilson Crone '82, M.D. '87 is a doctoral fellow at UC-Riverside. He and his wife, **Donna Eisemann Crone Ph.D. '89**, live in Riverside, Calif.

Gayle Carlton Felton M.Div. '82, Ph.D. '87 joined Duke's divinity school faculty on July 1. She was an assistant professor of religion and philosophy at Meredith College in Raleigh.

Charles D. Lutes B.S.M.E. '82, a captain in the U.S. Air Force and a pilot in the EC 135 airborne command post, earned his Silver Wings in April. His wife, **Jill Riggs Lutes '85**, is a first lieutenant in the Air Force and works as an air penetration analyst. They have one daughter and are stationed at Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Neb.

John W. Mahan III '82 graduated in May from the University of New Mexico's medical school. In June, he began a three-year residency in internal medicine at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Betsy Nugent Plattenburg '82 is director for endowment and gift planning for the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. She and her husband, **George S. Plattenburg Jr. B.S.M.E. '81**, have a son and live in St. Louis.

Richard L. Richter '82 received a house appointment for 1989-90 to train in anesthesia at N.C. Memorial Hospital, Chapel Hill. He earned his M.D. in May from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray Medical School.

Karen Sartin Slevin '82 is a public relations consultant. She and her husband, **Timothy M. Slevin '81**, live in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Anna Hopeman Wray '82 received a house officer appointment for 1989-90 to train in otolaryngology at N.C. Baptist Hospital. She earned her M.D. in May from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray Medical School.

Charles C. Miraglia M.S. '83 received a house officer appointment for 1989-90 to train in pathology at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

C. Scott Ressler J.D. '83 is an insurance adviser with Massachusetts Mutual, specializing in business and estate planning. He and his wife, Karen, live in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Suzanne Rich '83 is chief aide to Jordan's Queen Noor and lives in Amman. She was Barbara Bush's liaison to the Presidential Inaugural Committee.

Polly Ellison Ross '83 received a house officer appointment for 1989-90 to train in family practice at the MAHEC Family Practice Residency Program, Asheville, N.C. She earned her M.D. in May from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray Medical School.

Michael K. Smith '83 is enrolled in a pre-doctoral internship in clinical psychology at the Palo Alto Veterans Administration Medical Center. He lives in Burlingame, Calif.

Virginia Cella Antipolo J.D. '84 is an attorney with the law firm Anderson, Hunter, Dewell, Baker & Collins in Everett, Wash. She specializes in corporate and business consulting and employee benefits and retirement planning.

John P. Bent '84 received a house officer appointment for 1989-90 to train in surgery at N.C. Baptist Hospital, Winston-Salem, N.C. He earned his M.D. in May from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray Medical School.

Hayes Clement '84 was honored in May at the annual Landmark Awards for journalistic excellence, given by the *Greensboro News & Record's* parent company. He won top honors as police reporter in the news writing category.

Kimberlee Eastman Fish B.S.N. '84 received a house officer appointment for 1989-90 to train in pediatrics at Children's Hospital, Washington, D.C. She earned her M.D. in May from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray Medical School.

Benjamin H. Lee '84 received a house appointment for 1989-90 to train in surgery at the University of California Medical Center, San Diego. He earned his M.D. in May from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray Medical School.

Diane Mockridge Ph.D. '84, associate professor of history at Wisconsin's Ripon College, was recognized at an annual awards ceremony for her sensitivity toward individual students.

Michael N. Valan '84 received his M.D. from WVA. University in May 1988. He is a resident in psychiatry at UC-San Francisco.

Joanne Bell Allen '85 received a house officer appointment for 1989-90 to train in surgery at Carraway Methodist Medical Center in Birmingham, Ala. She earned her M.D. from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray Medical School.

Susan L. Cowart B.S.E. '85, a lieutenant j.g. in the U.S. Navy, was designated naval aviator and awarded the Gold Wings in April after 18 months of flight training.

Amy E. Crum '85 was elected into Alpha Omega Alpha, a national medical honor society, during her senior year in Wake Forest's Bowman Gray Medical School. She earned her M.D. in May and is training

in internal medicine for 1989-90 at the University of Michigan Hospitals in Ann Arbor.

Lynn Ann Daltner '85 received a house appointment for 1989 to train in internal medicine at Temple University, Philadelphia. She earned her M.D. in May from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray Medical School.

Richard Bartens Dewey Jr. '85 is a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha medical honor society at Baylor College of Medicine. A specialist in neurology, he was a President's Scholar and recipient of the Lange Medical Publications Award. He was also awarded a certificate of excellence in clinical neurology and earned high honors in basic sciences.

Jonathan D. Eisner '85 earned his M.D. from SUNY-Downstate in May 1989. In July, he began a residency in internal medicine at N.C. Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill.

James S. McCleskey '85 is legislative director for Simon and Co., an intergovernmental relations firm in Washington, D.C., representing municipal governments and mayors. A resident of Arlington, Va., he was on the staff of N.Y. Sen. Daniel Moynihan and was also an assistant Washington representative for Baltimore.

M. Lisa McHam '85 was elected into Alpha Omega Alpha medical honor society at Baylor College of Medicine. An ophthalmology specialist, she earned honors in basic sciences and won the Kenneth L. Burdon Award as the outstanding student in microbiology and immunology.

Tanya G. Pullin A.M. '85 is an associate with the law firm Morgan S. Finnegan in New York City. In 1987, she founded Bluegrass, a mail-order catalog featuring Kentucky-made products.

Wade Richards '85 is a museum educator at the J. Paul Getty Museum in Los Angeles, where he and his partner of three years, Hal Glafelder, live.

Stephen M. Smith '85 earned his M.D. from Yale Medical School in May 1989. He is in a residency at the medical center at the University of Virginia.

Yolanda Regina Smith '85 received a house officer appointment for 1989-90 to train in obstetrics and gynecology at Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston. She earned her M.D. in May from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray Medical School.

Nicholas Bandarenko III '86 was elected into Alpha Omega Alpha, a national medical honor society. He is a fourth-year student in Wake Forest's Bowman Gray Medical School.

Peter B. Gill '86, a Marine first lieutenant, received the Gold Award for his achievement and leadership in the Combined Field Campaign. He is stationed in Jacksonville, N.C.

Nancy Hogshead '86, a former Duke swimmer and 1984 Olympic gold medalist, was inducted into the N.C. Swimming Hall of Fame in May.

Eric H. Kolb M.B.A. '86 was elected vice president of The Village Companies of Chapel Hill in May. In 1987, he received the Village Pride Award for excellence in his work. He and his wife, Lisa Hampton, have one son.

Alan D. McInnes '86, an Army second lieutenant, completed Officers Candidate School, Airborne School, and the Army Officers Basic Course. He and his wife, Barbara, live at Fort Knox, Ky.

Rhonda L. Montoya '86 is a law student at the University of Miami, where she edits the student notes and comments section of the *Entertainment and Sports Review*. She is also president of the Duke Alumni Club of Miami/Fort Lauderdale.

David Rich '86 is enrolled in the Duke M.B.A. program and is due to graduate in 1990.

It's been a banner year for Duke and the Alumni Association—all because of your support

As Duke alumni, you have stood by the Blue Devils, from the chaos in Cameron to the battle in Seattle. But Duke's achievements continue beyond its successes in basketball, football, tennis, and other sports that have ranked high among the best.

Many elements have contributed to Duke's reputation as a "hot" college: enviable admissions standards, record financial support from her alumni, strong research and scholarship. But one of the main reasons for this perceived status is the success of Duke's "product": her alumni, who have excelled individually in many fields, professions, and activities.

The Duke Alumni Association (DAA) has been equally as successful this year because of your involvement. Dues participation grew to record numbers last year. We're proud—and you should be too—of the impressive list of things your dues dollars have made possible.

Some of the year's highlights:

Alumni Programs Local clubs held 300 events that drew 20,481. The Alumni Admissions Advisory Committees—250 groups comprised of 2,800 alumni volunteers—interviewed prospective Duke students, a program so successful that the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) awarded it a gold medal for 1988. Reunion classes returned to campus in record numbers to enjoy stimulating presentations on Duke today and spirited get-togethers. All these programs were made possible by strongly committed volunteers, excellent staff work, and the financial resources derived from your dues dollars.

Student Activities The future of Duke, her students, also receive the DAA's attention. For example, the DAA co-sponsors the biennial Conference on Career Choices, where this year 1,300 students learned firsthand from more than 100 alumni about life and work after Duke.

University Involvement The Association's support for the university has also grown this year. As in the past, we've presented Alumni Endowed Undergraduate Scholarships to entering freshmen and awarded the Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award. Also, this July the past president of the DAA will become a voting member of Duke's Board of Trustees.

Alumni Services Part of the DAA's support comes from services, such as the Duke MasterCard that offers benefits to you and a financial return to the Association. Our major 1989-90 DAA project is the publication of Duke's second comprehensive Alumni Directory, which will include the names, addresses, and phone numbers of Duke's 79,000 alumni.

To continue these successes, we need your financial support and personal participation. Please send your voluntary dues payment, reserve your 1990 Alumni Directory, and apply for your Duke credit card. Equally important, join your fellow alumni in active participation in one of the country's top alumni programs.


DUKE UNIVERSITY
ALUMNI AFFAIRS

Beth Semans '86 was promoted to director of development for The Mount Co. in Los Angeles, where she will pursue script development and film production while continuing to oversee the company's story department. She was assistant location manager for Orion's *Bull Durham*, filmed in Durham in 1987, and worked in various production functions on Warner Bros' *Tequila Sunrise*.

Hannah W. Stewart-Gambino Ph.D. '86 was appointed assistant professor of government in April at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., where she specializes in Latin American and comparative politics. She and her husband, Giacomo Gambino, have one daughter and live in Bethlehem.

Timothy N. Thoelecke Jr. '86, a graduate of London's Inchbald School of Garden Design, opened his own business, Garden Concepts, Inc., where he designs gardens and other landscape features. He lives in Mt. Prospect, Ill.

Gordon D. Collins '87 was designated a naval aviator after 18 months of flight training. An ensign in the U.S. Navy, he is from Atherton, Calif.

Caroline Curtin '87 is an equestrienne whose team won the \$10,000 prize at an equitation festival team competition in Tampa, Fla. She has been showing jumpers since graduation.

Jay Faires M.B.A. '87 is the founder and owner of Mammoth Records, an independent label that recruits, produces, and promotes promising musicians in hopes of signing them with a major label. In March 1989, he and a client band, The Sidewinders, signed a \$250,000 recording and promotions contract with RCA.

Erik N. Johnson '87, an ensign in the U.S. Navy, was designated a naval aviator after 18 months of flight training.

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Andrea LaRue '87 was chosen by U.S. Rep. Michael Andrews as his legislative aide. During the 1988 presidential campaign, she was a regional field coordinator for Richard Gephardt.

David R. Lauber '87, an ensign in the U.S. Navy, was designated a naval aviator after nearly six months of intermediate and advanced flight training.

Allan J. Morehead M.B.A. '87 is president and CEO of First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Durham.

Charles G. Nichols '87, commercial leader at S.C. National Bank's North Island office at Hilton Head, was named banking officer by the SCN board of directors. He lives in Hilton Head.

Denise Diblasi Olivares '87 is a contract analyst for ALICO, AMLife Insurance Co. in Wilmington, Del. She and her husband, **Roberto Olivares** '88, live in New Castle, Del.

David Anton "BI" Skidmore '87 earned his master's in modern literature from the University of Kent at Canterbury in England as a Rotary Foundation Fellow. He is now a law student at Northwestern University.

Frank S. Thielman Ph.D. '87 was appointed an Old and New Testament instructor at Samford University's divinity school. He specializes in Pauline theology.

Lisa A. Williams '87 reported for duty in April with Helicopter Combat Support Squadron-Three, Naval Air Station North Island, San Diego.

Kyle W. Young B.S.E.E. '87, an ensign in the U.S. Navy, was designated a naval aviator after completing 18 months of flight training.

Chang Yin Zhang Ph.D. '87 is a senior scientist at Imaging Products, Inc. He is a research associate and an adjunct professor at the University of Rhode Island.

Jeffrey W. Zimmerman B.S.E.E. '87, a U.S. Navy ensign, was designated a naval aviator after 18 months of flight training.

Shirley L. Clouser J.D. '88 is an associate with the law firm Parshall & West in Richmondville, N.Y. She was admitted to the New York State Bar in January 1989.

James D. Covington '88, a U.S. Navy ensign, completed the 18-week basic surface warfare officer's course, during which he trained as a watch and division officer aboard Navy ships.

John F. Hillen III '88 is a cavalry platoon leader stationed on the East German border.

Mark Lykins M.Div. '88 presided over the closing of Wellons Village United Methodist Church in September 1988 and is pastoring an emerging congregation, Good Shepherd United Methodist Church, in Raleigh.

Roberto Olivares '88 works for ALICO, AMLife Insurance Co. in Wilmington, Del., as a management trainee for credit and mortgage life insurance in the group marketing division. He and his wife, **Denise Diblasi Olivares** '87, live in New Castle, Del.

Thomas Murray Richmond M.Div. '88 was ordained and installed as pastor of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Durham, in January 1989. He and his wife, Kathy, live in Durham.

Donna Eilemann Crone Ph.D. '89 is a post-doctoral fellow at UC-Riverside. She and her husband, **Wilson Crone** '82, M.D. '87, live in Riverside, Calif.

Jennifer Walters '89 is a U.S. Army military intelligence lieutenant.

MARRIAGES: Leslie Ann Graves '80 to John Thomas Fugina on April 15, Residence: New York City **Douglas Andrew Hurst** '80 to Elizabeth Wagley Danforth on June 17, Residence: New York City **Jennie DeVeaue Garon** '81 to Stephen Garon **Brian McElaney** '81 to Part-Ann O'Donnell on March 4, Residence: Honolulu **Timothy M. Slevin** '81 to **Karen A. Sartin** '82 on June 18, 1988, Residence: Pittsburgh **Wainfan** '81 to William Fieles on Oct. 9, 1988, Residence: Drexel Hill, Pa. **Thomas E. Albyn** '82 to Mary Frances Sheahan in August 1988, Residence: San Francisco **Yvette Jaine**

Chocolaad '82 to Robert Walter Zimmon on Nov. 12, 1988, Residence: Washington, D.C. **Wilson Crone** '82, M.D. '87 to **Donna Marie Eilemann** Ph.D. '89 on Feb. 25, Residence: Riverside, Calif. **Sumner Bardwell Miller** '83 to Jane Lowry on April 3 **Margaret Anne Morgan** '83 to Gregory Mason Kash on May 21, 1988, Residence: San Diego **C. Scott Ressler** J.D. '83 to Karen Rodensky on March 4, Residence: Fort Lauderdale

Sandra Howell Pettit B.S.N. '84 to Charles Edgar Durgin on April 15, Residence: Wilmington, Del. **James R. Crawford** '85 to **Susan Murray** '86 on Dec. 23, 1988, Residence: Eugene, Ore. **Mary Louise Newell Crisp** '85 to **Otto Wescott Lowe** '84 on April 22 **Mary Elizabeth Morgan** '85 to **Eric Miller Reeves** '86 on March 4 in Duke Chapel, Residence:

Raleigh **Tammy Dare Bordeaux** '86 to Larry Curtis Smith on April 1 **Jacqueline Louise Puerling** '86 to Wayne Jacobs on Oct. 22, 1988, Residence: Alexandria, Va. **John Joseph Stefanski** B.S.E.E. '86 to **Deborah Marie Geering** '87 on July 1, Residence: Roanoke, Va.

Shauna Tilly '86 to **Thomas Farmer** '85 on Dec. 17, 1988 **Vincent James Palese** '88 to Wanda Ann Fox on Feb. 11 **Donna Marie Eilemann** Ph.D. '89 to **Wilson Crone** '82, M.D. '87 on Feb. 25, Residence: Riverside, Calif.

BIRTHS: Second child and daughter to **Malcolm L. Butler** '80 and Donna Butler on Dec. 3, 1988. Named Natalie Williams First child and son to **David N. Hardie** '80 and Marissa Hardie on July 8. Named Spencer David First child and daughter to **Ann Zimmerman Jessup** '80 and Harley Jessup on April 15, 1988. Named Alice Held First child and son to **Barbara Carter Kohn** '80 and Ernesto Kohn on Feb. 1. Named Christopher Carter Third child and daughter to **Jane Weidell Ott** B.S.N. '80 and Gregory Ott on Jan. 24, 1989. Named Jennie Sarah First child and daughter to **Amy Dauray Philbrick** '80 and **J. Alden Philbrick IV** '80 on Nov. 4, 1988. Named Courtney Read Daughter to **Glenn Dranoff** '81, M.D. '85 and **Susan Cole Dranoff** J.D. '83 on March 18. Named Rachel Elizabeth First child and daughter to **Jack C. Fields** '81 and **Anne Kearns Fields** B.S.N. '82 on Oct. 4, 1988. Named Margaret Anne Second child and daughter to **James K. Murphy** M.H.A. '81 and **Susan Graboyes Murphy** '79, M.H.A. '81 on May 3. Named Caroline Michelle Son to **William Polk Wright Jr.** '81 and Jennifer Wright on July 29. Named William Bernard Second son to **Stacey A. Wood Jr.** M.D. '83 and **Jean Malazr Wood** M.S. '81, on May 12. Named Andrew Thomas Daughter to **Elizabeth Hoffman Liebschutz** J.D. '85 and **David Liebschutz** J.D. '85, A.M. '86 on Jan. 27. Named Jennifer Ellen.

DEATHS

Lelia Gaskill Humble '21 on Oct. 19, 1986. She taught in the public schools of Wilmington and Fayetteville, N.C., and later was reference librarian with the Fayetteville Public Library. She is survived by a brother, **Hilary A. Humble** '32, A.M. '33; and

niece **Ann Hunter Ross '88** '88.

Merle Davis Umstead '26 on April 14, 1988. She was a school teacher and North Carolina's First Lady from 1953-1954, when her husband, **William B. Umstead L. 21**, was governor. She is survived by a daughter, **Merle Umstead Richey '64**, a sister, and two grandchildren.

Margaret Hobgood Ward '27 on Dec. 17, 1988. She is survived by two sons and five grandchildren.

Ruby Johns Elmore '29 on Jan. 21, 1989, of cardiac arrest. She is survived by a son, two grandchildren, and a sister.

Adam J. Linzmayr '33 on April 20. He owned and operated the Roofing Insulation and Siding Corp. of New Jersey for 20 years before retiring in 1977. He was featured in a 1940 *Life* magazine article as the subject of extrosensory perception experiments conducted at Duke by Dr. J.B. Rhine. He is survived by his wife, Marion, a son, two daughters, and nine grandchildren.

Dan Winfield Hill Jr. '39 on Aug. 24. He was captain of the 1938 Iron Dukes football team that went undefeated, untied, and unscored upon before being defeated 7-3 by USC in the Rose Bowl. A three-year letterman, he was named All-American in 1938 for his junior season and chosen All-Southern Conference player his sophomore year and senior seasons. He was inducted into the National Foundation Football Hall of Fame in 1962 and the Duke Sports Hall of Fame in 1976. After graduating, he joined the Duke athletics staff as assistant athletics director, a job he held until 1953. He entered business and retired from Zapata Industries in 1987 as executive vice president. He was in the Navy during World War II, was awarded the Purple Heart, and was discharged as a lieutenant. He is survived by sons **Dan W. Hill III '66** and **Frank H. Hill M.B.A. '83**, and two daughters.

Doris Wertz Dealman '40 on July 11. She earned her master's in social work from Columbia University and worked as a volunteer on the local, state, and national levels, including appointments to presidential commissions on civil rights and inter-governmental relations. She was vice-chair of her county Republican Party and a state GOP committeewoman for New Jersey. She is survived by her husband, Laird, two sons, her mother, and her half-sister.

Jean Bruffey Pipes R.N. '40 on April 16. She is survived by her husband, John, three daughters, one brother, and four grandchildren.

John W. Sweeney Jr. '40 on Nov. 30, 1988, of cancer.

William M. DeLong '42 on March 21, 1989. He graduated in 1946 from the University of Pennsylvania's law school, where he was managing editor of the *Law Review*. He was a partner with DeLong, Dry, Cianci and Beltner and was chairman of the *Law Journal* for ten years. He was a member of the Lions Club, founder of the Berks County Athletic Club, a former YMCA and YWCA director and trustee, and a scoutmaster. He is survived by his wife, Jane, daughters, **Marsha J. DeLong '74** and **Nancy A. DeLong '77**, and brothers James M. DeLong and **David D. DeLong '52**.

Joseph P. Shockey Jr. '43 on Oct. 22, 1988, after a long illness.

Harold T. 'Sammy' Fletcher Jr. '44, L. '49 on March 18, 1988, in Grand Rapids, Mich. He was the leader of the Duke Ambassadors, the popular dance band which played on campus and at southeastern colleges during the Forties. He spent most of his business career as a commercial real estate broker and investor in Michigan and Florida. He retired in 1983 and organized a "big band" of young musicians that played hotel and country club dates in western Michi-

continued on page 36

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Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

The year 1929 will probably go down as one of the severely trying years of a lifetime. Conditions have caused serious troubles in certain quarters—what with crop failures, so-called low prices of farm products, debacles in the stock market, etc. . . . As in the past, some are seeking to sidestep their responsibilities, some have ceased to reckon their manhood as an asset, some are giving up all hope, and a large and appreciable number are fighting with their faces to the front, doing their best to measure up to the standard of real manhood. . . .

I have watched the Duke [football] team this season with growing and intense admiration. . . . [T]he Duke team has fought unflinchingly up to and including the last minute

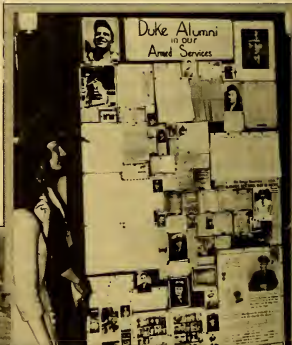
of every game in which they participated. I have heard no whining, no apologies, have witnessed no "quitters," have heard no pleas in bankruptcy . . . Now, my friends, if Duke University and its athletic trainers are putting this kind of spirit into young men, nourishing it, testing it in the best ways, proving its genuineness in defeat as well as in victory, college athletics is worthwhile.—*from an alumni dinner address by trustee chairman J.F. Bruton, January 1930*

BUILDING CHARACTER

Here will be on parade not only Duke University, but also in sportsman-like rivalry, other colleges and universities through their teams and supporters. Youth will be on parade here. Education will be on parade here. And here the values of a great and democratic people will be on parade in that most dramatic of modern

exercises—the tension of communal rivalries transcending itself in terms of courtesy and sportsmanship. . . .

Modern games preserve for us the athletic glory of Greece, the executive efficiency of Rome, the courtesy of the age of chivalry, and in terms of sportsmanship and effective teaching they add dramatic psychological and moral values of their own.—*from an address at the dedication ceremony for Duke's "new gymnasium" by University of North Carolina Dean R.B. House, January 1940*



Beginning of the end: As D-Day progressed, Duke students in branches of the service shared the good news in front of the Chapel. Personal news from the front and letters home were posted in the Union to let classmates over here know what was going on over there.

DUKE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

RETURNING TO NORMAL

Duke University began the academic year with slightly more than 5,000 students—or approximately the same number that has been enrolled in each of the years since the war. . . .

The student body will take on a more “normal” appearance, with the age level dropping in proportion to the decrease in veterans. The G.I. crisis is just about over, and Duke has successfully met it. Changes, however, brought about by new social and economic conditions and by an increase in the population of the country will continue to bring pressure to bear upon Duke’s resources, making it necessary to increase those resources. The graduate and professional schools will continue with capacity student loads, because the demand for education on a graduate level has grown steadily.—*January 1950*

WAR AND PEACE AND THE LAW

A study designed to show how international law can meet the problem of war prevention has been started at Duke’s World Rule of Law Center. Supported by a \$24,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, the work is under the direction of Dr. Arthur Larson, director of the center and a professor of law. . . .

The work will attempt to promote use of common principles of law existing among the legal systems of all civilized nations as a source of international law. These general principles, when bearing on the problems of war, would be used as a suggested framework for an international system of justice. The first legal problem with which the works will be concerned, Dr. Larson noted, is “the question of sovereignty because it obviously has a bearing on war and peace.” This issue goes directly to the problem of whether each individual sovereign is a law unto himself, Dr. Larson said. “If he is, then the difficulties of an international rule of law are obviously great.”—*January, 1960*

TAKING THE HELM

Public and private speculation about the identity of the university’s sixth president came to an abrupt end on December 13 with the quiet simplicity of an announcement by Charles B. Wade Jr. to a Founders’ Day meeting of the Duke National Council. “Your trustees,” said the chairman

of the board, “this morning have elected—and he has accepted the presidency—Terry Sanford.”

As governor of North Carolina from 1961 to 1965, the university’s new president created an administration whose reputation is founded on its concern for education. The passage by the legislature in 1961 of the governor’s Quality Education Program, and in 1963 of the Higher Education Act, resulted in a 50 percent increase in public school budgets and a 70 percent rise in university and college budgets. More specifically, this latter increase provided for the restructuring of the state university system, the creation of three new liberal arts colleges, and the establishment of a system of community-colleges which now consists of twenty-five units. . . .

In announcing the appointment, Mr. Wade said, “We are extremely fortunate to secure as president an individual with so impressive a record of accomplishment as Mr. Sanford. His long standing interest in higher education and his contributions to higher education in North Carolina and elsewhere are well known. We shall welcome him with enthusiasm.”—*December 1969-January 1970*

CAMPUS SPRAWL

Sprawling across a slope of raw earth near Duke Chapel, the university center still hides its true identity in a maze of thick concrete walls, skeletons of H-beams, grids of reinforcing steel, and stockpiles of building supplies. The construction, under way since last spring, is still almost two years from completion. . . .

“We had a design problem,” explains [university architect Jim] Ward. “The building had to be large enough to serve all the needs we saw for it and had to be centrally located on the campus, not off somewhere on the fringes.” That is, it needed to be adjacent to the main quad, which meant near the chapel. Yet it would have been unfortunate, he adds, to have let it detract from Duke Chapel, the architectural centerpiece of the campus.

“So,” he says, “the building has a lot of what I call undulations—a lot of ins and outs, ups and downs so that its actual magnitude is disguised.”—*January-February 1980*



See Jane speak: December 1970, as the Vietnam war wound down, Jane Fonda was still wound up. “Nixon has yet to be impeached for invading Cambodia without a declaration of war by Congress,” she told an “attentive audience of 300,” according to *The Chronicle*, “and Spiro Agnew has yet to be indicted for crossing state lines to incite a riot.”

The actress/activist had requested, through the Movement Speakers Bureau, to speak at Duke. The afternoon forum was sponsored—but not funded—by ASDU, the student government body. The \$1 ticket price went toward a defense fund for Black Panthers jailed in Winston-Salem, *The Chronicle* reported. Aerobics were not on Fonda’s agenda.

CLASSIFICATION CLARIFICATION

Editors:

I would like to correct an error in the "Forest Futures" story ["Gazette"] which appeared in the May-June 1989 issue of *Duke Magazine*. Wording in the third paragraph indicates that 90 percent of Duke Forest land will be reserved for research and teaching under a "Class I" category for at least fifty years.

According to the LRC Report, Class I land totals 3,561 acres or 41.4 percent of the total 8,611 acres. "These lands will be dedicated for academic purposes for a period of fifty years." Class II land amounts to 4,104 acres or 47.7 percent. This land . . . "will remain in its present forested state and continue to be used for current research and teaching activities." However, "any proposal that would effectively lock in land use for more than five years . . . would be made only after proper deliberative review of all competing considerations by the Duke Land Resources Board . . ." These two designations then total 89.1 percent of all Forest land.

The distinction between Class I and Class II land is an important one.

Judson Edeburn
Duke Forest Resource Manager
Durham, North Carolina

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Editors:

On the issue of Frank Lentricchia's Marxist scholar characterizations, the letter from Marianna Torgovnick [July-August "Forum"] provides significant insight. However, Ms. Torgovnick raises additional questions.

Her citing of Lentricchia's statement to the *New York Times Sunday Magazine* that he is not a Marxist causes one to wonder why a faculty member of the English department did not make himself clear to the *Wall Street Journal*. For some reason, he came across to the *Journal* as a Marxist scholar. Further, why did Lentricchia respond to the *Times* on a "hearsay" problem with the *Journal*?

Lentricchia's communication problem seems more serious as it becomes necessary for both the dean and the acting department

chair to take up his defense. Why is the basic process of dialogue such a problem for a faculty member in a language department, especially for one who addresses "the role of criticism" as an authority?

Without becoming defensive, parental, and shielding herself with periodical titles and claims of progress in intellectualism, could Ms. Torgovnick simply explain how the *Wall Street Journal* made a mistake?

Joseph B. Harris Ph.D. '59
Stephens Point, Wisconsin

Professor Torgovnick responds:

Frank Lentricchia has his facts about himself right. The "communication problem" Mr. Harris raises is the Wall Street Journal's problem. I suggest any future inquiries of this kind be addressed to the Journal.

CONTINUING TRADITION

Editors:

Today I had the pleasure of meeting, by chance, a fellow Duke alumnus. Usually when one sees a starter from a successful basketball team such as Duke, the initial reaction is to walk up and say "hello." Your second reaction is one of concern in that this individual may perceive this as yet another infringement of his privacy.

However, today I was very surprised. I met a young man who showed a great deal of class, friendliness, and professionalism. He certainly was representative of the quality of individuals and athletes who are products of Duke University athletic programs.

As an officer/manager of a Fortune 500 company, I interview a great deal of recent college graduates for prospective employment. Duke students are always a notch above all others.

Many times the term "student-athlete" has to be translated into "athlete-sometimes-student." This was not the case when I was at Duke and, fortunately, the tradition remains. And to Quin Snyder, it certainly was a pleasure meeting you recently in Charlotte. Now I understand why ESPN's Dick Vitale wanted you to marry his daughter.

George Neale '78
Mathews, North Carolina

HONORING HOLLEY

Editors:

The tribute to Dr. Irving B. Holley in the July-August 1989 issue, "Teaching That Makes a Difference," was all the more relevant because it was written not from the perspective of a large number of years, but by a relatively recent graduate.

Having the perspective of some twenty-seven years since I was a very shaky sophomore in Dr. Holley's United States History course, I echo Robert Bliwise's tribute. Dr. Holley's course probably constituted 80 percent of what I really learned in college. I remember few of the facts and little of the theory of many, if not most, of my undergraduate courses. On the other hand, I can still remember individual lectures by Dr. Holley; I tell my children about his challenging assignments; and, in my law practice, I use daily the analytical techniques I learned in Dr. Holley's class. I have often described his course as "Thinking I."

Tributes often seem to be overdone, or done for the wrong reasons, but I can imagine no tribute more justly deserved and no individual more justly deserving of tribute than Irving B. Holley. He contributed much to the richness of my life.

Thank you for your article and for the memories it once again stirred in me.

Walter G. Moeling IV '65, J.D. '68
Atlanta, Georgia

Editors:

Dr. I.B. Holley Jr. was the singular most important person I met during my four-year apprenticeship at Duke University. He taught me a great deal, a notable exception being how to properly and articulately recognize his impact on my life. As it turns out, I don't have to struggle for that tribute. The university and Robert J. Bliwise have conspired beautifully to that end.

The university's designation of Holley as the Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award winner is most appropriate, as is Bliwise's insightful portrait in *Duke Magazine* of a man who has dedicated his life to the pursuit of academic excellence. Holley doesn't teach history; he teaches students, and he possesses a rare ability to elevate them to levels of success that seem unobtainable.

He leads by example as he touches hearts as well as heads.

In the course of his teaching, Holley would constantly implore his charges to grasp "a vision of greatness." No mere rhetoric, these words, for Holley has indeed been true to his own admonition, and his greatness will continue to prosper in the lives of those students he has touched.

Congratulations to both Holley and Bliwiss for their exemplary achievements.

Ashley B. Futrell Jr. '78
Washington, North Carolina

QUESTIONING KOONZ

Editors:

I found Joan Oleck's article ["Home, Hearth, and the Holocaust," July-August] on Claudia Koonz and her book fascinating. I confess that I was astounded, however, by Koonz's analogy between women supportive of the Third Reich and fundamentalist women. Anyone who knows fundamentalists and their beliefs knows that the comparison is less than exact. The Nationalist Socialist was concerned to help her husband change society; the fundamentalist is concerned to protect her children from society. One group wanted a new political and social structure for the world and thus the word "Reich" had a very literal meaning; the other group finds "the world" unsatisfactory and concentrates its energy on another worldly kingdom.

I would suggest that fundamentalists today actually have more in common with German Jews of the mid and late 1930s. Fundamentalists are the group whom the American and western European bourgeoisie loves to hate. Although their biblical literalism will prevent them from ever becoming violent, they are compared with Islamic terrorists; although most of their preachers are decent, hard-working people, the fundamentalist evangelist has become one of Hollywood's stock evil characters. Like the German Jews of half a century ago, there is no danger the fundamentalists will ever "take over"; but they do threaten to become the group whom people will feel they can oppress with impunity.

Koonz, of all people, should realize the danger involved in making sweeping negative generalizations about a well-defined group in modern society.

Frank Thielman Ph.D. '87
Birmingham, Alabama

Oleck paraphrased Claudia Koonz thus: "A modern-day analogy, she says, is fundamentalist women's urge to return to home and hearth." That rather benign statement does not, in our interpretation, impugn a fundamentalist philos-

ophy of "back to basics," or Kinder, Kirche, Küche (Children, Church, Kitchen).

Editors:

I was interested in Joan Oleck's article on Duke historian Claudia Koonz's study of women in the Third Reich. However, I was startled by the quotation of the German proverb *Kinder, Küche, Kirche* (translated "Children, Church, Kitchen") on page 14. "Kirische" is German for "cherries." The word for "church" is *kirche*. The German word for "kitchen" needs an umlaut over the "u": *küche*. Finally, the words translated are in a different order from the German quoted; if we follow the German, the translation would be "children, kitchen, church."

Perhaps more disturbing is that, even after re-reading the article, I have no clear idea of

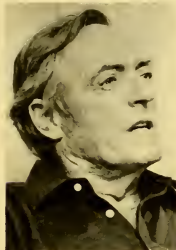
what the gender response to evil is. Are women more or less likely than men to compartmentalize? What is the link between gender and genocide? Or is an answer to these questions considered "giving away the ending"?

I should think that an alumni magazine would feel an obligation to be both precise and clear.

Celeste Parsons '65
Dayton, Ohio

You are correct in catching our typographical and positioning errors for Kinder, Kirche, Küche, and we thank you for pointing it out.

Exploring a topic as complex as individual means of survival in Nazi Germany, unlike translating foreign phrases, does not often lead to precise and clear answers.



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gan. He is survived by three daughters and a son.

Ray Moody Seigler LL.B. '48 on Feb. 3, of cancer. He was admitted to the S.C. bar in 1948 and practiced with the Columbia firm Seigler, Earle and Ellsworth until his death. A Navy veteran of World War II, he was briefly assigned to Duke's department of naval science and tactics in March 1946 before his release from active duty. He was a deacon of his Baptist church and a member of the S.C. Baptist Ministries for the Aging from 1983 to 1987. He is survived by his wife, Mary Ann, two sons, a daughter, two brothers, a sister, two step-brothers, and two step-sisters.

Joanne Wharton Coe '49 on May 14, 1984. She is survived by her husband, **Lowry N. Coe Jr.** '47, and two children.

Edwin Roudillon Ferguson M.F. '51 on Dec. 30, 1988. He was a retired Forest Service research forester in Little Rock, Ark., a Fellow in the Society of American Foresters, past council committee member of the area Boy Scouts, and an Army veteran of World War II. He is survived by his wife, Edna, a son, a daughter, a sister, and a grandchild.

Don E. Dismukes '53 on April 30, 1987, of liver failure following two liver transplants. He was a dermatologist in Memphis, Tenn.

Roger Edwin Sappington A.M. '54, Ph.D. '59 on March 19. He was a professor at Bridgewater College in Virginia. He is survived by his wife, LeVerle, a daughter, and three sons.

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Professor Edgar Thompson

Edgar T. Thompson, Duke sociology professor from 1935 to 1970, died April 22 in Richmond, Virginia. He was 88.

He earned his bachelor's at the University of South Carolina, his master's at the University of Missouri, and his doctorate at the University of Chicago. Before coming to Duke, he taught at the University of Washington and the University of Hawaii.

In 1956 he was the Hugh Le May Fellow at Rhodes University in Grahamstown, South Africa. He took part in several international conferences on race relations and in 1960-61 was president of the Southern Sociological Society. From 1965 to 1968 he was chairman of Duke's Center for Southern Studies. He was the author of numerous articles and books, including *Plantation Societies, Race Relations in the South and The Plantation, an International Bibliography*. For many years his Rural Sociology class at Duke took part in a "sharecropper's supper" at his home near the Duke campus.

Thompson was president of the Durham Easter Seal Society from 1955 to 1957 and the N.C. Society for Crippled Children and Adults from 1959 to 1961.

He is survived by a daughter, **Alma Lee Thompson Schaffer** '58, and four grandchildren.

Professor Magnus Krynski

Professor emeritus of Slavic languages and literature Magnus J. Krynski died June 29 in Durham. He was 67.

Born in Warsaw, Poland, where he completed high school and junior college, he left the country in 1939 and came to the United States in 1948. He earned his bachelor's in Spanish from the University of Cincinnati, his master's in Russian and Spanish from Brown University, and three graduate degrees, including his Ph.D., from Columbia University. In 1957 he became a U.S. citizen.

He taught at Duke in 1959-60 and returned to the faculty in 1966. He also taught at Brown, Rutgers, Kenyon College, Ohio State, and the University of Pittsburgh. A longtime chairman of Duke's Slavic languages and literature department, he retired in 1987.

Krynski was fluent in Polish, Russian, Spanish, and German and specialized in twentieth century Polish literature. His publications include three volumes of translations of Polish poetry and articles on Polish and Soviet literature and the political and cultural developments in East Central Europe. In 1981 he received the Poetry Translation Prize awarded by the Polish Writers' Association "ZAIKS."

Listed in *Who's Who in America*, he was a past delegate to both the state and national Republican conventions and chaired the N.C. Ethnic Voters for Reagan-Bush '84. He was regularly invited to White House briefings on foreign policy and was the North Carolina and Washington, D.C., representative of the national Polish-American conservative organization *Pomost* (The Bridge). He had been active on behalf of Solidarity in Poland and human rights in the Soviet bloc.

He is survived by his wife, **Elizabeth Girardet** '52.

Coach Herschel Caldwell

Herschel A. Caldwell, assistant football coach at Duke for forty-two years, died July 31 at his Durham home. He was 85.

He graduated in 1927 from the University of Alabama, where he played halfback for two Rose Bowl teams under Coach Wallace Wade. He was twice named to the All-Southern Conference team.

In 1930 he came to Duke and coached freshman football, basketball, and baseball, but spent most of his career as the end coach for the Blue Devil varsity football team under Wade. He retired in 1972. In 1981 he was inducted into Duke's Sports Hall of Fame.

He was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity and Omicron Delta Kappa, a national honorary leadership society.

Caldwell is survived by his wife, Anita, son **Herschel A. Caldwell Jr.** '59, daughter **Carol C. Venters** '61, four grandchildren, and a sister.

POVERTY CONFLICT AND HOPE

In a steamy suite in the Hotel Cariari in San Jose, Costa Rica, the Central American grass-roots activist was looking William Ascher dead in the eye. Was Ascher, the man wanted to know, an instrument of the CIA? Ascher, a Duke professor of public policy who was organizing the conference on Central America, was taken aback. No, he replied. He was not. Was he working, then, for U.S. financial interests? No, again. For the U.S. Democratic Party? Not that either.

The man turned away, bemused and apparently still suspecting he was about to be induced into a (yanqui) political scheme.

Distrust was indeed rife among the Central Americans who gathered in Costa Rica in December 1987 for the first meeting of the International Commission for Central American Recovery and Development. Misgivings are hardly surprising in the light of the troubled history of U.S. and Central American relations. Within a few days, however, Ascher says, his questioner had overcome his suspicions and was as busy as anyone at the session, pushing amendments and lobbying fellow commissioners.

"When we started, people assumed the worst of each other," Ascher says. "But they discovered there was much more commonality than they first thought."

The commission was conceived in the spring of 1987 by former Duke president and now U.S. Senator Terry Sanford, who was looking for a vehicle to help Congress draw a new foreign aid blueprint for the region. After eighteen months of research and debate and consensus-building—some of it rough going, Ascher says—the commission issued its final report in February. "Poverty, Conflict, and Hope: A Turning Point in Central America" prescribes a formula for peace and prosperity in the region—and suggests a new direction for American foreign policy—that builds on the peace accords signed by the Central American presidents in 1987.

Ignored by the Reagan administration, the report has received a warmer welcome from President Bush's new assistant secretary for



KEVIN KRISSE A.M. '87

SALVAGING CENTRAL AMERICA

BY DAVID PERKINS

Past U.S.-sponsored efforts at helping Central America have foundered because they didn't recognize that peace, economic growth, and democracy are interdependent.

Central American affairs, Bernard Aronson. And a moderated U.S. policy in Central America—combined with the apparent interest of right-wing Salvadoran and left-wing Nicaraguan regimes in dialogue with the opposition—means the conditions are ripe for many of our recommendations to be implemented," Ascher says. "The biggest obstacle had been that neither El Salvador nor Nicaragua seemed prepared to really honor the requirements for democratization. Now they seem—and I emphasize the word seem—poised to do that."

The 152-page commission report is in many ways a pragmatic document, with something to please and something to offend left- and right-wing partisans. It stresses the need for economic cooperation and the application of free-market principles. At the same time, it calls for an end to political manipulation and military intervention by outside governments, including the United States. (The report and a companion volume of research papers were published in June by Duke University Press.)

Among the key points:

- Outside countries should stop funding military forces in the region, so that peace can be established and rebuilding can begin.
- More foreign aid should be made available for housing and healing the millions displaced by war, and for repairing the region's shattered systems of health care and education.
- To create the conditions for lasting prosperity and peace, Central American countries must expand exports, pass fiscal and tax reforms, and create an entrepreneurial culture in which capital is invested in high-growth ventures that build on the countries' "comparative advantages."
- Local military forces should withdraw from politics, and private political associations should be protected and encouraged.
- To keep pressure on countries to carry out economic and political reforms, foreign aid and trade concessions should be conditional on how well they live up to the promises in the 1987 "Esquipulas II" accords, in which the Central American presidents committed

themselves to stop interfering militarily in each others' affairs while pushing for democratic reforms.

Unlike past U.S.-sponsored inquiries into the region, the commission was a privately funded, truly international affair in which Central Americans were given the lead role. It began in the spring of 1987 when Senator Sanford placed a phone call to Duke's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, which he had created during his Duke presidency. "He said he was looking for someone to do a feasibility study for what he called a mini-Marshall Plan," says Ascher, who is co-director of the institute's Center for International Development Research and a specialist in Latin American politics and economics. "But it soon became apparent to us that, instead of another academic study, a broad-based commission was needed that had Central Americans in leadership roles. Central Americans are closer to their own problems and their own commitment to the solution is a crucial element for its success."

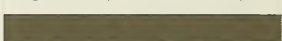
On behalf of the institute, Ascher sent out invitations to prominent economists, development experts, statesmen, social scientists, and business and labor leaders from across the political spectrum. The final panel included twenty Central Americans, eleven U.S. citizens, four Europeans, and two Japanese. (Because of its historic ties to the United States, Panama was not represented on the commission or covered in the report.)

To ensure that participants would be free to stray from their government's official line and that the final recommendations would not appear to serve political ends, government officials weren't included on the commission. For the same reason, funding was raised entirely from private U.S. foundations. The membership was as diverse as Orlando Nuñez, a Sandinista official who carried a gun in the 1979 revolution, and Arthur Levitt Jr., chairman and CEO of the New York Stock Exchange; and it was hardly a foregone conclusion that the group would come up with agreement at all. "I thought they'd either kill each other in the sessions or come up with very low-level common denominator recommendations," Ascher says.

Instead, the commission reached consensus on several points, Ascher says, chief among them that past U.S.-sponsored efforts in the region have fundered because they did not recognize that peace, economic growth, and democracy are interdependent—one cannot be achieved unless all three are pursued simultaneously. The Kennedy administration's Alliance for Progress, for example, provided large infusions of aid but did not bring pressure on the countries to democratize. As a result, Ascher says, U.S. aid has not stopped the downward spiral that has devastated the region since the late 1970s. Economies decline, creating gross

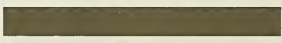
inequalities, political disruption, and war. That turmoil discourages investment and development further and worsens poverty, leading to more conflict. U.S. aid may temporarily stabilize a country; but when peace is restored, the aid vanishes and the underlying conditions give rise to conflict again. "We wanted to show the people in Central America who fear that peace will bring the collapse of their economies that there is a different scenario for peace and prosperity," Ascher says.

According to the report, more foreign aid—particularly from international agencies such as the World Bank and countries other than the United States—would meet the immediate needs of the homeless and displaced, while the Central American governments get to work on creating economic growth. The report calls for no great surge in foreign aid—only from \$1.6 billion a year to



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WILLIAM ASCHER
Chair, Central America Commission



\$2 billion. But it would be directed specifically to providing housing and health care for the thousands displaced by war, and to rebuilding the ravaged networks of schools, health clinics, water and waste disposal facilities, roads, and bridges.

Long-term economic security will depend, in the commissioners' view, on the governments themselves—in particular, on reformed tax policies to encourage entrepreneurship and coordinated trade policies to make exporting easier. Drawing on the work of laissez-faire economists like Duke's Arts and Sciences Professor of Economics Anne Krueger, a specialist in international trade policy, the commission rejected the notion that economic growth and economic fairness are incompatible. What is good for the business person can, to some extent, be good for the peasant. Reforms can create more efficient economies that are also more just.

In many Central American countries, Ascher says, strong and politically influential industries are exempted from taxes. That's inequitable and inefficient because the exemptions channel investment into less com-

petitive businesses. Access to credit is another instance. "While the poor rarely have access to credit, the wealthy can get it on easy terms that do not require them to invest it wisely," Ascher says. "Very often the loans are provided or guaranteed by the government or issued at interest rates that are lower than what the market would set them at. Thus, the wealthy can live off the loans instead of investing them in more productive if somewhat risky activities."

By encouraging entrepreneurship and risk-taking, Central American governments can make their economies more competitive, diversify exports, create new jobs, and spread the gains more widely. The commission warns, however, against any sharp increase in taxation, because that would punish the entrepreneurs who are the great hope for reviving the economy. For the same reason, it rejected more aggressive policies of redistributing wealth, including land reform.

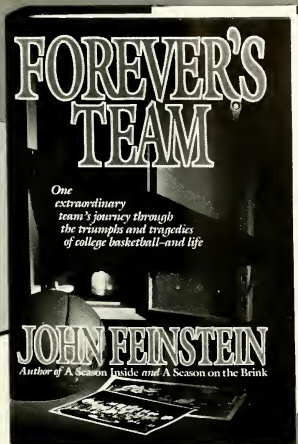
"You have to make it clear that this isn't letting the wealthy off the hook," Ascher says. Eventually, Central America must direct more tax dollars to their "human capital," especially health and education. But it is harder to establish a fair system of taxation than to decide where that tax revenue should go, Ascher says, and reform shouldn't be done hurriedly. "Last year, the Guatemalan government tried to ram through tax reform and they came extremely close to a military coup. The government had to withdraw their proposal. My guess would be it wasn't well thought out. It certainly didn't do anything to calm the fears of the very powerful business sector."

Looking beyond the region itself, "Poverty, Conflict, and Hope" goes on to state that long-term growth will require not only tax and fiscal reforms but expansion of Central American trade into regional and world markets. By lowering trade barriers and coordinating currency rates, the Central American governments can increase their exports—sharply down in the last decade—and gain the lifeblood of foreign currency and investment. The Central American Common Market has been anemic since the late 1970s; the commission says it should be revived.

Duke economist Anne Krueger says open trade policies are essential if the region is to recover. "The lesson of the 1980s seems to be that policies that used to be pursued for economic growth—restricting imports, high tariff barriers, unrealistic exchange rates—don't work," she says. "They not only don't lead to economic growth, they hurt the small people and the peasants. The ones who benefit are those few who are able to get licenses from the government."

"The appropriate trade policies that would be conducive to economic growth would also benefit the vast majority, leading to growth in agriculture exports, for example,

FOR THE BLUE DEVILS OF DUKE, 1978 WAS THE BEST YEAR OF THEIR LIVES



They were the boys of summer of college basketball—innocent, inexperienced (only one senior among them), but bound for the brink of glory, although they couldn't have predicted it. Gene Banks, Kenny Dennard, Jim Spanarkel, Mike Gminski, Coach Bill Foster—they weren't the first or last Duke team to make it to the Final Four, but they were the most surprising.

John Feinstein, best-selling author of *A Season On the Brink* and *A Season Inside*, is not only America's top basketball writer, he was also a Duke undergrad during that memorable Cinderella season of '78. Now, from a you-are-there perspective, he brings one of sports' most thrilling and affecting stories to life. Although the members of *Forever's Team* would never again achieve the heights of 1978, they kept in touch, still a team, through years that saw them go in diverse—and sometimes painful—ways. Feinstein writes of them all with poignancy and affection: a bunch of guys who peaked so early that, before they were grown men, the best year of their lives was just a precious memory.



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which would be conducive to a better life for the peasant. But as long as the political unrest is so severe, you wouldn't get any payoff from [trade policy] reform."

The United States and other non-Central American countries can help, too, by lowering their trade barriers or, even better, offering favorable trade terms to Central American products. "That's a relatively cheap thing for us, but it can make an enormous difference to them," Ascher says. "In the long run, that can be more valuable than any increase in foreign aid."

Not all Central America experts take that pro-market view. And a few are highly critical of the commission's report. John Weeks, professor of economics at Middlebury College and author of *Economics of Central America*, has problems with the report's emphasis on entrepreneurship and the private sector. "The private sector and the

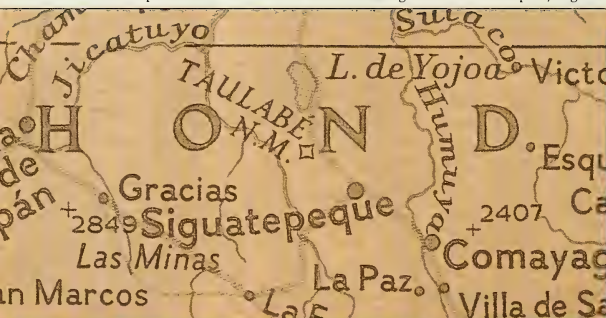
radical right—fascist right in many cases—are closely interrelated in Central America. Fostering and encouraging the private sector strengthens anti-democratic forces in the region. The Sanford Commission . . . makes no allusion to this."

In Weeks' view, "The idea that the Central American countries face a bright future if they will only liberalize their economies and develop non-traditional exports is Pollyannaism run rampant. Already we have seen the Bush and Reagan administrations—and the Congress—take protectionist moves against successful non-traditional exports from Costa Rica and Guatemala." Weeks says the advice to Central American governments to tie themselves closer to U.S. markets is "counter-productive and a great step back for the region."

Weeks, who has labeled the treatise "a poor man's Kissinger Commission report," argues

that it fails to address a basic problem of the region. "While the report offers encouraging words on equity and justice, it is eloquent in its silence with regard to land reform. In El Salvador and Guatemala most of all, there is no possibility of spreading the benefits of growth without land reform."

Another economist, Leonard Silk Ph.D. '47, takes a more neutral stance toward the report. Silk, chief economics columnist for *The New York Times*, sees "a great deal of good" in the study—particularly in the premise that links lasting peace and economic development. (Silk, in fact, suggested in one of his columns that economic relationships, far from entangling nations in conflicts, may be a modern-day antidote to war.) But he adds that "it doesn't go as far as it might have." Implicitly, says Silk, the report recognizes that "the U.S.'s role as a world leader is hampered by its shallow pockets." But the



report is "prudent" to a fault, he says, in skirting the issue of U.S. funding of the Nicaraguan contras, for example, and in vaguely calling regional development an international responsibility. He adds that the commissioners, having left Panama off the agenda, seemed regrettably "restrained and understated" in addressing themselves to "the very ugly situation growing from the drug-trafficking problem."

Even if it neglected to dwell on drugs, the Central American Commission went beyond tax reform and market coordination in its recipe for democracy. The Central Americans surprised their northern counterparts by calling for less military involvement in domestic politics. "We weren't sure they were ready to tackle that one," Ascher says. The commission looked to new regional institutions as potential levers for protecting dissent and spreading democratic ideas, includ-

ing a Central American Parliament (the European commissioners were especially enthusiastic about this) and a Central American Court of Justice.

"Earlier integration schemes like the common market focused exclusively on economics," Ascher says. "They gave very little impetus to establishing region-wide, non-governmental groups. Having to operate on their own, assistance organizations have come and gone very rapidly. And self-help groups like peasant cooperatives are vulnerable to suppression."

The commission's most heated arguments arose over what kind of leverage, if any, outside nations should be allowed to bring on Central America. After prolonged debate, the commission agreed that donor countries should be allowed to set conditions on foreign aid—and that the conditions should be based on the goals of the Esquipulas accords, not

on the donor countries' political priorities. The step was an important one, Ascher says, because it signaled that the Central Americans were willing to be held accountable.

Each of the Central American countries is now setting up its own national commission to discuss the report and its implications. Progress could, of course, still be undermined on the left or the right. But in February, shortly after "Poverty, Conflict, and Hope" was issued, the four Nicaraguan commissioners—two of them allied with the Sandinistas, two others with the opposition—were the first to follow through. They returned to Managua and rented the National Theater for a meeting that drew 5,000 people. It was the largest gathering of opponents and backers of the Sandinista government since the revolution of 1979. ■

Perkins is a free-lance writer living in Raleigh.



DEDICATED TO BUSINESS

Fast-food lovers may best know R. David Thomas as the man behind the Wendy's hamburger restaurant chain—the third-largest in the world. But in academic circles, Thomas, who was a high school dropout, is considered a champion of education. In late October, Thomas was on hand for the official dedication of the R. David Thomas Center at Duke's Fuqua School of Business.

Thomas, who is senior chairman of the board and founder of Wendy's International, Inc., pledged \$4 million in 1986 for the construction of the center. Among its amenities are state-of-the-art classrooms, conference and seminar rooms, dining rooms, and 113 guest rooms—complete with personal-computer work stations. The Thomas Center allows the business school to expand its executive education programs, which serve more than 2,000 participants a year.

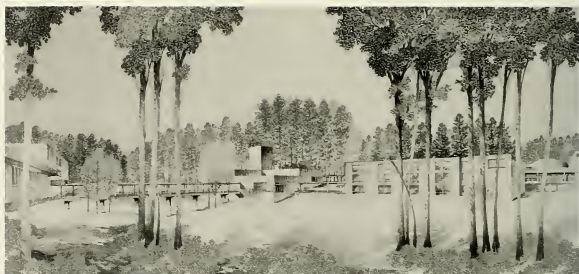
At the dedication ceremony, Fuqua School dean Thomas F. Keller '53 called Thomas "a man of vision who recognizes the necessity of education in an ever-changing, increasingly competitive world." Robert Price '52, chairman and chief executive officer of Control Data Corporation and chairman of the Fuqua School Board of Visitors, said completion of the center represented a "giant step" toward the school's becoming "a leader in executive education."

Thomas, who can be seen on Wendy's national television ads, is a university trustee. He is also on the business school's board of visitors.

UNHOLY HUSTLE

The tough judge is a hero, the convicted television evangelist is emotionally disturbed, his marriage to his dramatic wife is probably totally lacking in honesty and substance, and the people who continue to support him possess a blind allegiance like that seen in those who followed evangelist Jim Jones to their deaths.

That's Paul Mickey's bare bones summary of the Jim Bakker-PTL saga. But the prominent pastoral counselor, author, and Duke



Rooms with a purview: Thomas Center provides for executive education expansion

divinity school professor didn't reach these conclusions lightly. After careful consideration of the events leading to Bakker's conviction on twenty-four counts of fraud and conspiracy, Mickey concludes that nothing in modern history touches the Jim Bakker-PTL Club tale for longevity and negative impact on the nation's religious morale.

"Once these kinds of scandals are known, the person or persons concerned generally just disappear quietly. It's been close to three years now that Jim and Tammy Faye Bakker have been in the headlines," says Mickey. This continuation makes it difficult to begin to heal the cynicism the episode has promoted, particularly among the nation's youth.

"The worst thing of all this is that the episode has contributed to the kind of negativity, a sort of spiritual deadness and arms-length attitude people seem to feel toward religion in general," he says. Based on talks with PTL Club members who continue to support the Bakkers, Mickey says the couple's organization caters to people living in an "emotional time warp"—people who preferred the simplicity of the 1930s and Forties and feel culturally alienated by the progress of the Seventies and Eighties.

Mickey says there were early indications that Bakker would get himself and the PTL Club into financial trouble. "Since the beginning of his ministry, Jim Bakker has appeared to disregard any advice or warnings from the financial accountability agencies and his own lawyers. He refused to be accountable to anyone. His rationale seems to be whatever made him feel good—whether it was money, houses, or extramarital sex—was good for the ministry because it made him a happy, and therefore a better, leader."

Despite all the negative impact, Mickey says he has observed one interesting and potentially positive effect of the Bakker episode. Remaining televangelists, including Jerry Falwell, Robert Schuller, and Pat Robertson, appear to be broadening their programming to reach a greater number of people, rather than appealing solely to the "hyper-religious," he says. They're also being a little more circumspect about their lifestyles.

WINDS OF CHANGE?

In the devastating wake of Hurricane Hugo, geologist Orrin Pilkey's earlier warnings about coastal development proved prophetic. But judging from the post-hurricane rush to rebuild, Pilkey is worried that residents and state officials haven't yet learned the lessons of nature.

Director of the university's Program for the Study of Developed Shorelines, Pilkey is a widely recognized—and quoted—expert on beach erosion. In recent months, his views on the folly of beach-side development have received prominent exposure in *The New York Times Sunday Magazine* and the CBS broadcast *Sunday Morning*. Having examined the effects of Hurricane Hugo by plane and on foot, Pilkey saw how various stretches of the coast weathered the storm. Natural habitats fared much better than developed areas, pointing to the need to preserve the fragile maritime forests found only in coastal areas or barrier islands.

Maritime forests consist of cedar trees, lob-

lolly pines, and live oaks. Not only do these forests provide protection from winds, they also recharge groundwater and support a variety of animals and plants. In North Carolina, there are only twenty-four maritime forest tracts larger than twenty acres remaining on the state's coastal islands. Most of these sites are privately owned and will either be destroyed or significantly altered in the next decade, if the current rate of development continues.

But just eight days after Hugo hit, the North Carolina Coastal Resources Commission voted to curtail regulations restricting development of barrier island forests. Pilkey calls the move "a giant step backward." He believes the commission succumbed to pressure from landowners and developers and hopes that it will reconsider its decision.

Because of the added protection the forests gave houses behind or within them, Pilkey argues for expanded, rather than reduced, protective regulations. "I first saw this with my parents' house during Hurricane Camille," he says. "They had holes in the roof where trees fell in, but they were far better off than their neighbors, who didn't have any protection from trees."

Other members of the Duke community also witnessed Hugo's destructive effects. In early October, a group of employees and alumni flew to Charleston, South Carolina, to provide emergency relief supplies and help residents there rebuild homes and businesses.



Pilkey: pre-Hugo prophet



MOVE OVER, IVIES

In its 1990 college guide, *U.S. News and World Report* ranked Duke as the fifth best university in the nation. The listing puts Duke in good company: The first four slots are filled by Yale, Princeton, Harvard, and the California Institute of Technology.

Key ingredients for judging quality included admissions selectivity, academic reputation, student retention rates, financial resources, and faculty caliber. Duke's blueprint for a \$70-million Science Resource Initiative contributed to this year's ranking. The plan, which will expand science classroom, laboratory, and office space, is, in part, designed to address the impending nationwide shortage of students entering the teaching profession, particularly in science and research.

"There's a real concern that we will one day have the science machinery with no one to run it," Trinity and Arts and Sciences Dean Richard White told *U.S. News and World Report*. He also mentioned the importance of exposing humanities majors to scientific issues, one facet of the university's emphasis on an interdisciplinary education. "Students with too narrowly focused degrees are not going to serve society, the world, or themselves properly," said White.

To be considered for the annual fall ranking, a university must offer a full range of baccalaureate programs, grant doctoral degrees, and perform extensive campus-based research. Duke's number five status—up from last year's spot at twelfth—places the university ahead of such academic heavy hitters as Stanford, M.I.T., Dartmouth, and Johns Hopkins.

Some critics have charged that the rankings are based on criteria that change every year, and are therefore not consistently accurate. Still, President H. Keith H. Brodie says that Duke's seven-place leap in the chart speaks for the university's prestige. "While

the 1989 survey again uses different methodology from that of previous years, and still continues to rely in part on subjective material, we think it accurately indicates that students attending Duke have the opportunity to receive an excellent education."

PUBLIC AFFAIRS POSITION

After Leonard G. Pardue '61 resigned this year as director of university relations to pursue interests in teaching and writing, President Brodie announced a reorganization. A six-person search committee will identify candidates for director of a new office of public affairs, which will oversee public relations, community relations, government relations, and the management of the university news service.

Allison Haltom '72, university secretary, will chair the search committee. Its roster will include faculty and student representatives, as well as William Green, vice president emeritus and former director of university relations; Robert Heidrick '63, president of a Chicago executive recruiting firm, past president of the Duke Alumni Association, and Duke trustee; and trustee Susan B. King '62, president of Steuben Glass.

NEW DORM NAMED

The construction crews had barely finished putting the final touches on the \$6.5-million arts dormitory on West Campus when the new building received an official name: Schaefer House.

Named in honor of benefactors Norb F. Schaefer Jr. '52, and his wife, Carolyn Mitchell Schaefer, the four-story dorm is comprised of two separate wings connected by a covered walkway. The two towers—home to 131 arts and languages majors, artists-in-residence, and faculty advisers—have been named the Mitchell Tower and the Decker Tower, in honor of Schaefer's wife and his mother, Ruth Decker Schaefer, respectively.

A Duke trustee, as well as a trustee of the St. Vincent Hospital Foundation and the Indianapolis Museum of Art, Schaefer has been an active alumnus since graduation, participating in numerous fund-raising campaigns and serving as the 1987-88 chairman of the national Annual Fund drive. He is chairman of the trustees' Building and Grounds Committee, and has been chairman of the executive committee of Duke's Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering. A former group vice president of Inland Container Corp., he retired as president of

Inland International Inc. He is involved in real estate, farming, and a retail clothing chain of stores in several states.

Carolyn Mitchell Schaefer is an officer and director of NorCar Corp., a partner in Schaefer Investments, and treasurer of Harbour Town Antiques Ltd. She is a trustee of the Indianapolis Civic Theater and the Indianapolis Museum of Art.

The Schaefers are also responsible for the Norb F. Schaefer Professorship of International Studies and the Inter-national Studies and the Schaefer Mall in the Bryan Center.

SOUNDS OF SONGBIRDS

Just like their human counterparts, birds from different regions of the country have distinct dialects. The song of a white crown sparrow from North California sounds different from its city cousin in San Francisco.

Stephen Nowicki, an assistant professor of zoology, is developing new theories about how birds learn to sing, as well as studying the distinctive physiology that produces those melodies. Funded by the National

Institutes of Health, Nowicki's research may benefit humans by providing basic knowledge about how the brain controls sound production.

Like humans, birds must learn their "languages." Most animals will make sounds appropriate to their species even if they never



hear other members of their species, Nowicki says. Birds, humans, and perhaps whales are the exceptions to the rule. A baby song sparrow, for example, will not learn its language if removed from its kind. "It will sing songs," says Nowicki, "but those songs will be completely unlike the songs of other song sparrows."

While humans produce sound with the larynx, located in the throat, birds use an

organ called the syrinx, located further down in their chests, where the two main air passages from the lungs come together. That location led scientists to believe the two sides of the organ operated independently, producing two unrelated melodies at one time, a kind of internal duet.

Nowicki thinks the process is much more complicated. To test his theory, he blocked off a nerve to turn off one side of the syrinx. Sure enough, one-half of the duet did not disappear, but rather the sounds presumed to come from the left and right sounds of the syrinx did not add up to the total song.

Nowicki compares the bird's sound-producing organ to a Chinese Zhong bell, which is cast so that each area of the bell renders a different type of vibration. "With a regular bell you would probably be able to go to a piano and pick only one note for the sound. With a Chinese bell you could play a number of notes."

There's also a conservationist tone to Nowicki's work. He places bands on the birds he studies so they can be monitored in the wild. "Songbirds are probably endangered, although it is more complex than the loss of one or two species," he says. "In the past few years there has been an alarming drop-off in

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the number of migratory birds sighted. My work is on the physiology of how animals make sound, but it is motivated by a fascination about animals and nature in general."

BOGUS BARON

In an embarrassing case of mistaken identity, a thirty-seven-year-old Texas man successfully passed himself off at Duke as a member of the European de Rothschild family. The former Mauro Cortez had legally changed his name to Mauro Jeffrey Rothschild, but the bogus baron's blood was as red as the faces of people on campus who fell for the scam.

Enrolled in the university's continuing education program as an undergraduate, Rothschild is now under investigation for fraud by the FBI. While at Duke, Rothschild organized a swim team reunion, began a cancer fund for a local businessman, worked part-time in the medical center, and joined the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. It was through the fraternity that his true identity came to light.

At an SAE national conference last summer, Rothschild called attention to himself by dropping names of celebrities and wealthy

"friends," and complaining that the accommodations weren't first class. A member of the fraternity's national office became suspicious and brought it to the attention of the Duke chapter president.

Reactions on campus ranged from shock to amusement—and the story traveled far off campus, as well, with articles in *Time* magazine and elsewhere. Duke University Federal Credit Union officials revealed that Rothschild had defaulted on a loan and a credit card and owed them more than \$6,000. The FBI is also looking into a number of other instances in which Rothschild borrowed money that he never repaid. Students poked fun at the incident by printing up T-shirts that said "I Lent Money to Maurice," with a picture of a check made out to Rothschild.

LESSONS FROM ALASKA

It's advice that we've all heard—perhaps more times than we ever wanted to—from parents, teachers, and other advisers: "Plan ahead." "Use your resources wisely." "Do the job right or don't do it at all." As Alaska Governor Steve Cowper mentioned in an October talk at Duke, such suggestions



Governor Cowper: juggling oil and ecology

form an ideal guide for the leader of a Western resource state.

In his speech, "Governing the Resource State," sponsored by Duke's Governors Center, Cowper said, "If you're going to develop your resource state, it has to be done in a careful and environmentally responsible way. You have to be not only pragmatic but



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also realistic. You can't say, 'Here's our plan: no plan.'"

Cowper spoke only briefly on the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound, calling the tragedy "a metaphor for the great environmental issues of the time. It goes to show you what will happen if you let people backslide and cut corners." At one time pilot ships and radar screens guided each oil tanker through the sound. According to Cowper, a dangerous combination of government cutbacks, corporate greed, and relaxed federal control over oil industry activity set the scene for a disaster: At the time of the accident, Cowper said, the Valdez had no pilot ship, was not registered in the tracking system, and was not even under radar observation. As a result the Alaska administration now has the nation's worst oil spill, an estimated \$21-million clean-up cost, and a pending lawsuit against Exxon—plus one Exxon is bringing against the state—to resolve.

Cowper heads a state accustomed to carving out solutions in difficult circumstances. In 1969 drillers tapped into Prudhoe One, which proved to be the largest oil field in North America. The ensuing flood of revenue—\$900 million into a treasury whose budget had never exceeded \$200 million—required an unprecedented amount of legislative planning.

One outgrowth of the revenue windfall was the Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, which has since given more than \$1 billion toward developing business and industry in territories inhabited by native Alaskans. In 1975 the state established the Alaska Permanent Fund, ensuring that one-quarter of the royalties from the Prudhoe Bay oil operations would go into a state savings account. The governor has proposed re-investing half of the fund's earnings each year; within twenty years, he says, Alaska would have enough money to endow the entire state public schools system, "a certain way to make sure that the second and third generations, and all Alaskans to come, can share in that one-time bonanza."

But Cowper is worried about what he considers excessive reactions to the oil spill—reactions that might dampen prospects for future oil exploration. Wise development of oil resources will provide the path to greater oil independence, he suggested; outright abandonment of drilling would have devastating consequences: "Do you want the American energy picture to be dependent on the stability of the Middle East? Have you looked at the Middle East lately?"

This fall, the Governors Center, a component of Duke's Institute of Policy Studies and Public Affairs, also sponsored visits by governors George A. Skinner of North Dakota, John R. McKernan Jr. of Maine, Gaston Caperton of West Virginia, and Michael Sullivan of Wyoming. Governors



Child-care coordinator Alexander: offering a resource and a recruiting tool

typically give a public talk and spend time the following day meeting with classes. "We want students to learn first-hand not only what it means to be a governor," said Governors Center Director Robert Behn as he introduced Cowper, "but what it means to be a leader of a state."

CARING FOR KIDS

Being a parent is no easy task, but limited child-care options can make bringing up baby a real challenge. Nearly a year after a task force was formed to look at child-care needs on campus, the university has chosen a site for a child-care center and hired a child-care coordinator.

Although the center isn't scheduled to open until June 1990, university faculty, employees, and students now have somewhere they can turn to find out about parenting issues. Child-care coordinator Rosalyn Alexander, hired last July, has established a range of services for employees with children, including seminars on finding affordable child-care resources in the community and a directory of student babysitters.

"Quality child care is an important national issue," says Alexander. "I get phone calls from people who are considering moving to the area and they ask me what kind of support services are available for parents. The university is making a timely move by addressing this need. We're not only providing a resource for families living here, but we're establishing a system that could become a recruiting tool."

Alexander has forged strong ties with other Durham service agencies and says Duke could become a powerful advocate for better child care throughout the community. "We'd like to offer educational courses for day-care providers who run their own centers, and provide business management training for people who want to establish a new center," says Alexander.

Meanwhile, the recently purchased center site on Alexander Drive is being remodeled so that it meets code requirements for operation as a child-care facility. The former Orange Presbytery building will accommodate approximately seventy children during the day and almost a dozen at night. The chair of the child-care task force, Janet Thompson Sanfilippo '72, M.B.A. '80, says that children will be chosen based on a lottery system.

"We can't afford to operate on a first-come, first-served basis," says Sanfilippo. "We have to have some selectivity based on the age, race, and gender of children. We also want to ensure that lower- and middle-income families will have equal access to the facility, so we'll use a sliding scale fee to determine the rates we charge." A sliding scale fee system is based on a family's earnings, so that parents whose salaries are relatively low will not have to pay as much as couples with higher incomes.

POETIC LICENSE

Verse is a vital element in the exploration of human values; and it needs to be continually created and celebrated. With those thoughts in mind, Duke's continuing education office and the North Carolina Poetry Society organized a campus poetry festival in October.

Poet Laureate Howard Nemerov and 1987 Poet Laureate Richard Wilbur were joined by five prominent North Carolina poets to address the important but often overlooked role poetry plays in society. Participating poets included Duke English professor James Applewhite '58, A.M. '60, Ph.D. '69; University of North Carolina at Greensboro English professor Fred Chappell '61, A.M. '64; North Carolina State University professor of American literature Gerald Barrax; Peace College English professor Sally Buckner; and Meredith College writer-in-residence Betty Adcock. Events included readings, panel discussions, and workshops.

"It's important to talk about the status of poetry in our society," says Applewhite. "No one in this country is put in jail for writing poetry. At the same time, no one seems to care a great deal if poetry is ever written again. We seem to take poetry for granted, yet it is one of the best artistic means of embodying deeply held human values."

CLOUD COVERAGE

Saying that someone has his or her head in the clouds is usually meant as a mild insult. For Bruce Faust, it's a way of life. A professor in the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies' department of civil and environmental engineering, Faust studies cloud chemistry. His research is devoted, in part, to learning more about acid rain.

Faust uses an aptly named instrument called a cloud collector. The rectangular machine,

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complete with propeller and collecting surfaces, gathers about 100 milliliters of cloud water—close to the contents of a shot glass—in one hour. A cloud drop, which has a diameter ranging from .002 to .004 inches, is invisible to the naked eye. Yet collectively, and with the aid of sunlight, these drops form a visible cloud. Faust has proposed a new theory regarding chemical activity in clouds, which suggests that sunlight drives chemical changes in cloud drops that ultimately contribute to the production of acid rain.

"On the East Coast, sulfuric acid is one of the dominant components of acid rain, so one of the questions you ask is how fast sulfuric acid formed in the atmosphere and by what mechanisms," says Faust.

These types of chemical reactions can only occur when a compound called an oxidant is present to drive these chemical reactions that occur in clouds. Oxidants are known to be present in the air portion of clouds, but Faust has discovered that the cloud drops themselves are like tiny oxidant factories fueled by sunlight. "Our working hypothesis is that the constituents of cloud water themselves can absorb sunlight, and after a series of reactions, produce a variety of oxidants," Faust says.

Although it is possible for oxidants to enter cloud drops from the air, Faust's studies show that the cloud drops, and not the air, are the main source of oxidants. Learning

how these oxidants are formed is important because they drive chemical reactions like those that produce acid rain.

LOOKING FOR VISUAL CLUES

A picture may be worth a thousand words, but photographs have not usually played a central role in historical treatments. A new book by Duke Press explores how the visual image can enhance understanding of the past.

Images of History: Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Latin American Photography as Documents, by University of Miami historian Robert M. Levine, uses photographs as primary documents for chronicling history in places where there are few formal records. Levine borrows methodology from anthropologists, who extrapolate evidence about cultural patterns, behaviors, and human interactions from non-verbal sources. Through such visual clues as pose, setting, camera angle, position of subjects and the space between them, photographs can reveal "not only visual facts, but, to some extent, attitudes, relationships, and perhaps even values."

From the emergence of photo technology to the advent of the mass media age, about

1830 to 1920, Latin American countries were searching for national identities, Levine says. Newly independent from colonial rule, European, African, and Indian people competed for political, economic, and cultural influence. However much the dominant gentry and bourgeoisie tried to use the nascent technology in their own service, photographers unwittingly created pictures of realism and candor. A shot of a crouching elderly woman selling onions was probably taken to record the marketplace. Today, its most striking aspect is the display of poverty and misery.

Another image shows female survivors of a Brazilian army massacre. Chroniclers of the episode maintained that the victims, who were rebels, were mestizos only. But the women in the picture are a range of racial types: African, Caucasian, and mixed-race. The standard historical scholarship is now in question.

The reproductions in *Images of History* were gathered from a variety of places. A sizable number came from the National Library of Venezuela, which has one of the largest Latin American collections available. Others were found at flea markets, in archives, and in the closets of private homes. Many were provided by collectors and descendants of nineteenth-century photographers. Few of the images have ever been published; those that have are being analyzed for historical content for the first time.

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says, and then points to mounds of paper stacked in corners of her office, "and those pieces are the reject chapters of *Rich in Love*. My editing process is more cutting than adding. Anything that makes me wince gets taken out. I read pages and if I go 'ugh,' then it goes."

Like many writers, Humphreys is hesitant to talk about her latest project ("If I try to summarize it, it sounds so ridiculous that I don't want to work on it anymore"), but she does allow that the narrator is a man, and that the novel is nearly finished. Along the way, Humphreys has encountered the downside to the convenience of computers; her machine "ate" seven chapters of her new book.

The phone rings. Alan, her oldest son, is cleaning the kitchen and can't find the broom. Humphreys is no help. "The broom is . . . I don't know. I haven't got the faintest idea. But you don't have to do that. Did you wash the dishes? Those big platters?" When she hangs up, Humphreys explains that she threw a party the night before for Alan and his classmates before their month-long trip to the Soviet Union. It is obvious in the way she talks about her sons that she respects them tremendously.

Later, over lunch at a funky non-tourist cafe, Humphreys credits her son Willy for teaching her about birds and wilderness. She pauses, and looks out toward the old slave market. Then: "I never really liked children before I had them." She laughs self-consciously. "I never had any contact with them growing up, except for babysitting; I never touched a baby until it was my own. And I put off having children. I knew it was something that I ought to do, and that I would probably like it. But I didn't know how caught up in it I'd get. Children are really one of my big interests. I like them, not just my own, but as a group.

"I think the most important thing a parent can teach a child is courage," she continues. "And by that I really mean the opposite of fear. It's terrible that kids are taught to be afraid of other people, or people who are different, or new foods, or travel, or taking a stand on something. It's hard for a parent not to convey some sense of fear, because the parent is naturally afraid for a child. It's a very primitive and sensible emotion. But if that's communicated too directly to the child, then you wind up with someone who's afraid of the world."

During her own childhood, Humphreys found refuge from the slow pace of Charleston by reading books. Greek mythology, boys' adventure stories, and science fiction were her preferred distractions. "But the first book I got really excited about was *A Long and Happy Life*, Reynolds' first book," says

Rich in Love
explores how the world
can suddenly turn
complex on somebody
who has lived a simple,
direct life.



Humphreys. "By really excited I mean something that you just jump up and down about. And the second one was Walker Percy's *The Last Gentleman*, which just floored me. It was so contemporary and set in the South, and so dazzlingly written. I just found that book thrilling."

At the beginning of last summer, Humphreys met Percy, who gave a reading during a meeting of the Fellowship of Southern Authors, which Humphreys was attending. At dinner one night, Humphreys found herself seated at the same table as Percy and writer Shelby Foote. ("I was scared to death," she says.) "There was a terrific conversation between Percy and Foote. They'd been in the same high school English class in Mississippi, and they were remembering the bad poems their teacher made them memorize. And then Shelby said, 'Walker, she made us write poems and I remember one of the ones you wrote,' and he proceeded to quote it. This is from twelfth-grade English class! And Walker laughed and said, and this is unbelievable, 'I remember one that you wrote,' and proceeded to quote Shelby's poem to him. It was wonderful. Mississippi has given us a wealth of writers, for no discernible reason. Alabama's right there with practically the same climate and geography and influences, and there's just not the same output."

For that reason, Humphreys explored Mississippi and several other Southern states during a six-week road trip last year. ("I thought that as a Southern writer, there were places that I needed to see.") Funded by a grant from the Guggenheim Foundation, the journey allowed Humphreys to wander through rural communities in search of "little pockets of

people who are not part of the Southern mainstream." Driving a white Chevy van, with a clipboard strapped to a milk carton between the two front seats, Humphreys took notes as she steered through Indian reservations, migrant worker communities, and all-black towns.

She avoided big cities and hotel chains, opting instead for state parks, college dorms, and small, family-run motels. One of the most striking observations she made was the degree of segregation that persists in the South. "I would get stuck behind these school buses all the time and the children were either all black or all white. I know there's integration in Southern schools, but I think there's a lot less of it than we think. And that surprised me. I thought it was just a Charleston problem, but I think it's a Southern problem."

Aside from writing, which is a solitary and lonely activity, the trip was the first time Humphreys had been on her own for an extended time. The first day, when it hit that she was suddenly alone, Humphreys says she felt "very awkward just being with myself. But after that I was just fine." Her only misadventure came at the end of the trip, when a man with a tire iron came at Humphreys in the parking lot of her motel. (He was scared off when a car drove up.)

"I could tell from his eyes he was either drugged up or crazy or both," she says. "At that point I realized my feeling of comfort and safety on the trip was probably not entirely realistic and there are crazy people out there. Still, that can happen around the corner from your house.

"I want to think that people can travel where they want to in America, and meet other human beings, and that people take care of each other," she says. "And I think it's possible for a woman to have a geographical adventure. That's what I've always wanted to do, and I liked being able to do it by myself."

But I had that tingling. Maybe ordinary life can continue only so long before the extraordinary will pop into it. I didn't know where it might come from, but I was prepared. I admired the Boy Scouts (though I didn't know one personally) for their "Be Prepared" motto. Good advice. . . .

I sensed that I was on a verge. A large block of time was due to crack open in front of me, the future that up till then had been impenetrable. §

* *Dreams of Sleep*, © Josephine Humphreys, 1984. New York: Viking Penguin Inc. Used with permission.

† *A World Unsuspected*, © Alex Harris, 1987. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. Used with permission.

§ *Rich in Love*, © Josephine Humphreys, 1987. New York: Viking Penguin Inc. Used with permission.



From Capitol to campus: a Sanford homecoming with alumni, above, and successor Brodie, opposite page

SANFORD

Continued from page 5

more dependably liberal, in fact, than other Southern progressives such as Al Gore, Jim Sasser, Dale Bumpers, and David Pryor, according to the *Almanac of American Politics*. North Carolina Republicans are looking forward to highlighting that record if Sanford seeks re-election in 1992, especially since it is a presidential election year when a GOP candidate could be swept into office by a strong Bush re-election effort.

In his public manner, however, Sanford has retained that comforting tone of moderation, an avuncular softness that has little in common with the stereotype of strident liberalism. Take the recent controversy over the National Endowment for the Arts' backing for the controversial works of Robert Mapplethorpe and Andres Serrano. Sanford didn't support Helms' effort to limit funding for the NEA, but he says the restrictions passed by the Congress sent an appropriate message: "Show a little sensitivity to the taxpayers' feelings. After all, this is not a private gift. On the one hand we've protected you from censorship, let you have a free hand. If we are your patrons, be aware of the fact that we have to deal with people who have to put up the money."

Sanford believes he has a good hold on the state's Democrats. One of his 1986 tactics

was to visit all of North Carolina's 100 counties and re-establish a good working relationship with the local Democratic Party. With a hint of disgust in his voice, he recalls how Democratic nominee Michael Dukakis ignored the local party apparatus across the country in 1988. "Our [nominating] system brought a person who was totally unaware there was a Democratic Party in America. Had he been smarter and wiser and smoother, he might have overcome all that, but he wasn't. He never reached out. He sent out a bunch of people to each state who did far more damage than good."

The Democratic presidential nominating system is one of the few subjects upon which Sanford shows real emotion. The system is "utterly stupid . . . designed to bring on defeat," he says. Sanford could be accused of sour grapes, since he lost bids for the presidential nomination in 1972 and 1976, but instead of merely griping about the system, he's developed into an articulate proponent of reform. Much of what he said in his 1981 book, *A Danger of Democracy*, now forms the standard critique of the nomination process. The reforms of the early 1970s, he says, let the primaries—where narrow interest groups and well-funded candidates prevail—dominate the nomination system. Sanford would make the primary season shorter and the results non-binding upon delegates. These uncommitted delegates would make up their mind

at the convention, where they could be wooed in person by the candidates.

If this sounds like a return to the smoke-filled rooms of the past, Sanford doesn't seem to mind. He'd rather have the messy business concluded in private. "The Democratic Party ought to reach out to everybody, including the disenfranchised. But because it does, we don't have to emphasize those differences, we need to emphasize the cohesion and similarity of purpose and ambition for the nation. We can't do it with this divisive system."

But would a changed nominating process make a difference to Democratic presidential prospects? That's not clear. Sanford himself admits that the Republican Party is better than the Democrats in manipulating the issues that seem to win American elections. The bottom line is that the Democrats don't appear ready for an overhaul of their nominating system.

Among Sanford's top aides are associates from his Duke days: Bill Green, former university vice president, and Jennifer Hillman '79. Paul Vick '66 served as Sanford's administrative assistant until returning to Duke in September to rejoin the administrative staff. Hillman, who got to know Sanford while she was a student trustee, is the senator's legislative director. She handles several of his high-profile initiatives, while Green is shepherding Sanford's economic development plan for Central America.

Sanford has torn into the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget reduction plan as a "sham," and charged that President Bush's budget resolution for 1990 "doesn't tell the truth." Sanford's proposal would forbid the government from counting Treasury payments to the Social Security trust fund as a receipt. This would "unmask" the true size of the deficit—\$264 billion—rather than the \$100-billion figure that is usually cited, Sanford says. He proposes a new tax that is designated solely for the reduction of the deficit, a requirement that might make the tax more politically palatable. The Sanford plan hasn't drawn a lot of attention, although it has been praised by some economists as a positive step that will focus public attention on the enormous gap between our demands on government services and the resources available to pay for them.

A Sanford proposal to limit leveraged buyouts also has won admiration, but faces trouble being enacted. Sanford devised the legislation after two North Carolina firms, Burlington and RJR-Nabisco, were the targets of LBOs that left the firms burdened with a crushing amount of debt. The transactions were motivated "not by a desire to run the company better, but by sheer greed—by the huge amount of fees and short swing profits that can be made simply by putting the company in play," Sanford says. LBOs and takeovers also push interest rates higher, Sanford says, hurting our ability to compete with the Japanese. "They can come here and build a plant, let's say an auto plant, with the most modern equipment, and they pay [in Japan] about 5 percent less for the money." His bill would eliminate the tax deduction for interest on corporate debt when a corporation has purchased more than 50 per-

"It's in his blood," says former Durham Mayor Guley. "He's a political creature, and he's very good at it."

cent of the stock of another corporation.

The Bush administration would probably veto the Sanford LBO legislation if it were passed. But the bill has other problems. Sanford observes that the LBO forces "have very good lobbyists. We're not talking about the votes of the people, we're talking about the votes of key members of Congress." Sanford, of course, is no stranger to Wall Street. "They were fairly liberal in their contributions to me last time," he says with a smile—the implication being that it won't be so easy to get their money if he runs again.

Another Sanford initiative, the Central American Commission on Economic Recovery and Development, may have better prospects. Founded in 1987, the commission is composed of an international group of economists, development experts, public officials, and business figures, with a secretariat at Duke's Center for International Development Research. Sanford and members of the group traveled to the region several times to meet with local officials. The commission issued its final report in February 1989, calling for economic reforms, widened political participation, and greater assistance to the

poor in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The commission asked the United States specifically to de-emphasize military solutions to the region's problems and help direct the international aid effort. The greatest value of the commission, says Bill Green, is that it has devised the first regional approach to the Central American problem.

The commission will benefit from some money in this year's federal foreign assistance budget; it may also be helped by the presence in the U.S. government of one of its original members, Lawrence Eagleburger, who is deputy secretary of state. Sanford says that the State Department doesn't want to help implement the plan until it is "convinced Nicaragua will have honest elections. Unfortunately, they are unlikely to be convinced no matter what Nicaragua does, but we'll get past that hurdle. There are people who haven't quite given up on the contras and we've got to get past that hurdle."

That's life in the Senate—clearing one roadblock after another. "You stay in a mad rush all the time to maintain a snail's pace," Sanford says of the work load. He tries to hide his disappointment, but it's apparent he wishes he had more to show for his two-and-a-half years in Washington.

At Duke, Sanford says, "you could take an idea and move it along and develop it. Here, you are . . . in a process that's designed deliberately, and I might say properly, to be slow. That never got me frustrated because I understood it. Nevertheless, it's true. We took a great deal of time last year working out banking legislation, then it never got through the House, after we invested six months in it."

Sanford was personally involved in much of what went on at Duke, even to the point of answering his own mail—an impossible task for a senator. A close aide to Sanford, elaborating on his mood, says, "As president of a university, you are the CEO, and the chief financial officer if you want to be. In most of the things Sanford did at Duke, he would control, decide, and direct. As senator, you have one vote, and you must convince fifty of your colleagues. It's said that people who come here from being governor find the transition to be difficult. I think he has found the experience less enjoyable."

As one senator, however, Sanford has participated in the passage of legislation that has in his opinion made a difference. He points in particular to the 1988 trade bill, and increased funding for child care, housing, and education. The Senate may be less enjoyable for a man used to being in charge, but it is at the same time a prominent new chapter in a long career of public service. ■



LES TODD

Dryden '75 is a Washington-based free-lance journalist. His last piece for the magazine was a profile of John Koskinen '61.

Lessons in Soaring.

By James W. Applewhite '58, A.M. '60, Ph.D. '69. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1989. 53 pp. \$13.95 cloth, \$6.95 paper.

I would have written of me on my stone," wrote Robert Frost, fashioning his own epitaph: "I had a lover's quarrel with the world." James Applewhite, poet and professor of English at Duke, has been pursuing a regional version of that dispute for decades now, through six books of poetry, and his latest, *Lessons in Soaring*, is one of the strongest and most personal installments in that ongoing dialogue between himself and his native place. For Applewhite has a lover's quarrel with the South; and out of that quarrel he has fashioned a durable body of poems, one that—at its best—sets a high standard for Southern self-consciousness.

Applewhite's strongest poems embody the essential tension of being a contemporary Southerner, at least if you're one of those folks raised in a time and place that seem pretty remote today, especially if you're now (say) a professor at a prestigious university in the Triangle area. Applewhite's response to that situation is neither to sentimentalize nor to repudiate the past: It's to acknowledge both worlds existing simultaneously in himself, to confess his double citizenship, as it were, and his very mixed feelings about both worlds. He is native and outsider, and so pictures his world in what he calls "oxymoronic pigment," haunted by "the unsatisfied/lost lives" of this region: "They sting and soothe him./His emotions stream from their pressure like/a banner. Like a flag he is carrying, running."

Lessons in Soaring contains two long poetic sequences that confront the poet's double-ness with particular directness. The first, "A Place and a Voice," is addressed to Applewhite's elderly mother. In reviewing her life, it wrestles with some difficult issues—the nature of home, family, a woman's place in a man's world, parents and children, "Region and history. Fate, if one wants to call it that." Here, Applewhite rehearses the tensions he felt while a student at Duke, and since:

How could I be a man on my own
and confess to you as prodigal son?

If an inner compass turned toward
home, how could I find a reward
in the North of studies? No coward,

I fought on fields not of my choosing,
in Gettysburgs of examinations, searing
nights of physics, logic, drunken partying.

The final thing I resented was not
that expectation of listener like one's
own thought,
but the magnetic resonance your part

of the earth had, and the outcast half-
life I felt when away by myself—
even later, with my wife.

I hated that you and a place were one,
so vivid a myth, claustrophobic Eden,
rich Atlantis in which to drown.

Hated it, and yet knew it, and in some buried way loved it, too. Applewhite's metaphors—prodigal son, magnetic field, Civil War, Eden, Atlantis—reveal the powerful, primal tensions in what he calls "my haunted imagination," full of images at once terrible and beautiful.

That same paradoxical impulse suffuses the other long sequence in the book, "A Conversation," addressed to Applewhite's other parent. The occasion for the poem is a phone call to his father back in Stantonburg:

Our connection still as uncertain as
prayer,
I hear you at the other end of the wire
Adjusting the aid to your better ear.
Why you in your country only ninety
miles away
Should sound transatlantic, is not
explained.
A pseudo-Yankee who has left the
homeland,
I scarcely deserve a reply.
Yet we both assume an inheritance,
Our discussion of the crop a pledge of
allegiance.

Applewhite then ranges back in memory to heroic images of his father, and forward to

the present, to the "uncertain" peace that they've achieved, at least partly based on that sweet poison grown back on the family farm—ironically, the same crop that built the university where he now teaches:

A veteran, I salute the lost commander,
Pledge false allegiance to the flag of
tobacco.

I see you now on visits as the aging
Father I love, find you now even tender
In your affections, in your devotion to
mother.

And I worship and regret the other
figure,
The god-king I once wished dead,
The scriptural presence whose lips read
Me commandments under mountainous
cloud,
Moses-chiseled by His voice aloud.

"How can I feel but elegy," he concludes, "for the figure of language you've left me with?" Applewhite's impulse has always been elegiac, from the first poem in his first book, *Statues of the Grass* (1975), to the last poem in this new one; but *Lessons in Soaring* explores the personal origins of elegy with unusual honesty and accuracy and grace. Even the forms of these poems—subtly rhymed and metered, as in the excerpts above—reinforce the inextricably interwoven nature of Applewhite's world, his delicate verbal balance between *now* and *then*, *here* and *there*, *fear* and *love*.

Like any poet who aspires to more than monotone, James Applewhite does write more than one kind of poem; and there are examples of other lodes in *Lessons in Soaring*, including the more Culture-oriented poems of Part II and the soaring-poems themselves, in which the poet learns to fly a sailplane.

But for me, the real center of energy in Applewhite's poetry isn't located in any philosophical or Freudian or fashionable intellectual program (as in his previous book, *River Writing: An Ero Journal*). The heart of this poetry is his memorable lover's quarrel with the South—his sustained, familiar, double-edged elegy for "that stained earth place," from which, as he says, "I extract/a music, as if lightning along/a mother's strained nerves./I heal the past as I can."

—Michael McFee

McFee's second book of poems, *Vanishing Acts*, was recently published by Gnomon Press, Box 475, Frankfort, Kentucky 40602.

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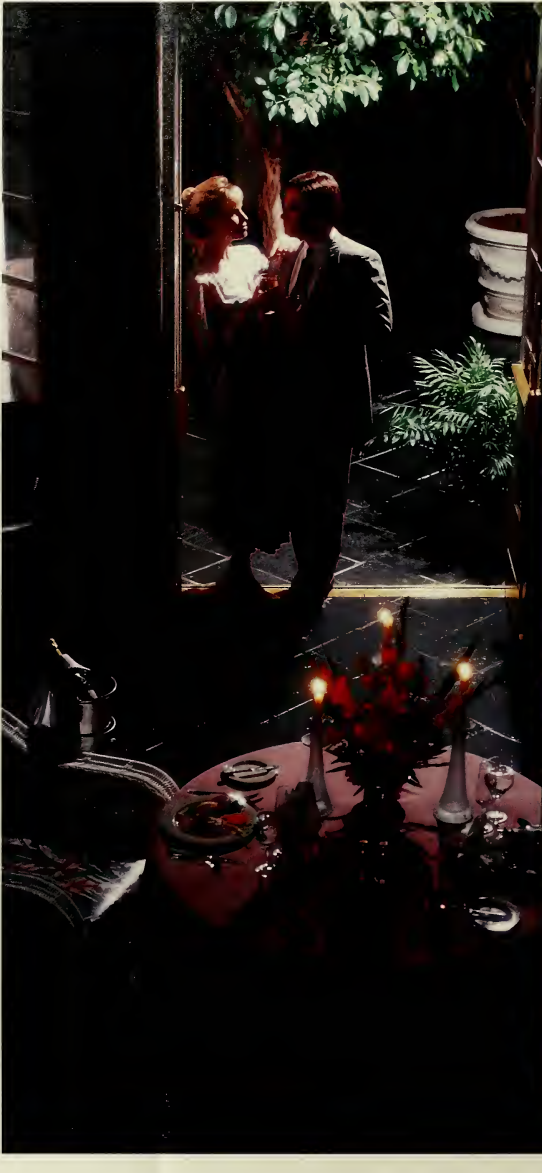
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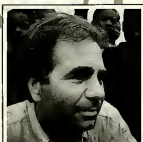


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Cover: Visiting assistant professor Neil Boothby, Duke Humanitarian Service Award winner, works with healing the Mozambican children who have become weapons of war. Photo by Bill Pierce

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Typesetting by Liberated Types, Ltd., printing by FBM Graphics Inc.

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Published bimonthly, voluntary subscriptions \$15 per year

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GETTING TO THE POINT

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

ENGINEERING THE PENCIL:

CENTURIES OF DESIGN AND CIRCUMSTANCE

Henry Petroski is very serious in his pursuit of the pencil: "It's a deceptively simple thing because it is really very complex."



Ernest Hemingway got himself in the writing mood by sharpening dozens of pencils. "Wearing down seven number-two pencils is a good day's work," he once said. But he never celebrated the instrument of his good work and good fortune. Hemingway might have asked, but never did, "For whom does the pencil toil?" It toils for thee.

The pencil? How, well, dull. How pointless even. Not to those in the pencil-know, though, like Henry Petroski. In 448 pages, Alfred A. Knopf put out his book, *The Pencil*, earlier this winter. And when one distinguished pencil wielder, Librarian Emeritus of Congress Daniel Boorstin, jotted down his Christmas-book recommendations for *The Washingtonian*, he had just two offerings: *The Pencil* and a literary biography of Marcel Proust. Petroski, professor of civil engineering, seems to be making quite an impression.


Petroski gave his book the sub-title "A History of Design and Circumstance." And the pencil reflects both forces. "There was some deliberateness, some conscious effort to design a writing instrument as an improvement over other writing instruments. There was also the serendipitous aspect, dependent

upon things like whether or not someone happened to fall upon the right raw materials at the right time," he says. "Plus the sub-title is in iambic pentameter. It sounds good."

Having written two other books on the ways of engineering—*To Engineer Is Human* and *Beyond Engineering*—Petroski embarked on his project during a year-long residency at the National Humanities Center. A fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities and a sabbatical leave from Duke supported his work. The first engineer to plunge into the humanities think-tank, he began with the idea of writing about general principles of engineering. Discussion of the pencil "was just going to be a vehicle for giving some unity to the book." But he soon found that "the history of the pencil was going to be much richer, much more complex, and also much more relevant than I realized at first." Maybe his newspaper and radio interviewers are interested in "trivia, pencil lore," but Petroski's pencil pursuit is very serious.

The barely concealed point here is that the pencil represents engineering at work. "It's simple enough so that I think it can be grasped by anyone," Petroski says of his sub-





ject. "And yet it's a deceptively simple thing because it is really very complex. There are very important qualities of the graphite that have to be just right in order for the pencil to work, and likewise with the wood casing. You have to know how to work these materials, how to process them, how to do it economically with adequate quality control—these are all aspects of engineering, whether you're making a pencil or building a bridge or producing automobiles or computers."

Linguistically the pencil first made its mark with the Latin *penicillum*, a fine brush used for writing. The word "pencil" continued into the nineteenth century to designate an artist's brush. As late as 1771, the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* totally ignored the black-lead instrument in its definition of "pencil," calling it "an instrument used by painters for laying on their colours . . . [T]he larger sorts are made of boars bristles . . . The finer sorts of pencils are made of camels, badgers, and squirrels hair, and of the down of swans."

As a design effort, the pencil resulted from the quest for a written line that was both dark and dry: The lead pencil would replace both the metallic-lead stylus, which made a dry light mark, and the pencil brush, which made a fine dark line, in a single instrument. Writes Petroski: "Artifacts, the products of engineering, do replace artifacts. . . . But

since the actual process of engineering is elusive, becoming tangible only by being embodied in the artifact, the process of engineering itself can seem almost ineffable."

If engineering is ineffable, that's because it isn't good about documenting itself, Petroski suggests. "Maybe we should recognize that engineers really have an awful lot to contribute to society. On the other hand, it's in the very nature of engineering to be unrecognized. Especially in this country, very few engineering structures are named after the engineer who was so instrumental in their design: Bridges tend to get their names from locations or civic leaders." It's not just society, but the methods of engineers that obscure the practice. Engineering grew from a craft tradition, where secrecy was valued; and even the advent of patents, which can be legally cumbersome, didn't remove the secrecy mind-set. Beyond that, says Petroski, "The goal of engineering is not the drawing or the calculation; the goal is the ultimate artifact, whereas the goal of something like science is usually the idea itself, and therefore the written preservation of that idea became an end in itself. When engineers make pencil marks, they're guiding workers in constructing the artifact. They're not making a permanent record."

So the pencil record is blurry. The Greeks and Romans apparently were aware that

metallic lead could make a mark on papyrus, and still earlier peoples knew that they could apply the burnt coals from a fire to drawing pictures on cave walls. While a lump of lead or charcoal could easily be serviceable as a primitive pencil, it was bulky, sloppy, and inconvenient. Reed pens and quill pens both required preparation of their points and repeated dipping in ink, which was at risk of being spilled and smeared. For want of a proper instrument, "many an individual has been known to have resorted to unconventional means of recording his thoughts," Petroski writes. The Scottish poet Robert Burns composed some of his verses by scratching the words into the glass of a windowpane with his diamond ring. "To replace a clearly awkward means of writing with a device that was as portable as a ring and yet not nearly as expensive must have been the dream of many a writer through the ages."

Then came the discovery, in the middle of the sixteenth century, of an easily mined material that made a superior mark. Plumbago, now known as graphite or (imprecisely) lead, was found in the county of Cumberland in northwestern England. The find has several legendary origins—generally tied to the uprooting of a tree in a gale, and the consequent unearthing of a strange, black substance clinging to its roots. One certain pencil milestone was the publication, in 1565, of a book on fossils by Konrad Gesner, a German-Swiss physician and naturalist. The book contains a drawing of a "stylus . . . made for writing, from a sort of lead (which I have heard some call English antimony), shaved to a point and inserted in a wooden handle," in Gesner's words. This was the first known depiction of the pencil—a convenient,

Dixon's powdered graphite

To make pencil lead, the graphite



portably tool for notations on fossil-gathering expeditions. s the use of graphite grew, so did the development of devices for holding it in a clean and convenient way: The French *portecrayon*, for example, had claw-like grips for that purpose. According to local tradition, a Cumberland joiner first developed the idea of enclosing rods of graphite in wood. Though reluctant to make that case for the first casing, Petroski says the idea probably "emerged from the woodworking craft of joiners," for whom "the ability to shape and assemble rather small pieces of wood, not to mention cutting or sawing small pieces of graphite from odd-shaped chunks," was a necessary skill.

But circumstances impinged on design. In the 1790s Britain and France went to war, and the French as a result lost access to supplies of graphite from Cumberland. And so the French minister of war launched a crash project to produce domestic pencils. He put at the head of the effort a young engineer named Nicholas-Jacques Conté, perhaps best known for promoting the military use of balloons. Conté's technique involved mixing finely powdered graphite, from which impurities were removed, with potter's clay and water, allowing the mixture to harden in molds, and firing the hardened leads at high temperature. That basically describes the process behind the modern pencil.

Fluctuations in the graphite supply led directly to another innovation in pencil design—the widespread adoption of yellow as the standard pencil color. By the 1850s the graphite mines in Cumberland were pretty well exhausted, and though the Conté process enabled manufacturers to make good pencils out of impure graphite, the search was on for new sources. The search succeeded with an 1847 find in Siberia, near the Chinese border. After the German company

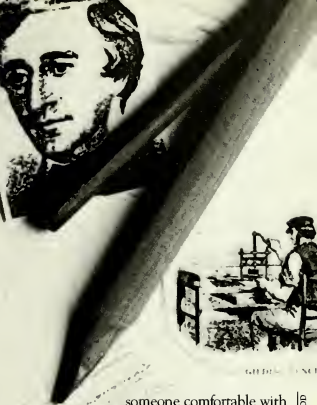


Das ist ein...
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A. W. Faber acquired exclusive rights to the supply, Nuremberg reinforced its position as the great center of the world pencil trade, with as many as twenty-six factories employing more than 5,000 persons and turning out 250 million pencils a year by century's end.

In its advertising Faber repeatedly reminded customers that its "Siberian Graphite" had become "a household word amongst artists, engineers, designers, and draughtsmen generally." Other pencil-makers followed in step, claiming that their top-of-the-line pencils were made of the best graphite. They bolstered the claim by painting their pencils golden yellow—and later using such names as Mongol and Mikado—to suggest links with the Oriental source of the finest graphite. Today, says Petroski, about three out of four pencils made are yellow, regardless of their quality. By the middle of this century, "yellow had become so firmly established as a sign of quality in the minds of pencil users . . . that a finish of any other color was assumed to indicate an inferior pencil." Marketing ploys, though, would shift with shifts in larger realities: After Pearl Harbor, the American-made Mikado received the more neutral name Mirado.

Even apart from the Mikado-cum-Mirado, pencil-making has its place in American history; and in large part that place is occupied by Henry David Thoreau, son of a pencil maker. Young Henry began his own pencil involvement by accompanying his father on New York City sales calls, apparently because the money was needed for his schooling. He went to work for his father full-time after being tossed out of a teaching position; and from there he became a model for Petroski of the engineer-innovator,



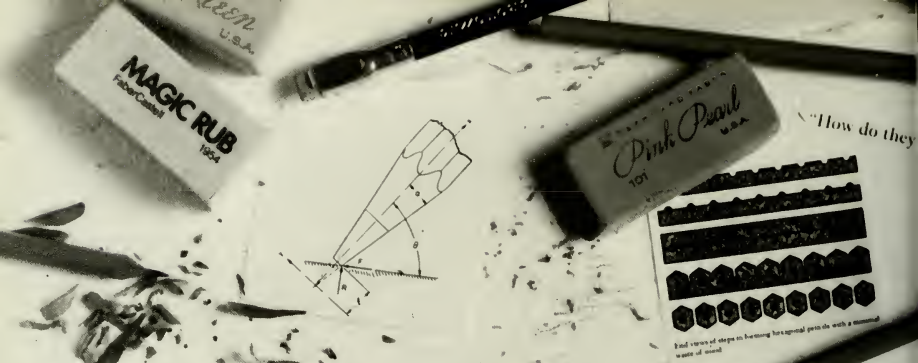
someone comfortable with the idea of "overturning the old way of doing things if it might lead to a much better product."

Following hints about the still-secret French process, Thoreau developed the idea of making a better pencil by mixing graphite with clay. By varying the amount of clay in the mixture, he could produce pencils of different hardness and blackness of mark: The more clay a pencil lead contained, the harder would be the pencil point. Ralph Waldo Emerson thought enough of the Thoreau pencil to single it out as being "as good a pencil as the good English drawing pencil." But such pencil praise didn't deter Thoreau from giving up the business in 1845 and building his cabin near Walden Pond. In the celebrated list he drew up of the essentials for a wilderness excursion—matches, soap, and so on—he neglected the very object he wrote the list with, and that Emerson recalled his never being without. "Without a pencil," writes Petroski, "Thoreau would have been lost in the Maine woods."

There's more to the pencil than its point. The wood case of a pencil is what makes the pencil work, just as the suspension cables make a bridge work, Petroski says. Neither the wood of a pencil case nor the steel of a bridge cable is the real point of the object, yet these are "the dominant elements that give the artifact its psychological and visual characteristics." As he puts it in a chapter opening: "The point of a pencil is its *raison d'être*; all else is infrastructure. But without the infrastructure the pencil points could not be held or sharpened or even used with any comfort or control or confidence." If the pencil wood had no strength at all, the pencil would snap; if it warped, all the pencil's lead would break; if it splintered, the pencil would split with each sharpening.

Before the first modern pencil was made,

LES TOND



red cedar was imported from Virginia and Florida by English makers of clothes chests. When the idea arose of enclosing sticks of graphite in wood, the properties of red cedar were already known to be ideal; and red cedar proved to be far superior to all others for pencils. But with the late nineteenth century came the rapid depletion of forests, for their land as well as for their wood. No other industry was so dependent upon a single species of wood as was the pencil industry; and desperate manufacturers bought up old fence posts, rails, and log cabins made of red cedar. The U.S. Forest Service tested a dozen different American woods for their ability to replace red cedar. Incentive cedar would ultimately become the wood of choice to make pencils, but its acceptance was slow in coming: While it had the strength and feel of red cedar, the substitute wood had neither the proper color nor the proper odor. "Pencils made of the white and relatively odorless incentive cedar, which was a misnomer as far as the pencil industry was concerned, came to be accepted only after the wood was dyed and perfumed to simulate red cedar," writes Petroski.

Beginning in the 1950s, the Empire Pencil Company spent a reported twenty-five years and an undisclosed amount of money developing a process for extruding pencils from globs of molten plastic, powdered graphite, and wood flour. The company hailed the result as the "first new pencil in 200 years." But just as a bridge can't be built without economic and political support, so a pencil can't succeed if it makes its intended users uncomfortable. For Petroski, the plastic pencil shows the need to link engineering principles with human sensibilities. It shows

why people will probably always cuddle up with a book rather than with videotext, for another example. "Try one of these pencils—they write nice and smoothly. I would say the writing quality is even improved. But the pencil feels different; it's not real wood, and somehow we're used to a certain feel in this writing instrument. And what seems to be an improvement to a manufacturer in his wishful thinking turns out not to be necessarily an improvement."

The shape of things to come wasn't reflected in the earliest pencils. They were probably round, Petroski says, "because that was the natural and comfortable shape in which brushes had long been made, and thus it would have been the shape that immediately came to mind and the shape to emulate." As woodmakers came to make more and more

pencils, they began fashioning a square pencil, since graphite was easily sliced in square blocks. But square pencils are uncomfortable to use, a fact that may have led the nineteenth-century craftsmen to create, using their new machinery, the eight-sided pencil—a form readily achieved by shaving off the four corners of the square—and later the six-sided pencil. And consumers perceived an advantage of the new shape: The hexagonal pencil wouldn't roll along a desk, and yet was almost as comfortable in the hand as an octagonal or round pencil.

From the start, one of the attractions of the pencil was the erasability of its impression. As early as 1770, commentators were

GETTING THE LEAD IN

Even today, after we have grown up with the wood-cased pencil, one of the most commonly asked questions about it remains: "How do they get the lead into the pencil?"

The original process appears to have been as follows. Pure graphite was cut into thin slices of a roughly rectangular shape. . . . A desirable slice might be about one-eighth inch thick, one inch wide, and as long as possible. . . . A strip of wood, about one-half inch wide, three-eighths inch thick, and six or seven inches long—approximately the length of the finished pencil—was grooved lengthwise with a saw, with the width of the groove matching the thickness of the sheets of graphite.

The longest straight side of a piece of graphite was dipped



Petroski: if the wood's not good, the pencil is almost pointless

into glue and then inserted into one end of the groove. The graphite protruding was then sawn off or, more likely, scored like a piece of glass and broken off where it projected out of the groove. Since the graphite did not fill the length of the groove, a second piece of graphite was then inserted,

buted up against the first, and also sawn or broken off. The process continued until a line of black lead almost filled the case. The piece of wood and exposed graphite were then planed flat. Glue was spread on this surface, and a strip of wood about one-quarter inch thick and one-half inch wide was clamped on to cover the lead.

When the glue was dry, the square assembly could be used in that form or shaped into a finished pencil more comfortable to hold. Some of the first pencils were believed to have been in the shape of an octagonal shaft of wood surrounding a square lead, but a good joiner could just as easily have formed the first pencils into a hexagonal, round, or any other shape.

—from *The Pencil: A History of Design and Circumstance*.



writing about the convenient method of wiping out writing by means of "gum elastic" or "Indian rubber." The pencil and eraser remained separate and distinct items, though, well into the latter part of the nineteenth century. In 1858 came the first U.S. patent for attaching an eraser, issued to a Philadelphia inventor. But the Supreme Court eventually declared both that and a later patent invalid. According to its ruling, there was "no joint function performed by the pencil and the eraser; each performed the same function as before. The pencil was still a writing instrument and the eraser was still an eraser."

By the early decades of the twentieth century, about 90 percent of American pencils came with attached erasers. As erasers became more popular, "there developed a concern for preventing the erasure of pencil writing and drawing that one wished to be permanent," Petroski writes. *Scientific American* published numerous instructions on how to "fix pencil marks," including one recipe calling for washing them in skim milk. Educators, though, were hardly attached to the attached eraser. One pencil-maker acknowledged the educator's view that "pupils will do better work if there is no Rubber Tip on their pencils." The company also considered young boys especially prone not only to chewing on the rubber tip, but also to swapping pencils and thus increasing the chance of transmitting disease.

The technological system that is the pencil has an impact characteristic of technological systems: It produces sometimes more intricate and expensive support systems, much as the automobile gave rise to the gas station. The desire for a perfect pencil point—for a superior method to whittling away the wood—is probably as old as the pencil itself. Penknives had long been used to point quills, and for a long time they were the only pencil sharpeners. Then in its 1893 catalogue, the Faber company devoted a

whole page to its newly patented Acme pencil sharpener, which consisted of a brass case into which a replaceable steel blade was fitted.³ Faber claimed that the sharpener was so carefully made and accurately adjusted that "a needle point" could be achieved. With the pocket sharpener came larger machines designed to be screwed onto a table or desk. The Automatic Pencil Sharpener Company called the pencil "actually the most important part of our lives." Its ads pictured a mutilated pencil, "sketched from life—sharpened with a knife—the average job of an average man," shown against the same pencil flawlessly sharpened by an automatic sharpener.

Long thought to be rather unromantic objects, pencils, and not just pencil sharpeners, have taxed the talents of advertisers. In the 1920s the Eagle Pencil Company engaged a graphologist to analyze pencil scribbles. For ten cents plus proof of purchase, anyone could send in a sample of scribbling and receive in return the graphologist's personalized analysis. Later, an engineer who had worked in Thomas Edison's laboratory developed for the company a machine reminiscent of Edison's first phonograph. The machine lowered a Mikado pencil lead onto a large drum covered with paper. As the drum revolved, the lead traced a line—a line that, according to the advertising copy, was measured at thirty-five miles per five-cent pencil.

In spite of word-processor creep, Petroski advertises himself as a pencil optimist. There are still pencil fortunes to be made, he says. "If you're making fractions of a penny on billions of items, it adds up." The United States alone produces more than 2 billion pencils each year; around the world, the production figure could be as high as 14 billion. That's a lot of pencils—but, of course, every pencil is a fast disappearing asset

requiring replacement. When he was correcting the proofs on his book, Petroski observed "how quickly the pencil was actually shortening. A lot of it disappears in the writing, and a lot more in the pencil sharpener." His book mentions the effort by American industrialist Armand Hammer to start up a pencil factory in the Soviet Union. "It was tremendously successful," Petroski says. "Hammer made millions on it. In fact, it became embarrassing how much profit he was making. He had to reduce the price he was charging on pencils, because the Soviet press was calling this capitalistic exploitation. And he was forced to sell the company to the government."

With his pencil book completed, Petroski considers himself "definitely more self-conscious, in fact embarrassingly so," about pencil use. "My early recollections of using pencils are almost un retrievable. I remember I used to write exclusively in pencils—twenty years ago, if I would write a manuscript, I'd write in pencil. But for the life of me I can't tell you if it was yellow or red, I can't tell you what its brand was, I can't tell you whether it had an eraser or not. That's how oblivious I was to something that now I look at very carefully. Now I notice what everybody else is writing with."

As for Petroski's current pencil preferences: "I've lately tried using mechanical pencils. They have nice thin lead, they don't have to be sharpened, and, because they use polymer-based lead rather than clay-based lead, they write very smoothly. But they're also very frustrating because the lead breaks very easily, much too easily for my heavy writing hand. And the pencils themselves seem to break. So I've been going back more and more to good old wood-cased pencils." ■

LESTON

RECLAIMING THE KILLING FIELDS

BY NEIL BOOTHBY

ON THE MOZAMBIQUE FRONT:

THE ORDEAL OF YOUNG COMBATANTS

When a society runs on violence, it exacts an enormous toll on its most innocent members. Children may escape the physical threat, but can they escape the psychological turmoil?

The bandits killed my mother. And my brothers, too. They took me to their base camp. Yes, I was with the bandits. I had a gun. The chief taught me to use it. He beat me up. I had a gun to kill. I killed people and soldiers. I didn't like it. I killed. I killed.

A year ago last spring, when the phone rang in my office at Duke, I had no way of knowing just how involved this small, ten-year-old boy had become in the war in Mozambique. Nor could I have known that Alfredo's story was not unique: that thousands of children had been abducted from their homes by Renamo, as the Mozambican National Resistance movement is known, taken to base camps, trained, and, in many cases, forced to kill other human beings. What I did know was that the man on the phone was from the State Department, and he was asking whether I would go to Mozambique to help, for the first time ever, establish a treatment program for children who had been forced to serve as soldiers.

I accepted, and was given the title national adviser to the minister of health's projects

for children. In the emotionally demanding work that followed, my partners included representatives from the international group Save the Children.

It was several weeks later at the Lhanguene orphanage on the outskirts of Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, that I first met Alfredo. He was taken one night, when Renamo raided his village. They tied his hands behind his back and put a fifty-kilo bag on his head. He was marched like this for two days. When they reached the base camp, he was subjected to several gruesome tests, like being tied head down from a tree. Then the training began: Weapons were fired next to his head so he would get used to the sound of gunfire, animals killed so he would get used to the sight of blood. Finally, the Renamo trainer told Alfredo to shoot a prisoner who had tried to escape. After he performed the deed, they praised him for his bravery and made him chief of a gang. The gang attacked and pillaged a number of villages. Eventually, they were given the mission to ambush a military column.

During the ambush, government soldiers encircled the rebel youth group, and in the



confusion Alfredo escaped. He had been with Renamo for seven months, and is pretty sure he killed six people, he says, because he saw them die. There may have been more. By the time I met him at the Lhanguene orphanage, he was back to wearing civilian clothing and had put on some of the weight he had lost with Renamo. But the former child soldier was suspicious of his new adult caretakers. He also began suffering flashbacks in which events of the past would come flooding back at unexpected moments to haunt him. "The visions began after I came to Lhanguene," Alfredo eventually told me. "I never had them when I was living with the bandits."

I had seen this before, among child combatants in Cambodia, Guatemala, and other war-torn African countries: the intrusive reveries, thought disorders, paranoia, and other kinds of psychological turmoil that accompany a child's effort to leave a world in which killing was sanctioned and re-enter a world in which killing is once again condemned. I also have come to learn that this re-entry into society is as much a moral struggle as a psychological one—a long, often anguished, quest into one's own soul to rediscover the very moral sensibility that was obliterated through having committed what in nearly every culture is the gravest sin of all.

At the same time, the child soldier also

What does one do in a place in which 500,000 children have seen their own parents murdered?

needs to be forgiven by society, sometimes by the very people who were victimized by his actions. Indeed, much of our initial effort on behalf of child soldiers focused on helping community members—political leaders, police officers, soldiers, teachers, and other students—understand that these boys and girls were victims as well. On a national level, we worked with the Mozambican government to ensure that children who participated with Renamo are now provided care and psychological treatment; in the past they were sent to military prisons.

Despite my experiences in other countries, Mozambique was a shock. The war has displaced up to six million people, and the violence, coupled with the effects of a devastated economy, has led the International Committee on Crisis Control to rank Mozambique

for the second year running as the country with the greatest toll of human suffering in the world. Renamo, which was established by white Rhodesian supremists after Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1974 and is still receiving support from political and religious groups in South Africa, West Germany, Portugal, and the United States, now controls large parts of the country. The rebels, in turn, have divided their held territories into two categories. Peasants in "controlled zones" are permitted to remain in their own villages and farm their land in exchange for 50 percent or more of their crops; "base camps" serve as military headquarters maintained by captured civilians who are used as slave laborers, much as Cambodians were under the notorious Khmer Rouge. Terrorism, which is widespread in Mozambique, is often the result of Renamo raids upon other villages in an effort to kidnap more people to re-populate their base camps. Children comprise 60 percent of all Renamo captives.

The rebels came at dawn while Franisse was at the river. Hands grabbed him and he was shoved up the path to his village, where a man gave him matches and made him set his family's hut ablaze. His mother ran out first, then his father. With scythes, as Franisse watched, the



Boothby: "I was stunned by the sheer numbers of children left to wander the countryside aimless and alone"

bandits cut their heads off. The bandits put his parents' heads on poles. Franisse's parents were leaders of the Frelimo Party in their village and had to be eliminated. So they dismembered his parents' bodies. Some limbs were left in the dirt. Others wound up in a boiling pot. A man wrapped a Frelimo flag around Franisse's mother's staring head. "This," he said, "is what Frelimo buys you," as Renamo soldiers dragged this six-year-old boy, along with other survivors, back to their stronghold.

I met hundreds of children like Franisse in Mozambique, young girls and boys whose bodies and spirits had been injured by violence, sometimes beyond repair. Those who do manage to survive the Renamo base camps and escape can be seen wobbling into government-run refugee centers, malnourished and numbed—often speechless, affectionless, seemingly incapable of showing any emotion other than a kind of unnerving stoicism. I was also stunned by the sheer numbers of other children who had lost their families, left to wander the countryside aimless and alone.

What does one do in a place in which 500,000 children have seen their own parents murdered? Because the numbers are so large and the need so great, we decided to scrap the usual approach to such calamities, which is to import more specialists like myself to work directly with children. Rather, we began by learning what we could about the ways in which Mozambican communities might respond on their own to girls and boys who had been victims, as well as victimizers. Oral story-telling, dance, theater or sociodrama (in which children act out things that happened to them), and art emerged as traditional community activities most readily adaptable for therapeutic purposes. Under the right circumstances, each can be used to encourage children to express and come to terms with the terrible things that happened to them. We then sought Mozambicans within government ministries and volunteer groups who, though often lacking much higher education or previous training, seemed to have an aptitude for this kind of work. Since then, the initial group of thirty trainers has helped to teach 500 more workers some basic ways of responding to the social needs of war-affected children.

Although the program's methods are simple, the results have sometimes been encouraging. Mozambican staff have come to learn, for example, how most traumatized children have retained images or memories of what psychologists refer to as "worst moments." In the midst of a long sequence of terrifying experiences, there will usually be a particular event—the cutting of a throat, the splash of blood, a cry—directed toward the victim that for the child was especially traumatic. But because the event was so horrific, children



Drawing it out: images of the "unspeakable"

feel they cannot discuss it openly. Encouraging the child to speak the "unspeakable" in the presence of a caring human being is thus one of the necessary first steps toward recovery.

The worst moment for Franisse, the young boy who was forced to set light to his family's hut, was the sight of his mother's head impaled on the fence post, a memory that continued to fuel a lot of his aggressive behavior during his stay at the Lhanguene orphanage. Through drawing and quiet conversation, an especially gifted "therapist" enabled Franisse to share this troubling moment for the first time. This encounter then led Franisse to further insight into what was prompting his current struggles at the orphanage: "Every morning I wake up and remember the dreams from the night before. I always see my mother's face and it is staring out at me. When I remember these dreams I get sad. Then I get angry. Then I start fighting with the other boys." It was Franisse's own understanding of how his past was intruding on his present that marked the beginning of a slow yet steady move toward health.

Clearly, psychological treatment is not enough in a country where tens of thousands of children exist in overcrowded orphanages and burnt-out buildings. Often our work begins simply with the provision of food, medicine, clothing, and other kinds of material necessities. These children also need help locating lost family members; so another major focus of the work has been to

spark a nationwide family tracing for separated family members. The search for relatives scattered in a nation as large and as troubled as Mozambique is difficult and exhausting. It entails flying in a small plane sixty hours or more a month into as many of the war zones as possible to document these girls and boys; taking the biographical information we accumulate, along with Polaroid snapshots of each child, back to their home villages or other refugee centers where relatives might have fled; and, when matches are made, reuniting children with their families. Despite the difficulties, in the past six months 3,000 children and their families have come back together. The sight of mothers, fathers, daughters, and sons returning to each other's arms, sometimes after having given up hope that the other was still alive, has been the reward that most sustained me while in Mozambique.

Back at Duke, students are especially curious about whether the work of an individual in a place like Mozambique can actually make a difference. The answer is that it can make only a small difference. But to a child rescued from the psychological ravages of violence, the difference is between a life of unrelieved pain and a life of unlimited promise. ■

Boothby is a visiting assistant professor at Duke's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs. In December he received the Duke Humanitarian Service Award, sponsored by the Duke Campus Ministry.

BRINGING ABOUT BABY

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

rites of fertility:

HOPE FOR CHILDLESS COUPLES

Infertility therapy is capable of miracles but promises nothing. A clinical success rate of 10 to 15 percent is considered good.

Forget low lighting and Frank Sinatra records. For couples who can't make babies the old-fashioned way, romance has been replaced with lab tests and high-tech equipment. In the past, childless couples had two options: try to adopt or learn to live as a family of two. But as scientific research breaks down the barriers of what is possible at every stage of life, infertility has joined a growing list of potentially treatable medical conditions.

By manipulating nature, infertility specialists are tinkering with what makes biological clocks tick. With better understanding of diseases and conditions that cause or contribute to infertility, physicians can more accurately diagnose and treat problems that weren't well understood even a decade ago. Many women are postponing childbearing; and since it is more difficult for a woman to conceive as she ages, specialists are seeing women in their late thirties to mid-forties trying to get pregnant for the first time. (One physician declined to be interviewed for this story because, as he put it, "The last thing I need is more patients.")

It's relatively easy for a physician to diagnose problems like blocked fallopian tubes or

scarring from disease; for a segment of the population, though, the reproductive organs are healthy but fail to function. A couple is considered infertile if unable to achieve pregnancy after a year of unprotected sex, according to the American Fertility Society. By that definition, approximately 2.4 million American couples—15 percent—are infertile. To pinpoint the cause or causes, an infertility specialist meets with both partners and asks questions about their sexual health and history. Men may have to submit to semen analysis, while women may be examined for ovulation patterns, as well as cervical, tubal, and uterine conditions.

The physician then draws up treatment plans for one or both members of the infertile couple. Hormones or antibiotics may cure certain problems, but other conditions such as uterine polyps or fibroids may require surgery. Duke's clinic treats more women than men with infertility problems, though the American Fertility Society estimates that male factors are to blame as often as female.

"Choices that people make when they were younger can come back to them later in life," says William Dodson, an assistant professor in the Duke Medical Center's division





Sweet dreams: Eva and Michael Green and napping newborn Eva-Michelle Grace

Like most babies, Eva-Michelle Grace Green spent her first birthday in December surrounded by well-wishers, brightly wrapped presents, and cake. Even though she didn't know what all the excitement was about, Eva-Michelle will be able to relive the event someday by looking through the scrapbook her parents are keeping for her.

But the pages before the birthday pictures chronicle an even more joyous event: Eva-Michelle's conception and birth. She is the first North Carolina baby born from a once-frozen embryo, which was implanted in her mother at the Duke Medical Center in April 1988. "By the time she's old enough to go through the

scrapbook, *in vitro* fertilization will be commonplace," says Eva Green, explaining how she and her husband, Michael, will tell their daughter about her early beginnings.

Duke physician William Dodson performed the *in vitro* procedure, which was first performed successfully in England in 1978. The fertilized embryo that became Eva-Michelle was one of six produced by fertilizing eggs from Eva Green with her husband's sperm in a laboratory dish. Four were implanted and two were "frozen," or stored in liquid nitrogen at minus-196 degrees Celsius. When the four embryos did not result in pregnancy, the remaining two were thawed and implanted.

"No matter how much you

tell yourself that only 15 percent of women going through infertility treatments get pregnant, you have to believe that you're in that 15 percent," says Eva Green. "We went into the program prepared to go through [the cycle] two to five times. But we never had any doubts that it would work for us. Everybody gets discouraged along the way, but we were not going to give up."

The Greens plan to try *in vitro* fertilization again to give Eva-Michelle a brother or sister. In the meantime, the one-year-old is the center of her parent's world. "Every time she learns something new," says Eva, "the thrill of having her with us starts all over again."

of endocrinology and infertility. "Women may have postponed having children in order to establish a career and now they want a child but can't have one. Or they may have complications from sexually transmitted diseases they never knew they'd contracted, or had one of the rare infectious complications of wearing an IUD or from an elective abortion."

A typical morning at Duke's infertility clinic finds a steady stream of patients filling in and out for brief visits. In one room, a woman peeks at the ultrasound machine screen, which displays a shadow image of her ovaries, while her physician notes whether she's close to ovulation. Behind another door, bearing a Do Not Disturb sign, a husband is producing a semen specimen. A nurse counsels a woman in a third room about the course of treatment prescribed for her.

"Three ampules [doses] of Pergonal today, three of hCG tomorrow, intercourse tomorrow night, come back in on Thursday," the nurse says, ticking off the next three days' schedule. Now on her third "cycle" of trying to get pregnant, the woman nods dutifully—she's heard this before—and then leaves. The patient is involved in one of the more common methods used for infertile women; she'll be taking the drug Pergonal to increase ovulation. By monitoring with ultrasound, doctors know when the optimal time for fertilization occurs.

In vitro fertilization (IVF), the method used to create the first "test tube" baby in 1978, involves surgically removing an egg or eggs, combining them with sperm in a lab dish, and if fertilization occurs, replacing them in the uterus. Another procedure, called GIFT (gamete intrafallopian transfer),

is similar to IVF, except that the sperm and eggs are inserted in to the fallopian tubes where it's expected that fertilization will occur naturally. Egg-and-sperm cartoons and a hand-lettered sign declaring "Embryos R Us" cover the Duke Medical Center operating room door where the IVF embryo transfers are performed. In about ten minutes, one physician and two assistants are able to put fertilized embryos directly into a woman's uterus. After all that has come before it—the blood tests, fertility shots, extracting the eggs, mixing them with sperm—the actual transfer is oddly anti-climactic, taking less time than a dental check-up.

And yet as unsettling as the mechanization of mating sounds, there is still a sense of wonder about what is taking place. We can fool Mother Nature by creating life outside the womb, but whether or not it "takes" inside a woman is still as random as the roll of the dice. Infertility therapy is capable of miracles but promises nothing. In fact, a clinical success rate (based on women having babies) of 10 to 15 percent is considered good.

The entire process can be an excruciating test of a couple's emotional endurance. Mary Earle Chase '67 has lived through the roller-coaster ride of trying to conceive. In her book *Waiting For Baby*, from McGraw-Hill, Chase chronicles her exploration of everything from acupuncture and rebirthing to several attempts through infertility therapy (all of which were unsuccessful). "Being unable to produce the child or children you want," she writes in the book's introduction, "affects almost every area of your life: Your marriage and relationships with friends and family are tested; finances are strained; and career plans and other life decisions are put on hold. Life begins to center around the non-existent baby—trying, hoping, praying, trying again and again, and waiting, waiting, waiting."

Although Chase and her husband, Bill, eventually formed a family by adopting a son and daughter, she says she might have gone through more cycles if she were younger. "One woman I know went through eight cycles and finally got pregnant. But since I was in my forties, I had to focus on having a family. Each couple has to decide for themselves how much they're willing to go through. It can be a real test of a relationship."

Failure is also frustrating for the physician. William Dodson chose his specialty because he wanted to be able to accomplish "what 95-plus percent of the gynecologists can't do, and they would have to refer their patients to me . . . but you can be the world's expert in ovarian physiology or pharmacology and still, with all your knowledge, you're going to be disappointed." And it's small consolation that the discipline is still in its infancy. "It certainly doesn't make it any easier to comfort a woman who's crying because she can't

get pregnant," Dodson says. Even when a pregnancy test comes back positive, for the many women with fragile reproductive systems, miscarriage is a definite risk. Once specialists have determined the pregnancy is viable—there's a strong fetal heartbeat, the fetus is in the uterus and not in the fallopian tubes—women can return to their regular OB/GYN for prenatal care.

"It's one thing to have a woman get pregnant, but at that point there is still so far to go," says Dodson. "The best part is when they bring their children back to the clinic to visit. So this job is very much about delayed gratification."

The embryo transfer is oddly anti-climactic, taking less time than a dental check-up.

For something that's not a very sure bet, the costs are astronomical. Pergonal, for example, costs about \$40 per ampule, and

the common dosage is three ampules a day, six or seven days a week for each month or "cycle" that a woman attempts to get pregnant. Add physician's fees and lab work, and the price tag for just one month's try could be a whopping \$5,000. Insurance doesn't always cover the expense. There is a continuing debate about whether infertility is a disease or not. Detractors of infertility therapy argue that not being able to have children isn't life-threatening, and they object to spending millions of dollars on continued research and treatment instead of focusing on lowering infant mortality rates or curing childhood leukemia.

"There are many disease-related conditions that give rise to infertility," says David Walmer, also an assistant professor in the division of endocrinology and infertility. "If you want to argue whether something is a vital human function, reproduction is a basic evolutionary process." Walmer's associate concurs. "I define illness as something that occurs when an organ or organ system does not function properly," says Dodson. "Sure, you can do without it and still live but does that mean if you lose an eye the insurance company is not going to cover the costs associated with that loss? That doesn't make sense."

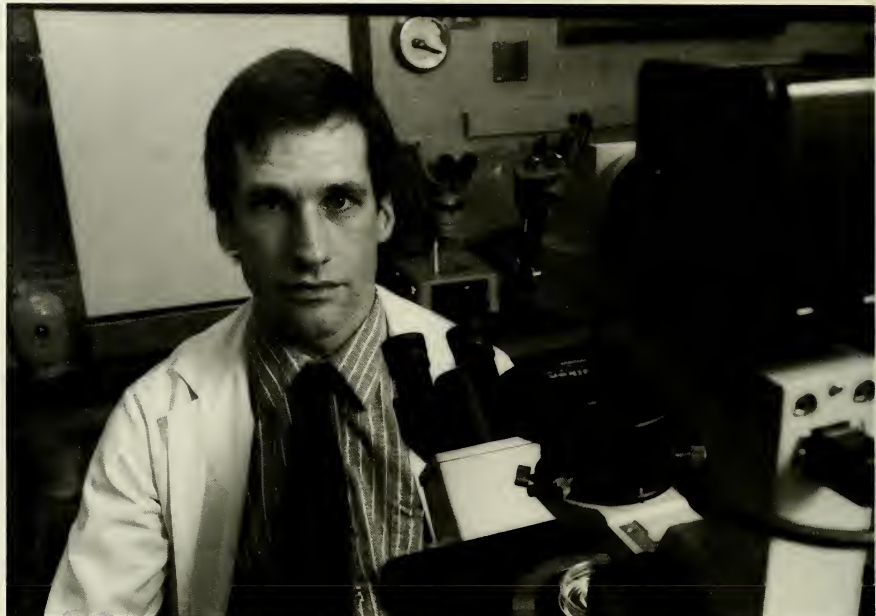
Mary Chase points out that other medical conditions are viewed with less suspicion than infertility by insurance companies, even though a patient might have contributed to his or her ill health by ignoring medical advice. "If people who smoke cigarettes or drink heavily can be covered for procedures to correct the damage that they've done to themselves, there's no reason why infertility treatments shouldn't be covered."

Financial considerations aside, the field of infertility raises ethical questions. A recent divorce case, in which a couple was locked in a legal battle over custody of seven frozen embryos, illustrates the troubling issues surrounding the creation of life. Cryopreservation or "freezing" of embryos offers the possibility of pregnancy beyond the initial treatment cycle. In deciding the fate of the embryos, the judge had to weigh the woman's insistence that the potential babies represented her only chance at motherhood against the husband's objections to being forced to assume paternal obligations if the IVF procedure was successful. The highly publicized court battle was a bizarre twist on the question of when life begins, because the embryos were discussed in terms of property rather than personhood. Cases like this fuel the argument against certain kinds of infertility therapy by demonstrating how a potentially beneficial process can backfire, leaving legal headaches and ethical nightmares.

Duke's David Walmer says it's appropriate for physicians to work closely with ethicists and lawyers in exploring the implications of



Nature's helper: "reproduction is a basic evolutionary process," says David Walmer



Scientific inquiry: advancements in fertility research, says William Dodson, have legal, ethical, and political implications

the burgeoning field. "I don't pretend to have the answers to some of these philosophical questions," he says. "Up to a certain point, embryonic cells are completely undifferentiated, and could form an identical twin of the other. So when do embryos have souls? Is it before or after they can split into two people? There are a lot of interesting concepts."

Although unusual, the necessity of fetal reduction is another disturbing reality associated with infertility treatment. Fertility drugs sometimes do their job too well, and the result is a multiple pregnancy. In order to minimize the extremely high risk of miscarriage, physicians must abort some of the fetuses. Walmer says these cases are a regrettable but unavoidable part of making babies, and although he has never performed a fetal reduction, he advocates its use. "If you talk about a woman who has seven embryos, the chances of her carrying any of those babies to term is almost zero," he says. "So I don't think it's irrational to do a life-saving procedure for a few, but it's certainly not something we like doing. We're doing all this to get live, healthy babies and we don't consider it successful at all when the result of our therapy is three or more babies. Two is even a high-risk pregnancy."

For something that's not a very sure bet, the costs are astronomical. One month's try can add up to a whopping \$5,000.

Older women are also at increased risk for conceiving children with disorders such as Down's syndrome. Physicians recommend that women thirty-five and older have amniocentesis, in which a hollow needle is inserted into the uterus to obtain amniotic fluid that is then analyzed for chromosomal abnormalities. Another procedure, chorionic villus sampling, involves taking a culture of placenta tissue and can be done at eight or nine weeks into a pregnancy. Even though a woman may have spent tens of thousands of dollars to get pregnant, she may opt for abortion if the fetus is severely impaired.

Treating infertility is unquestionably a complex endeavor. It forces both its practi-

tioners and detractors to examine basic moral and philosophical values surrounding the concept of life. Technology far outstrips society's ability to monitor and censure advancements that are made. "Our capability to alter physiology and treat reproductive tract disorders is always going to be ahead of what lawyers, ethicists, and politicians decide what we should or shouldn't do," says Dodson. "The only thing I would be uncomfortable doing right now, that's technically possible, would be the creation of embryos purely for experimental purposes. To make embryos just to look at sperm and egg interactions is something that, in the ethical and political setting that we're working in now, would be inappropriate. But there will always be a window of time when it will be possible to do things that will later be felt to be legally reprehensible."

"I don't see this problem as ever ending. So what we need to do is have some participation in these legal, ethical, and political dialogues that are taking place. We can't just go along our merry way and do things to eggs and sperm and embryos and let society catch up with us later on. We have a responsibility to keep up with the implications of what we're doing."

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNA

I sobel Craven Drill '37 received the Duke General Alumni Association's Distinguished Alumni Award during the annual Founders' Day convocation December 7. The presentation, which was moved from the commencement agenda, could not have been a more propitious change: Drill is the great-granddaughter of the founder and first president of Trinity College, Braxton Craven.

The award, which is being presented for the eighth time, is given to alumni who have distinguished themselves by contributions they have made in their own fields of work, in service to the university, or in the betterment of humanity. All alumni are eligible for consideration.

Nominated for her contributions in the areas of business, education, and public service, Drill is retired from a career as the chief executive of two firms in male-dominated industries. She headed Buck Oil Company, the nation's largest independent distributor of petroleum products, and Maybele Transport, a multi-state truck fleet operation; she later oversaw the sale of both businesses.

On graduating from Duke, the Lexington, North Carolina, native taught in the city schools there. After being widowed, she ran her two businesses and, as a single parent, reared two children. Over the years she has served her community, state, and alma mater in a variety of ways. She taught adult Sunday school, was president of the Lexington Charity League, and served on the Davidson County and North Carolina social service boards. She was appointed by the state legislature to serve on the first North Carolina board of trustees for community colleges, and has been on Peace College's board of trustees and board of visitors, the Davidson County Community College Foundation, and the Women's Political Caucus.

A Duke trustee emerita, Drill served from 1973 to 1986 and was a member of the trustee executive committee. She is now on its Student Affairs Committee. She is a long-time supporter of Duke Chapel and is a member of the President's Council of the Annual Fund, the Council on Women's Studies, and the Founders' Society. In 1973 she established



Honoring Drill: Trustee Chairman Fitzgerald S. Hudson B.S.C.E. '46 and distinguished alumna at presentation

the Braxton Craven Scholarship Fund for Davidson County and North Carolina students. In 1988, representing Duke as the featured speaker at the university's sesquicentennial celebration in Trinity, North Carolina, she paid tribute to Duke's ties to Trinity College and her great-grandfather.

Former Duke trustee chair L. Neil Williams '58, J.D. '61, who served with Drill, credited her with a "particularly discerning series of insights. . . . Her thoughts and her advocacy went to the core of the university. Her judgments were both dispassionate and informed. Her willingness to be a mentor for me was tremendously helpful."

Past recipients of the Distinguished Alumni Award are former Secretary of Commerce Juanita Morris Krebs A.M. '44, Ph.D. '48; novelist William Styron '47; current Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Hanford Dole '58; Duke Endowment chair Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans '39; author Reynolds Price '55; executive and philanthropist Edwin Lee Jones Jr. B.S.C.E. '48; and executive, scientist, and civic leader W. David Stedman '42.

Nominations for the 1991 Distinguished Alumni Award can be made on a special form available in these pages, or from the Alumni Affairs office. The deadline is May 1. To receive additional forms, write Barbara

Pattishall, Alumni Affairs Associate Director, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27706; or call toll-free 1-800-FOR-DUKE (in North Carolina, 1-800-3DU-ALUM).

REUNION RECORDS

Participation—at record levels in both attendance and giving—marked this fall's alumni reunion weekends. The twenty-fifth reunion class was a double winner: 35 percent of the Class of 1964 returned to campus for their silver anniversary and helped set a new university record for raising the largest reunion gift, \$274,162.

The classes of '44 and '59 set new attendance records for forty-fifth and thirtieth reunions, while the Class of 1949 broke records in both attendance and giving, at \$156,520, for fortieth reunions. The Class of 1954 set a thirty-fifth reunion class gift record at \$127,110, and the Class of 1979 set a new tenth reunion record at \$149,650.

In May spring reunions topped past records. The Class of 1939 achieved a golden record for fiftieth reunion class gifts, \$231,134. The fifty-fifth reunion class, 1934, set a gift record

at \$55,826. The Class of 1929, holding the first sixtieth reunion in university history, presented Duke with their class gift of \$19,332; this is the same class that held the first fifty-fifth reunion, and class members promise a sixty-fifth.

Not including specialty and affinity reunions, approximately 3,500 alumni and friends returned to campus and were responsible for slightly more than \$1.5 million in class gifts.

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS

Extraordinary sites—and sights—were offered by alumni clubs this fall as alumni from Malibu to Baltimore gathered by the hundreds for a look at the rare and the exotic.

October in Southern California is a rare treat for most, but an evening at the J. Paul Getty Museum approached the unique. About 300 Duke alumni and friends wandered among the Greek and Roman antiquities in the museum's atrium and ground-floor galleries. The building itself is a re-creation of a first-century A.D. Roman country villa, with interior and exterior gardens.

After cocktails, the alumni club's program chair, Phillip K. Sotel '57, J.D. '62, introduced Duke University Museum of Art (DUMA) director Michael Mezzatesta, who talked with slides about the Duke museum's collection and mission. Dinner followed. Then the group moved to the upper galleries for a private showing of the Getty collection of Western European paintings, drawings, sculpture, and manuscripts—Van Dykes, Rembrandts, Rubens, Rousseaus, Toulouse-Lautrecs, Millets, Renoirs, and Monets abounded.

Linda Pinkerton '71, who works for the Getty Trust, and Wade Richards '85, an educator at the Getty Museum, were instrumental in planning the event, said Sotel, as was Debra Allen Hewitt A.M. '77, Ph.D. '78, an economist and analyst on the Financial News Network. Lawrence E. Goldenhersh '77 chairs the Duke in Southern California organization.

Another site for sore eyes was the new Morton Myerson Symphony Center, where the Duke Club of Dallas held a reception in November. The focus was "Duke in the Arts" and the featured speaker was Raymond Nasher '43, renowned art collector and friend of the arts in Dallas and at Duke.

DUMA director Mezzatesta was joined by the director of the Dallas Museum of Art and the deputy director of the Kimbell Museum in Fort Worth. Before coming to Duke, Mezzatesta was the Kimbell's curator of European art.



Getty gathering: museum educator Wade Richards '85 clarifies the classical

The event, coordinated by Robert R. Penn '74, included a docent-directed tour of the center, the latest addition to Dallas' Arts District. Attended by 360, the reception was an inaugural event for the new Duke Club of Dallas, a merger of the Duke Alumni Club of Dallas and Duke Dallas, a group of Duke parents and friends organized by Duke trustee Milledge A. "Mitch" Hart III, father of M.A. Hart IV '87. The latest incarnation of Duke's presence—1,000 strong—in Dallas-Fort Worth is headed by Jay Grogan '81.

What better place to discuss lemons and other exotic fauna than at a zoo, so the Duke Club of San Diego used animal attraction for its fall function. The Peacock and Raven Dining Room of the San Diego Zoo was the site for a social hour, dinner, and presentation by anthropologist Pat Wright, of the Duke Primate Center. Wright, who in 1986 discovered a previously unknown species of the golden bamboo lemur in Madagascar, is the winner of a MacArthur Fellowship. Her discussion of the disappearing forests of Madagascar and the lemurs there and at Duke had an added attraction: Animal handlers brought in exotic animals, including a lemur, for the crowd to meet and touch. The Duke Club of San Diego is headed by Jon Krassny '74.

Event planning moved from land to water, and across the continent, for the Duke Club of Baltimore's joint venture with Northwestern University. The program was held at the National Aquarium. Nearly 150 attendees viewed the walk-through sea world before a

social hour and buffet. After-dinner speakers were Duke Marine Lab acting director Joe Ramus and Barbara-Ann Lewis, associate professor of environmental engineering at Northwestern. They discussed the aquatic life of estuaries and the effects of acid rain. Lee Vreeland Schwark '60 coordinated the event. The club's president is Scott Hartman M.B.A. '83.

D.C. SCHOOL ADOPTED

The Duke Club of Washington (DCW) and Ludlow-Taylor Elementary School in Northeast D.C. have formed what may be the nation's first adopt-a-school partnership between a college alumni club and an inner-city elementary school. The partnership became official at a signing ceremony in the school's auditorium as part of October's National Higher Education Week.

Developed through the D.C. Public Schools' Partners in Education program, the alliance brings together Ludlow-Taylor's 350 students—primarily minority and economically disadvantaged—and more than seventy DCW volunteers in areas such as tutoring, arts education, sports clinics, college and career awareness, field trips, and other special events.

"With the support and encouragement of DCW volunteers, our children should not only improve their basic skills, but also grow

in self-esteem, self-motivation, and self-management," says Valerie Green, principal of Ludlow-Taylor.

"An alumni club can make a unique contribution in this way," says Michele Clause Farquhar '79, chair of DCW's charities committee, "because we draw from a diverse membership of lawyers, doctors, engineers, homemakers, and others who reflect a broad spectrum of interests, ages, and occupations."

Other projects might include parent education programs in the areas of health and nutrition, drug awareness, and college financial aid planning. The aim of the effort is to play a role in combating many of the problems plaguing inner-city schools—drug abuse, crime, teen pregnancy, and high dropout rates—by working directly with young students to build self-esteem and awareness of attractive opportunities.

Service programs such as the Ludlow-Taylor partnership will have top priority at Duke alumni clubs in eighty other cities. Also, the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE)—the nation's largest education association in terms of institutional membership—will be monitoring the program as a possible model for college and university alumni clubs across the country.

COMING HOME

In October, twenty-two years after he disappeared on a combat mission over North Vietnam, Major Charles J. "Jerry" Huneycutt '65 was buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery.

Having flown twenty-one missions over hostile territory, Huneycutt was shot down the night of November 10, 1967, near Dong Hoi, North Vietnam. He was listed as missing in action until 1979, when the Air Force declared him dead. But the pilot remained missing for more than two decades, and family members held on to hope that he might still be alive. In July, the military identified his remains and notified the family.

"We were in limbo for all those years, but we had hope," his mother, Alberta P. Huneycutt '52, said. "We are pleased that Jerry's M.I.A. status has been resolved. But finality is a hard dose to take sometimes." His father, the Reverend Jerome Huneycutt B.D. '50, M.Ed. '51, M.Div. '71, pastor of the Western North Carolina Conference of United Methodist Churches, died last January. Jerry was the oldest of four children, including Alice '73.

Huneycutt was a history major, sang with the glee club, and played running back for four years on Duke's football team. During last fall's home game against North Carolina State, the crowd observed a moment of silence in his memory.

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

30s & 40s

Harold G. McCurdy '30, Ph.D. '38 had his book, *Bagatelles*, published in June. A resident of Chapel Hill, he is a UNC professor emeritus.

Marvin H. Pope '38, A.M. '39, professor emeritus of Semitic languages and literature at Yale, was honored by Yale Divinity School, which established in his name an endowment for a scholarship and prize for Biblical Hebrew studies. He and his wife, Ingrid, live in Greenwich, Conn.

Richard G. Connor '41, M.D. '44, who chairs the University of Southern Florida's surgery department, was honored in May for 20 years of contributing to the development of the school's medical college and to national medical education, as well as for his efforts on behalf of the Fla. Heart Association and the Fla.

Medical Association. Plans are under way to establish the Richard G. Connor endowment fund to support a chair in USF's surgical department. He is a past president of the Duke Alumni Association.

Lura Self Tally '42 won the 1989 Outstanding Legislator award from the N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers. During her three terms in the state senate, she chaired the natural and economic resources and wildlife committees and worked for funding of Basic Education bills.

Terry Townsend '42 received the annual Episcopal Health Services Long Island Leadership Award for her support of the six hospitals and nursing and retirement homes of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island. Publisher of the weekly *Long Island Business News*, she was named 1989 Long Island Woman of the Year by the regional political action committee.

Arlene Zekowski A.M. '45 is an author and research associate professor in English at Eastern New Mexico University. She has had nine books of fiction, criticism, poetry, and drama published and has 12 others on the way. In addition to her writing career, she co-hosts and co-produces the PBS series *Future Writing Today*.

Calvin E. Patton '46 retired as a commissioned warrant officer after 42 years in the U.S. Navy. A specialist in logistics engineering, he is president of Patton Associates, a Baltimore logistics consulting firm. He lives in Camp Springs, Md.

Earl B. Hadlow '47, LL.B. '50 is vice chairperson, legal and regulatory, of Barnett Banks, Inc., in Jackson-

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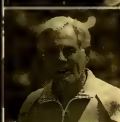
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village, Fla. He is also the 1989-90 president of the Fla. Bankers Association. He and his wife, Nancy, have four children and live in Jacksonville.

J. Graham Smith Jr. '47, M.D. '51 received the Outstanding Faculty Award from the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta.

50s

R. Brandon "Brandy" Davis '50 was inducted into the Del. Sports Hall of Fame in May. A standout baseball player for Duke, he went on to play in the major league for the Pittsburgh Pirates and also in the minor league, where he set a record with 82 stolen bases out of 85 attempts. He and his wife, Sue, live in Newark, N.J.

James A. Hardison '52 is assistant minister at St. John's Episcopal Church in Tallahassee, Fla., where he is primarily responsible for outreach ministries to the community. His wife, **Mary Early Hardison** '52, received the 1989 Meritorious Achievement Award from Fla. A&M for her contributions to both the community and the university. She is the coordinator of public information in education for the Apalachee Center for Human Services.

William Mallard M.Div. '52, Ph.D. '56, professor of church history at Emory University's Chandler School of Theology, received the 1989 Thomas Jefferson Award for service to the university. He was given an additional appointment to the faculty of Emory's Institute of Liberal Arts in 1968 and received a full professorship in 1970. He is an ordained deacon and elder in the Va. Conference of the United Methodist Church.

Philip S. McMullan Jr. B.S.M.E. '52 is executive director of Elizabeth City State University's Center for Rural and Coastal Living. He has been a visiting faculty member at Duke.

Philip J. Baugh Jr. '54, a Duke trustee, represented the university in October at the inauguration of the president of Centre College in Kentucky.

Arnold Pope '54, M.Div. '58 won the International Weightlifting Federation World Championship in his category in a competition in Orlando, Fla., after having won the U.S. title in 1988. A high school teacher, he has been lifting weights competitively for 30 years. He lives in Stedman, N.C.

Thomas B. Stockton M.Div. '55, bishop of Virginia since 1988, is the 1989 recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Award of Duke's divinity school. He has served on the General Board of Higher Education and Ministry of the United Methodist Church, and is an emeritus member of the divinity school's board of visitors. Formerly senior pastor of Wesley Memorial United Methodist Church in High Point, N.C., he now oversees the largest episcopal area in the United Methodist Church.

Jackson W. Carroll '56 was named interim president of the Hartford Seminary in Connecticut. Duke's Methodist chaplain in 1961-65, he is the Seminary's vice president and developer of its Center for Social and Religious Research. He and his wife, Anne, have two daughters and live in Bloomfield, Conn.

Donald E. Snowberger '56 was elected vice president of human resources with the Barnes Group Inc. in Bristol, Conn. A former section chairman for the United Way, he has been a member of the area Olympic committee and director of the YMCA and county blood bank. While at Duke, he played on the 1955 Orange Bowl football team.

George M. Addy Ph.D. '57 represented Duke at the inauguration of the president of Brigham Young University in Utah.

John A. Attaway Ph.D. '57 received the 1988 Confructa Award from the International Federation of

DEFINING HISTORIC MOMENTS



Leyburn with founding father Duke: etching history with personal commentary

In the early part of this century, automobiles vied for position next to horse-drawn carriages on city streets, blocks of ice were used for refrigeration, and James G. Leyburn was a youngster growing up in Durham, North Carolina.

In *The Way We Lived*, Leyburn '20, A.M. '21 looks back on the changes that took place in Durham from 1900 to 1920, and in doing so, also provides a sense of the transformations affecting the nation as a whole. Delving into such themes as race relations, technological advancements, and

social mores, Leyburn blends historical fact with personal commentary.

Leyburn writes that "we combined our faith in progress with an equally strong faith in what we believed to be eternal values. We joined our materialism with moralism, our economic pragmatism—even progressivism—with social conservatism. Underlying our delighted embrace of new machines and worldly progress was a serene confidence in ethical principles inherited from our past..."

Photographs capture landmarks like C.E.

King's Drug Store at the corner of Main and Mangum, and such prominent Durham leaders as Washington Duke and his sons, and civil rights activist and businessman Charles Clinton Spaulding.

Although his past is firmly rooted in Durham, Leyburn now lives in Williamsport, Maryland. After earning additional graduate degrees from Princeton and Yale, Leyburn taught at both those institutions and at Hollins College, and was dean of Washington and Lee University from 1947 to 1956.

Leyburn's sixth book, *The Way We Lived* por-

trays Durham and its inhabitants on the eve of an impending transition. "In that slow-moving and simpler society," he writes in the introduction, "there were brilliant industrialists and business leaders who had already made Durham 'renowned the world around,' as a 1913 slogan put it—philanthropists, distinguished educators, men of vision. Committed as they all were to progress, and therefore to constructive change, they remained convinced that stability was the fundamental fact of their world!"

Fruit Juice Producers for his work with the International Fruit Juice Congress and his research in the field. A resident of Winter Haven, he directs scientific research at the Fla. Department of Citrus, where he has worked for 30 years.

Barbara Smith Howell '57 has worked for 14 years for Bread for the World, a Christian citizens' lobby on food and poverty issues. Her article "Seedlings of Survival," published in *A Peace Reader: Essential Readings on War, Justice, Non-violence, and World Order*, was based on her 1986 trip to Kenya, Zambia, and Mozambique. She and her husband, Leon, live in Washington, D.C.

Julie Bay Harmon '58 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Babson College in Massachusetts.

Charlotte McDougal Wilkinson '58 was awarded Delta Kappa Gamma Society International's Hunter-Flinton Eta State Scholarship. A counselor at Durham's Jordan High School for the past 13 years, she is using the scholarship money toward the com-

pletion of her Ed.D. thesis in counselor education at N.C. State University.

MARRIAGES: **Kay Mitchell Couch** B.S.N. '58 to James B. Bunting on Oct. 21. Residence: Durham.

60s

Walter E. Boomer '60 was promoted to major general in the U.S. Marines. He and his wife, Sandi, live in New Orleans.

Edna B. Quinn B.S.N. '60 was awarded a Fulbright grant to lecture in Irbid, Jordan, for the 1989-90 academic year. A nursing professor at Salisbury State University in Maryland, she has published several articles and is writing a textbook on maternal-child nursing. She and her husband, Thomas L. Erskine, and their daughter live in Salisbury.

Judy Freyermuth Rex '61 represented Duke in

The Duke Alumni Association Distinguished Alumni Award

The Distinguished Alumni Award is the highest award presented by the Duke Alumni Association. It shall be awarded with great care to alumni who have distinguished themselves by contributions that they have made in their own particular fields of work, or in service to Duke University, or in the betterment of humanity. All alumni are eligible for consideration.

All nominations should be addressed to the Awards and Recognition Committee, Alumni House, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, NC 27706. Nominations received by May 1 will be considered by the Committee. *All background information on the candidates must be compiled by the individual submitting the nomination.*

NOMINEE: _____ Class: _____

ADDRESS: _____

FIELD OF ACHIEVEMENT: _____

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(Please attach curriculum vitae, letters of recommendation, and other supporting documents):

Submitted by: _____ Phone: _____

(Day)

Address: _____

(Evening)

*It is essential that the person submitting the nominations send **all** materials pertinent to the nominee. The Awards and Recognition Committee will not do further research.*

For additional information call: Barbara Pattishall, Associate Director, Alumni House, Duke University (1-800-367-3853 outside of North Carolina or 1-800-338-2586 in North Carolina).

September at the inauguration of the department of the University of North Florida in Jacksonville. She is a member of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors.

Stephen B. Calvert '62 chairs the zoning board in Stuart, Fla., where he recently completed a four-year term on Stuart's board of adjustment. He is also president of the Stuart Civitan Club and a member of his church's vestry.

C. Thomas Caskey M.D. '62 was elected to the Institute of Medicine. He is a professor and director of the Institute for Molecular Genetics at Baylor College of Medicine.

Larry K. Monteith M.S. '62, Ph.D. '65, dean of engineering at N.C. State, is interim chancellor for the university in Raleigh.

Heath C. Boyer '63 is a consultant for Spencer Stuart in the executive recruiting firm's Atlanta office. He spent the past four years heading his own firm.

Lynn Yarnall Moore '64 specializes in supplemental insurance with the American Family Life Assurance Co. in its Durham office.

Sandra Boyles Whiteside '65, a docent with the Charleston County Parks, writes that she enjoys vegetable gardening, natural history, sketching, and throwing pots on the wheel. She and her husband, Thomas, who "launched" their third child last fall, took shag lessons this summer. They live in Mt. Pleasant, S.C.

James G. Abert Ph.D. '66 was awarded a Fulbright grant to study technical, behavioral, institutional, and political aspects of recycling in Japan. A visiting professor of marketing at Georgetown University's business school, he has been vice president for economics and finance at the National Soft Drink Association, president of the National Center for Resource Recovery, and deputy assistant secretary in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Jonathan T. Howe J.D. '66 co-authored a chapter on injunctions for the 1989 supplement to *Chancery and Special Remedies*, published by the Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education. He is a senior partner and president of Howe & Hutton, Ltd.

James C. Brooks Jr. '67 was named senior vice president of actuarial and product management for the Life Insurance Co. of Georgia. A member of the Society of Actuaries, the American Academy of Actuaries, and the Southeastern Actuaries Club, he has been with Life of Georgia since 1969. He and his wife, Karen, and their two children live in Sandy Springs, Ga.

Alan T. Leonhard Ph.D. '67 edited the 1988 book *Neutrality: Changing Concepts and Practices*. He was an adviser to the University of New Orleans' delegation to the National Model United Nations in New York.

Lanty L. Smith J.D. '67 was elected to the board of directors of Wittenberg University in Springfield, Ohio. A 1964 graduate of Wittenberg, he is chief executive officer of Precision Fabrics, Inc., in Greensboro, N.C.

Richard J. Whitley '67 was elected to the American Society for Clinical Investigation in June. He is a professor and vice chairman of the University of Alabama's pediatrics department.

Robert Frey J.D. '68, vice president, law, and general counsel of Whirlpool Corp., was named president of the corporation's Brazilian subsidiary, headquartered in São Paulo.

Charles T. Clotfelter '69, a research associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research, recently published the book *Seeking Hope: State Lotteries in America*, along with Philip J. Cook. Both authors are professors of public policy studies and economics at Duke.

THE ART OF EFFECTING GROWTH



Eitner: transforming Stanford's artistic environment

Some might call it an art historian's nightmare. In 1963 Lorenz Eitner '40 had accepted the chairmanship of Stanford University's art and architecture department. When he arrived on campus, he found departmental offices and classes squeezed into one tiny building, faculty members without offices, and antiquated equipment. But instead of leaving, Eitner began building.

By the time he retired this year, Eitner had helped recruit a nationally prominent faculty of artists and art historians, reformed and expanded the curriculum, added a Ph.D. program in art history and a master of fine arts degree in studio art, and increased the number and quality of

the department's campus facilities.

Born in Czechoslovakia, Eitner and his Austrian parents came to the United States in 1935, settling in South Carolina. Although he was interested in art, Eitner didn't think he possessed the creativity to be an artist; so when he came to Duke, he majored in English to learn about literature and culture. Eitner made Phi Beta Kappa and graduated *summa cum laude*.

Eitner's graduate studies were interrupted by the war, but he enrolled at Princeton to complete his master's degree and doctorate. After a fourteen-year stint on the University of Minnesota's art faculty, Eitner gave up the frozen Midwest to come to sunny Califor-

nia. "The general pleasantness of the atmosphere led me to what I later realized was a very reckless decision," says Eitner. "It was only after [I arrived] that I discovered what a dreadful situation I was coming to."

In time, Eitner was able to attract artists and academics and slowly transform the artistic environment on campus. A 52,000-square-foot art building was completed in 1968, holdings in the art library began to grow, and the Stanford Museum was granted adequate funds for acquisitions. Aside from his work as department chair and volunteer director of the Stanford Art Museum, Eitner continued to teach and write. That latter exercise will continue to

occupy his time in retirement: He's committed to writing a catalogue of the museum's 1,100 drawings.

Ironically, Eitner's retirement comes at a time when the university has announced its pledge to raise \$6 million for the museum, including endowed positions for the director and four curators. "Only now that I'm departing do these things suddenly become possible, or at least thinkable," says Eitner. Still, he says he's glad he came to Stanford when he did, because building an entire university art department now would be prohibitively expensive. "It was historically a lucky moment."

Ernest E. Ferguson '69 was elected senior vice president of Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. in Asheville, N.C. He is manager of regional corporate banking for the western region.

Dennis K. Pratt '69 is the registrar of Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio. He and his wife, Lydia Ann Switala, have a son.

70s

Susan G. Bohannon '70 received the State Chairman's Award at Virginia's Commonwealth Gala for her work with the Republican party during the last presidential election.

Frank O. Brady Ph.D. '70 received his fifth research grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for his project on "Hormonal Modulation of Hepatic Metallothionein." Since joining the faculty of the University of South Dakota's medical school in 1973, he has been named professor of biochemistry and molecular biology and a Kellogg's Foundation National Fellow.

John Miller Conn '70, B.H.S. '76 is an assistant professor of cardio-thoracic surgery at Emory University, Emory Hospital, and Piedmont Hospital in Atlanta. He and his wife, Ann, have three children.

Joseph H. Johnson '70, M.A.T. '71, Ed.D. '78 is superintendent of the Swain County, N.C., schools. He and his wife, Patricia, live in Bryson City, N.C.

APPALACHIAN INSPIRATION

Tom DeTitta '82 retired to the Appalachian mountains in 1986 to finish writing a book on his cross-country hitchhiking exploits. After spending the previous six months and 8,000 miles learning the dubious rules of the hitchhiking game, he craved a quiet, uneventful rest; the last thing on his mind was another major project.

Once settled into the rural comfort of Murphy, North Carolina, however, DeTitta found himself surrounded by another real-life drama that commanded his attention. The drama was contained in the region itself, with its rich heritage and culture that kept tugging at his creative mind's eye. There was something intriguing about his surroundings that he felt compelled to capture, DeTitta says.

Not only did DeTitta complete his hitchhiking book, *I Think I'll Drop You Off in Deadwood* (published this year by Cherokee Publishing), he managed to pen a full-length play as well. Titled *The Reach of Song*, the play combines musical drama that celebrates the vitality of the mountains as seen through the life and works of Byron Herbert Reece, a heretic regional poet who won two Guggenheim awards and was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize in 1949.

But DeTitta didn't stop there. In an effort to bring the play to the stage, he took on the responsibility of producer and scouted around for directors, finally settling on the renowned Atlanta duo of Eddie Lee and Rebecca Wackler. By the time the historic drama debuted last summer at the Georgia Mountain Fairgrounds in Hiwassee (near the North Carolina-Georgia border), the three had trained local residents to fill various roles.



Outdoor drama: dancers from *The Reach of Song*

About 80 percent of the

cast lived in the area.

"One of the difficulties in presenting dramatic history is that the medium of theater can seem insular and elitist," says DeTitta. "Part of the reason the play was so successful is that we used people

who live and breathe the culture." Audiences, which swelled to an average of 800 a night by the end of the play's run, included seasoned drama enthusiasts from nearby urban centers like Atlanta, as well as those seeing their first theatrical production.



DeTitta: bringing the hills to life

Brian R. Lokker '70 is a lawyer with Williams, Caliri, Miller & Orley in Wayne, N.J. He and his wife, Laura, live in Montclair.

John R. Sanders '70, a commander in the U.S. Navy, is commanding officer of VA-72, an A-7E Corsair attack squadron flying off the USS John F. Kennedy.

Lynne Sims-Taylor (Susan Lynne Taylor) '70 is president and owner of Taylor-Made Productions, Inc., a film and television production company. She is also founder of the Taylor-Made Fund for Social Impact, a not-for-profit educational and social issue production entity. A former editor with NBC and WRCTV in Washington, D.C., and an independent producer for many years, she received a National Academy of Cable Excellence (ACE) award for her "Street Beat" series, named the best 1988 public affairs/public safety series in the U.S.

Robert W. Althaus B.S.M.E. '71 was named to the board of directors of Times Publishing Co., the publisher of the *St. Petersburg Times*. He is the newspaper's circulation director.

James Evans Douthat M.Div. '72, Ed.D. '77 was named president of Lycoming College in Williamsport, Pa. The former executive vice president of Albion College in Michigan was dean of student life at Duke from 1977 to 1980.

Dudley B. Lacy '72 is vice president of project management and a principal with O'Brien/Atkins Associates. He is primarily responsible for the architectural firm's work on the Wake County (N.C.) Public Safety Center and the George Watts Hill Alumni Center at UNC-Chapel Hill. He and his wife, Marian, and their two children live in Durham.

Joseph B. Martin III Ph.D. '72 had his book, *A Guide to Presbyterian Ecclesiastical Names and Places in South Carolina, 1685-1985*, published by the S.C. Historical Society in July 1989. He is executive vice president of NCBN Corp. in Charlotte and a member of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education.

Howard V. "Rick" Richardson '72 is a partner with Price Waterhouse, where he specializes in international financial institutions. He and his wife, **Nancy Hunneman Richardson '72**, live in Manhattan, where she attends law school at Columbia University.

Donna J. Spindel A.M. '72 had her book, *Crime and Society in North Carolina*, published by Louisiana State University Press in August 1989. She teaches history at Marshall University in West Virginia.

Mark E. Slaughter '72 is a partner with the law firm Pender & Coward in Virginia Beach, Va. He earned his law degree and a master's in law and taxation from William and Mary's law school. A member of the Rotary Club of Hampton Roads, he had worked in the Virginia Beach city attorney's office.

Donald W. Wallis '72, J.D. '74 represented Duke in November at the inauguration of the president of Jacksonville University in Florida.

Joseph Cord Bosch '73 is a senior vice president in municipal finance at W.R. Lazard & Laidlaw, Inc., in New York City.

Barbara A. Field '73 is corporate controller for Bytex Corp. She and her husband, David Cury, live in Cohasset, Mass.

Margaret Gentry '73 received tenure and was named an associate professor of psychology at Hamilton College. She earned her Ph.D. in social psychology at Washington University and has written for such publications as the *Journal of Gerontology and Widows: Vol. 2 North America*.

Marilyn Biggs Murchison '73 and her family live in Paris, where her husband, Joe, is an editor of

the International Herald Tribune. She had been music director at their Episcopal church in Falls Church, Va.

John A. Allison IV M.B.A. '74 was named chairman and chief executive officer of Branch Banking and Trust Co. and its holding company, BBST Financial Corp., in July. He is a director of Children's Services of Eastern North Carolina and capital campaign chairman for the regional Ronald McDonald House program. He and his wife, Betty, and their son live in Wilson, N.C.

Ellen McLean Birch '74 is a senior manager for Price Waterhouse in the Southeast region information and technology group, where she is responsible for networking and large systems. She and her husband, Dave, and their daughter live in Great Falls, Va.

Stanley G. Brading Jr. '74, a partner in the Atlanta law firm O'Callaghan, Saunders & Strum, is president-elect of the 6,700-member State Bar of Georgia Younger Lawyers Section. He is a member of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors.

F. Steven Horsley '74 was named chief financial officer of BarclaysAmerica.

Brett A. Schlossberg J.D. '74 established Schlossberg & Associates, P.C., a law firm in Berwyn, Pa., specializing in domestic and international corporate law.

Phil Sloan J.D. '74 was appointed to the N.Y. State Board of Equalization and Assessment by Gov. Mario Cuomo. His term will end in 1995.

Mary Ann Lockett Tally '74, a public defender in North Carolina's 12th judicial district, is the 1990 president of the state's Academy of Trial Lawyers. She is the first woman and first public defender to hold the office.

Steven HOFFUS '75 edited the book *A Guide to Presbyterian Ecclesiastical Names and Places in South*

Carolina, 1985-1985, published in July 1989 by the S.C. Historical Society.

Pamela L. Reiland '75 was elected vice president and treasurer of the Galveston-Houston Co. She has been with the company since 1987.

W. Winn Chatham B.S.E. '76 was awarded a \$15,000 grant from Pitzer Laboratories for research in the use of non-steroidal, anti-inflammatory drugs in treating arthritis. A resident of Homewood, Ala., he is a rheumatology fellow at UA-Birmingham.

Jeffrey C. Howard '76 chairs the Young Lawyers Division of the N.C. Bar Association. He specializes in commercial and banking litigation with Petree, Stockton & Robinson in Winston-Salem, N.C. He and his wife, **Carson Dowd Howard** '76, and their three daughters live in Lewisville, N.C.

Henry W. "Hank" Jones III '76 won the third annual Individual Preventive Law Award from the National Center for Preventive Law. He also chaired the Computer Law Association's annual conference/seminar. He is an attorney with the Atlanta law firm Morris, Manning & Martin.

Stephen Roady J.D. '76 was appointed to the minority staff of the U.S. Senate committee on environment and public works. He counsels the committee on legislation concerning Superfund, federal facility cleanup, and the Toxic Substance Act. A graduate of Davidson College, he was a partner in the Washington law firm Andrews & Kurth.

Mark Barry '77 joined Hart & Co. in Nashville, Tenn., as a marketing and communications consultant. He is president-elect of the Nashville chapter of the American Marketing Association and on the board of directors of Eudaddy of Nashville and St. Mary Villa Child Development Center.

Nancy A. DeLong '77 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of the

University of Hartford.

Richard F. McLean B.S.E.E. '77 is deputy director of operations for Grumman Data Systems, Washington office. He and his wife, Ann Zimmerman, and their two sons live in Great Falls, Va.

David Caldwell McNeill '77 is an advisory financial planning manager with IBM in Research Triangle Park, N.C. He and his wife, **Diana Bures McNeill** '78, M.D. '82, and their three children live in Durham.

Wilson Parker J.D. '77 received an award for special service to student advocacy from the N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers. He is a law professor at Wake Forest University's law school.

Benita Baird J.D. '78 was named deputy general counsel for news and operations with Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. She and her husband, **Ron Barab** '74, J.D. '77, live in Atlanta.

John Harwood '78 was awarded a Nieman Fellowship for the 1989-90 academic year at Harvard. He is a political editor based in the Washington bureau of the *S. Petersburg Times*.

Susan Lieberman '78 had her full-length play *Marek's Money* produced by the Chicago Dramatists Workshop in April and May 1989. She began writing plays while an assistant to Charles Marowitz at his experimental Open Space Theatre in London. Editor of *Theater Crafts* in New York for four years, she now lives in Chicago.

Diana Bures McNeill '78, M.D. '82 completed an endocrinology fellowship at Duke and joined the faculty of the Medical Center as an associate in the internal medicine department. A specialist in diabetes and lipids, she completed her residency and chief residency in internal medicine at the University of Arizona-Tucson. She and her husband, **David McNeill** '78, and their three children live in Durham.

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India March 3-20

Thailand-Nepal-India. The intriguing mystery of Asia will captivate you. Our journey begins with three nights in Bangkok and two nights in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Then, on to the kingdom of Nepal, only in recent years opened to visitors. Enjoy the sights of Kathmandu and the Himalayas for three nights. Visit Nepal's royal Chitwan National Park, home to *Tiger Tops*, a deluxe jungle game lodge, where you'll safari for a day. From there, stand on the banks of the sacred river Ganges in Varanasi, Hinduism's greatest city; for one night, marvel at the Taj Mahal in Agra for two nights, and complete your stay in India with three nights in Delhi. Exciting options include visits to the Grand Palace/Temples of Bangkok, a mountain flightseeing excursion of Mt. Everest and the Himalayas, and the opportunity to stop off in swinging London for two nights before returning home. Approximately \$4,299. Arrangements by Intrav.

South America April 5-19

Cruise away into a world of wonder. Our South American Odyssey combines the sparkling beauty of the Caribbean with the non-stop festival of fun and excitement that is Brazil and Argentina. These New World colonial empires provide the perfect getaway. Dazzling, sophisticated Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, Montevideo, Sao Paulo (Santos), Rio de Janeiro, Salvador (Bahia), Belem, and beautifully British Barbados. Cruise aboard the spectacular CROWN ODYSSEY on this 14-day air/sea adventure. Special Duke prices begin at \$3,194 including air from most major cities. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Line.

Austria May 18-27

(with *Passion Play* at Oberammergau)

Settle into a charming Tyrolean hotel for eight nights in the idyllic alpine resort of Kitzbuhel, with time to enjoy the splendid scenery and regional flavor and to

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—Aristotle (384-322 B.C.)

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get to know the area well. Enjoy a perfect blend of planned activities and less active days, giving you leisure time to explore the town and the surrounding countryside, return by train to Salzburg, or visit the local pastry shop for the day's specialty. Visit Salzburg and Berchtesgarden and take a drive through the Alps on the breathtaking Grossglockner Highway. Enjoy a festive Tyrolean buffet, a walking tour of Kitzbuhel, evening concerts in the town square, and nightlife at the local casino. Optional excursion to *Oberammergau Passion Play*. Only \$1,590 double occupancy from New York. Arrangements by Conlin-Dodds Group Tours.

Grand Canyon Rafting May 26-June 3

This seven-day rafting trip on the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon is one of the classic outdoor travel adventures. It's a perfectly paced trip designed to highlight the natural wonders of the Canyon. The 37-foot-long motorized rafts used are designed for stability so that you and your family can travel the river in comfort and safety. Price \$1,450 from Las Vegas. Arrangements by Sobek's White Water River Expeditions.

Golden Pathways of the Czars June 18-July 1

Be among the first Westerners to cruise the mighty Volga River between intriguing Moscow and historic Kazan. Aboard the M.S. SERGUEY ESENIN, your floating hotel, you'll pass through Soviet towns and villages never before seen by tourists. Included are Kalinin, an ancient stop-off for Russian czars traveling to Moscow; Uglich, known for its ornate monuments and ancient architecture; Yaroslavl, home of the famous 13th century Spassky Monastery ensemble;

and Gorky, the residence of many famous Soviet dissidents, never before opened to the traveling public. This unique journey offers a Soviet experience you'll cherish for a lifetime. From \$3,395 from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Barging in Burgundy July 17-24

If "living well is the best revenge," join us for a six-night Royal Canal Cruise on the idyllic and historic Canal du Bourgogne, deep in the heart of Burgundy. Our Royal Canal barge resembles a private club; luxurious staterooms, an elegant salon, and a private dining room to enjoy the classic cuisine of Burgundy accompanied by wines of the Cote d'Or; served with impeccable style. A private mini-van takes us on daily excursions to medieval villages, famous chateaux, ancient castles, cathedrals, and vineyards. Paris is the grand finale with four nights at the elegant Lutetia Hotel. An exclusive itinerary limited to 18 guests on each of two departures. Approximately \$3,850 per person from Raleigh-Durham. Arrangements by Bardith Travel Ltd.

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Nothing surpasses a truly deluxe European vacation. Our new, exclusive itinerary includes a two-night stay in sophisticated Brussels, Belgium, six-nights aboard the M.S. OLYMPIA cruising scenic Germany's famous rivers—the Rhine, Mosel and Main—and finishing in fun-loving Munich, West Germany, for four nights. A special highlight includes guaranteed seats for the *Oberammergau Passion Play*. All meals are included while cruising Germany's historic river ports, and a wide range of reasonably-priced optional tours round out your unique travel experience to the heart of Europe. Approximately \$3,099. Arrangements by Intrav.

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Scandinavia-Russia August 7-21

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Mediterranean Cruise and the Greek Isles September 19-October 2

Begin with three nights in one of the most cosmopolitan cities of the Mediterranean, Athens, Greece. Then, aboard the brand-new RENAISSANCE, in her maiden season, for a deluxe seven-night cruise of the Aegean Sea to: Mykonos, Santorini, Crete, Rhodes, Marmaris/Aphrodisias, Kusadasi/Ephesus, Dikili/Pergamum, and The Dardanelles to the Bosphorus. Complete your trip where Europe and Asia meet . . . in Turkey, exploring Istanbul for two nights. This new Intrav exclusive features deluxe hotels, such as the Hilton and Inter-Continental, a wide range of reasonably-priced, optional tours, all meals while cruising, plus special welcome and farewell cocktail and dinner parties. Approximately \$3,499. Arrangements by Intrav.

Egypt October 26-November 8

Discover the tombs and treasures of ancient Cairo, Egypt, overlooking the Nile River, for five nights at the deluxe Semiramis Inter-Continental. Then, motorcoach to the seaside resort, and once one of three main centers of the Christian world, Alexandria, Egypt, for two nights. Next, board your deluxe Sheraton Boat in Luxor for a four-night cruise of the Nile River to Esna, Edfu, Kom Ombo, Aswan and Abu Simbel, and back to Cairo for one night. The Wings Over the Nile Adventure is a first-ever itinerary, available nowhere else, and exclusive to Intrav. Highlights include a special fly-over the Suez Canal, with day visit to 1,400-year-old St. Catherine's Monastery, deluxe hotels, chartered accommodations aboard the finest cruise ship afloat on the Nile, all meals and sightseeing included during the cruise, an expert Egyptologist accompanying you throughout, plus special cocktail parties and memorable theme dinners to enhance this unique travel experience. Approximately \$3,499. Arrangements by Intrav.

Jewels of the Orient

November 28-December 8

The wonders of the mysterious Orient and the best holiday shopping in the world await you on this luxurious Royal Viking cruise. Sail from Singapore to the exotic ports of Bali, Sandakan, and Manila before docking in colorful Hong Kong, filled with bargains for everyone on your gift list! Special enrichment lectures on board the ROYAL VIKING SEA enhance our voyage. One price includes air fare from the West Coast (with a low East Coast add-on), 10 nights on board the SEA, a FREE three-night land package in either Singapore or Hong Kong, all meals and entertainment while on board ship, and a \$50 per person bar/boutique credit. Priced from \$4,045 per person. Arrangements by Conlin-Dodds Group Tours.

Sally S. Reilly, J.D., J.D. '83 is a corporate attorney for the Birmingham-based Southern Progress Corp., the publisher of such magazines as *Southern Living* and *Southern Accents*.

Harry C. Weinesman '78 has a private practice in pediatrics and adolescent medicine in Bloomfield, Conn.

Michael Wayne Alston B.S.E.E. '79 received his M.B.A. from the University of Virginia's Darden School. He is the new ventures executive with Landmark Communications, Inc., in Norfolk.

Edward M. Gomez '79 received an Asian Cultural Council Award for critical writing on Japanese/East Asian art and design. A reporter for *Time* magazine's international edition, he exhibited his own water-color drawings at the U.S. Information Service's main cultural center in the Philippines.

Richard Thomas James III '79 received a National Research Council grant to work in the earth sciences research division of NASA's Stennis Space Center in Mississippi. He was also nominated for membership in Sigma Xi, a scientific research society, and Phi Kappa Phi, a national honor society. He earned his Ph.D. in ecology from the University of Georgia.

Carolyn Kurtzack Kolben '79 is an assistant U.S. attorney in Washington, D.C. She and her husband, Herb, and their two daughters live in Bethesda, Md.

Will LaRue '79 lives in Los Angeles and hopes to become a screenwriter and stand-up comedian.

John P. Shaughnessy '79 is a vice president in global finance at Goldman, Sachs & Co. He and his wife, **Barbara Johnston Shaughnessy** '79, and their son live in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Cindy Thompson-Rumple '79 was one of twelve winners of the 1989 N.C. Writers' Network Fiction Syndicate Competition, and her winning short story, "The Fabric of Dreams" was published in participating state newspapers in December. Final judge of the contest was **Anne Tyler** '61, author of *The Accidental Tourist* and *Breathing Lessons*.

MARRIAGES: Brian N. Lokker '70 to Laura Jansil Berkowitz on Oct. 15, 1988. Residence: Montclair, N.J. . . . **Barbara A. Field** '73 to David Curry on Nov. 5, 1988. Residence: Cohasset, Mass. . . .

Mark Silberman '76 to Gail L. Davis on Dec. 17, 1988. . . . **Ted A. Gardner** '79 to Lisa Ann Ostergard on Oct. 29, 1988. . . . **Hilary Karen Neufeld** '79 to Harry W. Shuford Jr. on May 27. Residence: Athens, Ga.

BIRTHS: Second child and first daughter to **Carolyn Cook Gotay** '73 and **Mark Gotay** '73 on June 19. Named Maria Elisa. . . . A daughter to **John W. B. "Jack" Curtis** B.S.E.E. '74 and Katrina Curtis on May 25. Named Taun Orion. . . . Third child and first son to **Paul Wischow** '74 and **Sandy Waldorf Wischow** '74 on July 17. Named Brett Russell. . . . Second child and first son to **Ralph Parr Baker** '76, M.D. '80 and **Susan Moran Baker** '79 on May 26. Named Ralph Moran. . . . Fourth child and first son to **David K. Zwiener** '76 and **Nancy Burr Zwiener** '76 on June 28. Named Eric David. . . . Second child and first son to **Wendy Waller Daynes** '77 and Rodney R. Daynes on Oct. 27, 1988. Named John Littleton Waller. . . . First child and son to **Julie Ramter Fortin** B.S.N. '77 and Raymond Daniel Fortin on May 22. Named Raymond Daniel Jr. . . . Twins to **Lawrence E. Goldenhersh** '77 and Deborah Serra Goldenhersh on Aug. 25. Named Jeffrey and Anna Serra. . . . Third child and first daughter to **David Caldwell McNeill** '77 and **Diana Bures McNeill** '78, M.D. '82 on Sept. 12, 1988. Named Jenna Nicole. . . . Son to **Glyn Sandzen Roche** '77 and Richard Roche on May 10. Named

Edward "Ned" Norton. . . . First child and son to **Robert E. Schmid Jr.** B.S.M.E. '77 and **Nancy Koch Schmid** B.S.N. '78 on Feb. 15, 1989. Named Jason Roman. . . . Second child to **Harry C. Weinesman** '78 and Hilary Meyers on April 11. Named Bennett. . . . First child and daughter to **Irene Goodman Fry** '77 and Steve Wing on April 22. Named Leah Frances. . . . First child and daughter to **Craig Heberton** '79 and Marla Heberton on Dec. 31, 1988. Named Samantha Jane. . . . Second child and daughter to **Carolyn Kurtzack Kolben** '79 and Herb Kolben on April 11. Named Elizabeth Ashley. . . . Son to **Scott Makuakane** '79 and Kathy Makuakane on May 22. Named Ethan Scott. . . . Second child and son to **Barbara Johnston Shaughnessy** '79 and **John P. Shaughnessy** '79 on Sept. 6, 1988. Named Peter Johnston.

80s

Jack W. Bonner IV '80 has established a small literary press, the French Broad Press, with his wife, Jessica Bayer. He teaches literature at The Asheville School in North Carolina and is literary editor of *The Arts Journal*, which publishes his work periodically.

Margo F. Brinkley M.S. '80 is a department manager in the Research Triangle Institute's Center for Survey Research. She began working at RTI in 1972 but spent time as second vice president of data processing at HKB Associates in Durham.

S. Marshall Huey '80 works for the Charleston law firm Sinkler & Boyd. He and his wife, **Saida Alexander** '80, live in Mt. Pleasant, S.C.

Nick Kanapoulos M.S. '80, Ph.D. '84 had his book, *Gallium Arsenide Integrated Circuits: A Systems Perspective*, published in July by Prentice Hall. He is a practicing engineer with North Carolina's Research Triangle Institute.

Douglas A. Keller '80, Ph.D. '86 is a toxicologist with DuPont in Delaware. His wife, **Patricia Sutherland Keller** '80, M.B.A. '88, works in consultant relations with the University of Delaware's college of business and economics. She was director of special events at Duke for six years. They live in Newark, Del.

Carlette McCullum '80 is an account executive with the Chicago investment firm William Blair & Co.

Elena L. Salsitz '80 was named deputy chief of protocol at NASA/Johnson Space Center in Houston. She was executive assistant to the mayor of Indianapolis for two years. She and her husband, Ken Cohen, live in Houston.

Andrew E. Scherer B.S.E.E. '80 was promoted to investment banking associate for Signet Bank in Richmond, Va. A member of the advisory team within Signet Investment Banking Co. since last September, he earned his M.B.A. in finance from the University of Chicago and worked with Schlumberger Offshore Services in Louisiana for six years.

J.W. "Will" Winslow '80 was promoted to city executive in Wilson, N.C., for NCNB Corp. After joining NCNB in Raleigh in 1983, he became director of consumer banking for NCNB in Wilmington. He and his wife, Kathy, and their three children live in Wilson.

Geoffrey Blake '81 was named a 1989 Presidential Young Investigator by the National Science Foundation. An assistant professor of cosmochemistry and planetary science at the California Institute of Technology, he studies the chemistry of interstellar medium.

Vincent J. Constantino B.S.E.E. '81 is a profes-

sional pilot. He and his wife, **Juli-Anne Cook** B.S.N. '81, a school nurse, live in Japan.

R. Thomas Hicks '81 is associated with the Atlanta firm Alston & Bird. He was a general lawyer in Norcross, Ga. A Phi Beta Kappa at Duke and an honors graduate of UNC-Chapel Hill's law school, he received the John Morley Morehead Fellowship in Law and was a member of the N.C. Law Review staff.

Susan Fischer McGarry '81 is an assistant vice president in public finance with William R. Hough and Co., a Florida municipal bond firm. She and her husband, Mark, live in St. Petersburg.

Fraser Nelson '81 directs the Roanoke AIDS Project for Southwestern Virginia.

Joseph Grant Taylor '81 was named vice president and district manager for the NCNB Texas Client Group. He and his wife, Mary, live in Dallas.

Arnald B. Crews '82 is general counsel/manager for the legal department at Stihl Inc., chainsaw manufacturers.

Cynthia Ebinger '82 received a Ph.D. in marine geophysics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in 1988. She is a National Academy of Sciences research fellow at NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center and lives in Washington, DC.

Susan Shepherd Ittner '82 is a systems project manager for Diagraph, Corp., in St. Louis, Mo.

David K. Knowlton '82 is a U.S. tax manager for Price Waterhouse in Tokyo, where he and his wife, **Janet Vavra Knowlton** '82, and their two children live. They moved to Japan from Jakarta, Indonesia.

Cynthia Jones "CJ" Lange '82 received her M.B.A. from the University of Houston in May 1988. She and her husband, Cam, and their son live in Houston.

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William Warnick "Buck" Dodson III M.D. '83 was promoted to the rank of major in the U.S. Air Force. A flight surgeon stationed at Zweibrücken Fighter Recognition Base in Germany, he has been awarded a Medical Achievement Medal.

Stan Gergen '83, M.B.A. '87 is a human resources associate for ConTel Corp. in Atlanta, where he and his wife, Stephanie, live.

David L. Heyman '83 was promoted to manager of consumer card marketing at American Express Travel Related Services Co., Inc., in New York City. He and his wife, Ellen, and their daughter live in Farwood, N.J.

Andrew D. McClintock B.S.E.E. '83, a U.S. Marine Corps captain, is currently stationed at Tustin Marine Corps Air Station in southern California. His wife, **Dinah Spitzer McClintock** '83, is an education consultant at Laguna Art Museum and an art history teacher at Chapman College and Rancho Santiago College.

Louis A. Ruprecht '83, A.M. '85 was one of 40 graduate students to be named a 1989 Charlotte W. Newcombe Doctoral Dissertation Fellow by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. A Ph.D. candidate at Emory University, he is a visiting fellow at the American Institute of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece. He has also been an Emory University departmental fellow and a Robert W. Woodruff Fellow.

Cynthia Freeman Swicegood '83 teaches at the Davidson County (N.C.) Prison Unit, in a Davidson County Community College program that prepares prison inmates for re-entry into the working world. She directed Christian education at High Point's First Presbyterian Church for three years before joining the program.

Terron Teander '83 is a doctoral candidate in N.C. State University's sociology department. He and his wife, Paula Sue Armstrong, live in Cary.

Frederick P. Thornton '83, a captain in the U.S. Navy, received the Navy Achievement Medal for superior performance of duty at Naval Air Station Whidbey Island in Oak Harbor, Wash. He is now stationed in Cherry Point, N.C.

R. Mark Coleman B.S.E. '84, a captain in the U.S. Air Force, received a Leader for Manufacturing Fellowship from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The two-year fellowship is sponsored jointly by M.I.T.'s schools of management and engineering.

C. Keith Cox '84, a 1988 graduate of UNC-Chapel Hill's dental school, is in a four-year oral and maxillofacial residency program at UNC. He and his wife, Lisa Hawgood, live in Chapel Hill.

Denise Spellman Getson '84 writes for *Advertising Age* magazine in Dallas. Her husband, **Howard M. Getson** '84, who completed a combined business and law degree at Northwestern University, is with the law firm Gandece & Wynne. The couple and their son live in Dallas.

Yvette Walker Hooper '84 received her master's in teaching after an intensive one-year program at Brown University. She is currently teaching English and debate at St. Andrew's College Preparatory School in Boca Raton, Fla.

Key Grant Hurst '84 is an instructor for IBM's marketing division of retail and store systems. She and her husband, John, live in Raleigh, N.C.

Dave Mancuso M.B.A. '84 is manager of planning and analysis for Pepsi-Cola in Dallas.

Mark Pool '84, a May 1989 graduate of Southern Illinois University's medical school, is in a pathology residency at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago.

Rosalyn Borofsky Ritts B.S.E. '84 is working toward her Ph.D. at Stanford. She and her husband, **Dean Harrison Ritts** '84, and their infant daughter live in Belmont, Calif.

Karen Linnear Smith '84 received her M.D. from Hahnemann University's medical school in Philadelphia and is completing a residency in family medicine at Cape Fear Valley Hospital in Fayetteville, N.C. While in medical school she was an executive councillor of the Student National Medical Association, a member of the Medical Student Institute, and a 1985 recipient of an Academic Excellence and Peer Award.

James H. Streit '84 received his M.B.A. from the University of Virginia's Darden School in May.

Alison B. Tabak '84 received her M.B.A. from the University of Virginia's Darden School in May.

Sherrie Grenitz Wetstone '84 received her M.B.A. from Emory University in May. She and her husband, Jordan, and their daughter live in Atlanta.

Jay B. Bryan '85, J.D. '88 is an associate with the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird. While at Duke, he was co-captain of the men's basketball team, an NCAA Big Brother, and a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

William Henry Duff '85 received his M.B.A. from the University of Michigan in May and is a marketing support representative in the Chicago office of Apple Computer.

David Ebinger '85 is treasurer of Amonosuc Exploration, a geological exploration firm. He lives in Littleton, N.H.

Carl Goolsby Jr. '85, a captain in the U.S. Army, earned his M.D. from Emory University's medical school in May. He and his wife, **Robin V. Spivey** '85, live in Fayetteville, N.C., where he is stationed at Fort Bragg.

Arthur J. Howe J.D. '85 co-authored the chapter "Failing Bank Litigation" in the 1989 supplement to *Advising Financial Institutions*, published by the Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education. An associate with the Chicago firm Schopf & Weiss, he specializes in business and corporate litigation.

Erin D. Malone '85 earned her D.V.M. from N.C. State University's veterinary college in May. She has a one-year internship in large animal practice at the veterinary college of the University of Guelph in Ontario.

Christopher D. Mangum J.D. '85 is an associate with the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird. Before entering law school, he was a commercial finance auditor with NCNB National Bank in Charlotte and an associate with Hansell & Post in Atlanta.

Scott R. Mann '85 is a student in the University of Maryland's medical school. He spent two years in the Peace Corps' rural health program in Ecuador before starting medical school.

James Claude Sanderson B.S.E. '85 earned his M.D. at the University of Texas Medical School at Houston and is now a resident at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Lisa Marie Scales B.S.E. '85 is a resident in neurosurgery at the Medical College of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. She earned her M.D. at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio.

Michael Paul Scharf '85, J.D. '88 is an attorney-adviser in the U.S. State Department's Office of the Legal Adviser. He and his wife, **Trina Smith Scharf** '86, live in Falls Church, Va.

Mark Beecher Torlone '85 received a National Endowment for the Humanities fellowship to participate in the 1989 Summer Seminars for School Teachers at the University of Kentucky. A Latin and English

teacher in Ohio, he was one of only 15 teachers selected nationwide.

Dimitri Zarboulas B.S.M.E. '85 incorporated a computer consulting firm called Santorini, Inc., with his brother. He lives in Sunnyvale, Calif.

David M. Allen J.D. '86 specializes in international, corporate, and commercial law with Schlossberg & Associates in Berwyn, Pa.

Amy Gilman Ariagno '86 received her M.B.A. from the University of Texas-Austin and is a financial consultant and auditor for Arthur Andersen & Co. She and her husband, Michael, live in Plano, Texas.

Elizabeth Pennington Cowie '86 earned her J.D. from the University of Pennsylvania's law school and was also elected to the Order of the Coif. She is a clerk for Judge Marvin Katz in the Pa. Eastern District. She and her husband, **James Judson Cowie** '86, a lieutenant j.g. in the U.S. Navy, live in Philadelphia. He was awarded the Navy Achievement Medal for his superior leadership aboard the aircraft carrier USS Kitty Hawk.

Vincent DiMaio Jr. '86 earned his J.D. degree and the Law Service Award from the New England School of Law in May. He made Dean's List for two consecutive semesters, co-chaired the Law Day celebration, and was secretary for the Student Bar Association. He lives in Brighton, Mass.

Nilesh V. Dubal B.S.E.E. '86 is a third-year medical student at Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Gregory P. Duff '86 was one of 47 medical students nationwide to receive research training fellowships under a new program begun by the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. He is a medical student at Harvard University and a member of Phi Lambda Upsilon National Honorary Chemical Society.

Christopher Elam '86 is studying literature at Oxford University in England.

Middleton Evans '86 produced a photographic essay book on the state of Maryland called *Maryland in Focus*, as well as a calendar of photos selected from the book. In addition to taking and selecting the photos, Evans designed the book. The project reflects his two-year circuit through his home state.

Jeffrey P. Fairchild '86 is an associate with the law firm Davis Wright & Jones in Seattle, where he and his wife, **Sarah Ferguson Fairchild** '87, live.

Howard E. Farfel '86 is a student in Stanford University's graduate business school. He was a management consultant with Boston's Bain & Co.

Lillian J. Garcia '86, who earned her J.D. from George Washington University in May, is associate counsel with the New York law firm Kronish, Lieb, Weiner & Hellman. She lives in Manhattan.

Ann Elise Hardson '86 is a legislative assistant on the staff of U.S. Senator Bob Graham from Florida in Washington, D.C.

Vernon W. Johnson '86 earned his J.D. from George Washington University and is an associate with Jackson & Campbell, P.C.C., in Washington, D.C.

Marc Krasner '86 is working toward his M.B.A. at the University of Michigan Business School. He was a senior plan administrator for the Wyatt Co., a benefits consulting firm in Washington, D.C.

Richard D. Monyak '86 was one of 22 interns in the 1989 Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty nine-week summer internship program. He worked in the research division of Radio Liberty in Munich, West Germany. He is working on his Ph.D. in political science at Columbia University and is a certificate candidate at the Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union.

Andrew G. Morton '86 was among 61 students in the U.S. to receive fellowships from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute for study toward Ph.D. or Sc.D. degrees in the biological sciences. He began doctoral work in structural biology at the University of Oregon in 1988.

Trina Elizabeth Smith Scharf '86 completed her master's in teaching at Jacksonville University in Florida and now teaches at St. Agnes School in Alexandria, Va. She and her husband, **Michael Scharf** '85, J.D. '88, live in Falls Church, Va.

Jessica S. Serell '86 earned her J.D. from the University of Florida College of Law. She is a litigation associate with Goldberg & Young in Fort Lauderdale.

Howard E. Woods B.S.E.E. '86 was commissioned as an ensign in the U.S. Navy upon completion of Aviation Officer Candidate School. He joined the Navy in 1988.

Michael W. Yen '86 received his master's in communications from Pepperdine University and is a television sports caster at WOW!TV, the NBC-affiliate in Florence, Ala.

Oren J. Cohen M.D. '87 is the 1989-90 assistant chief resident at the N.Y. Hospital/Cornell University Medical Center. He and his wife, Marla Wald, live in Manhattan.

Stuart Couch '87, a first lieutenant in the U.S. Marines, earned his naval aviator's wings in November and has been assigned to Cherry Point Air Station, where he will fly C-130s. He and his wife, Kimberly, live in nearby Atlantic Beach, N.C.

Sarah Ferguson Fairchild '87 is working toward her teaching certificate at the University of Washington. She and her husband, **Jeffrey Fairchild** '86, live in Seattle.

Michael B. Halverson '87 was promoted to assis-

tant vice president of Bookle & Co., in Winston-Salem, N.C. A member of the Society of Actuaries, he joined the company in 1987 as an actuarial student/analyst in the defined benefit area.

Erik N. Johnson '87, an ensign in the U.S. Navy, was assigned to Fleet Air Reconnaissance Squadron-Four at the Naval Air Station in Patuxent River, Md.

Scott R. Royster '87 is a senior analyst with Chemical Venture Partners, a venture capital firm in New York City. He plans to attend Harvard's graduate school of business in the fall of 1990.

Dawn M. Sokolski '87 is working on her Ph.D. in counseling at Texas Tech University.

Frank S. Thielman Ph.D. '87 was appointed to the faculty of the Beeson Divinity School of Samford University in Birmingham, Ala. A deacon in the Presbyterian Church and scholar in Pauline theology, he published the book *From Flight to Freedom: A Framework for Understanding Paul's View of the Law in Romans and Galatians*.

Razmic S. Gregorian Jr. '88 was one of 61 students nationwide who received a fellowship from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute for study toward Ph.D. or Sc.D. degrees in the biological sciences. An Angier B. Duke Scholar and member of Phi Eta Sigma, he began his doctoral studies in biochemistry at Yale in 1988.

Lloyd N. King '88, an ensign in the U.S. Navy, completed the 18-week basic surface warfare officer's course, in which he learned how to perform as a watch and division officer aboard Navy ships.

Christopher M. Olson '88, an ensign in the U.S. Navy, completed the Surface Warfare Division Officer's School, Damage Control Assistant's School, and Communications Officer's School in Newport, R.I. He is the communications officer aboard the destroyer USS Mahan, out of Charleston, S.C. He was deployed

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Glenn Roque-Jackson IV '88 completed an internship last year in the public finance group at Merrill Lynch Capital Markets. He traveled extensively in South America and began law school in fall 1989.

Charles J. Rowe '86, a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marines, completed the Motor Transport Officers Leadership Course.

Frank A. DeFilippis Jr. B.S.E.E. '89 is an associate systems engineer with Apple Computer, Inc., in Secaucus, N.J.

Amy Elizabeth Houpt '89 was awarded a Fulbright grant to conduct research on the role of German women during and after World War II. While at Duke she played cello in the Duke Symphony Orchestra and was a member of the sailing team. She is working in Freiburg, West Germany.

Julie B. Jennings B.S.C.E. '89 is a design engineer at the St. Louis office of O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc. She is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Chi Epsilon Honor Society.

Deanna Rose Lee '89 is a first-year medical student at Vanderbilt University in Nashville.

Catherine Zilber '89 is the assistant to the foreign rights manager at Houghton Mifflin Co. in New York City.

MARRIAGES: **Saida Alexander** '80 to **S. Marshall Huey** '80. Residence: Mount Pleasant, S.C. ... **Vincent J. Constantino** B.S.E.E. '81 to **Julie-Ann Cook** B.S.N. '81 on Oct. 8, 1988. Residence: Japan ... **Susan Fischer** '81 to Mark R. McGarry III in May 1988. Residence: St. Petersburg, Fla. ... **Scott Burroughs** B.S.E.E. '82, M.B.A. '84 to **Mia Day** '83 on May 28, 1988. Residence: Raleigh ... **Stan Gergen** '83, M.B.A. '87 to Stephanie Goddard in May. Residence: Atlanta ...

Torron Teander '83 to Paula Sue Armstrong on Dec. 31, 1988. Residence: Cary, N.C. ... **C. Keith Cox** '84 to Lisa Hawgood on June 24. Residence: Chapel Hill ... **Kay M. Grant** '84 to John P. Hurst on May 13. Residence: Raleigh ... **Mark Eldridge Anderson** '85 to **Mary Eileen Flanagan** '87 on April 8 in Dallas ... **Carl Goolsby Jr.** '85 to **Robin V. Spivey** '85 on March 31, 1989. Residence: Fayetteville, N.C. ...

Meriwether Wright Hudson '85 to James Lawrence Meredith Malcolm Morris on July 1. Residence: Los Angeles ... **Scott R. Mann** '85 to Bonnie DeBold on July 30 ...

Margaret Ann Mayer '85 to Parker Busch Condie Jr. on Aug. 6, 1988. Residence: St. Louis ... **Elisabeth C. Butler** '86 to Geoffrey Spencer Keith on Sept. 9. Residence: Chatham, N.J. ...

James Judson Cowie '86 to **Elizabeth Ann Pennington** '86 on May 28. Residence: Philadelphia ... **Jeffrey R. Fairchild** '86 to **Sarah Marie Ferguson** '87 on May 27. Residence: Seattle ...

Amy Gilman '86 to Michael Bryan Ariago. Residence: Plano, Texas ... **Michael James White** '88 to **Dana Maddock Harrington** '84 on Sept. 9. Residence: Atlanta.

BIRTHS: Second daughter to **Kevin Miller** '81 and **Lisa Funderburk Miller** '83 on July 1. Named Rebecca Carlene ... Second child and first son to **David K. Knowlton** '82 and **Janet Vavra Knowlton** '82 on May 26, 1988 ... First child and son to **Cynthia Jones Lange** '82 and Campbell Montgomery Lange on April 20, 1988. Named Christopher Campbell ... Daughter to **Susan Stowell Chapman** '83 and Peter Chapman on July 14. Named Susan Tyler ... Second child and son to **Julle Hess Farnham** '83 and **Stuart T. Farnham** '83 on April 21. Named Nathaniel Russell ... First child and daughter to **David L. Heyman** '83 and Ellen Susanna-Heyman on May 24.

Named Andrea Laura ... First child and son to **Andrew D. McClintock** B.S.E.E. '83 and **Dinah Spitzer McClintock** '83 on Dec. 11, 1988. Named Andrew Bain ... Son to **Denise Spellman Getson** '84 and **Howard M. Getson** '84 on Feb. 27, 1989. Named Benjamin Scott ... Daughter to **Rosalyn Borofsky Ritts** '84 and **Dean H. Ritts** '84 on April 9. Named Eliana Marston ... A daughter to **Sherrie Grenitz Wetstone** '84 and Jordan Wetstone on April 28. Named Jessica Howe ... Third child and second son to **Ramona Jester Taylor** '85 and Gabriel Anthony Taylor Sr. on June 19. Named Caleb Andrew.

DEATHS

Florence Baxter Sechrest '13 on May 27 in High Point, N.C. She belonged to several clubs, including the Tea and Topics Book Club, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the High Point Camelia Club, where she was a charter member. She is survived by four daughters, four grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

Lorraine Isley Pridden '18, A.M. '30 on March 14, 1989. She was principal at Warts Street School from 1945 until her retirement in 1962. She worked a total of 39 years in the Durham city schools, beginning as a teacher in 1922. She is survived by two sisters and two brothers.

Janadus Doane Stott '23, M.Div. '29 on April 20 in Greensboro, N.C. After his graduation from Duke, he went to the Tokyo School of Japanese Language and Culture and later served as a missionary in Japan. He was a Methodist minister in the N.C. conference. In November he was honored as Greensboro's Citizen of the Month. He is survived by his wife, Flora Belle, a daughter, a son, four sisters, a brother, and four grandchildren.

J. Raymond Shute Jr. '25 on Nov. 27, 1988, in Monroe, N.C. He was a two-term mayor of Monroe beginning in 1947, president of the N.C. League of Municipalities in 1949, and the state's director of price stabilization during the Korean War. He had 20 books published and was an honorary lifetime member of the International Mark Twain Society. As a member of the board of the Unitarian Service Committee, he helped to establish the first public school system and teachers' colleges in Cambodia. A member of several civic clubs, he also served as a delegate to the International Humanist Association in Amsterdam and to the International Association for Religion in Oxford, England. He was an avid amateur anthropologist, and along with his wife, visited 125 countries and lived with tribes in such places as the Gobi Desert, the Amazon jungle, and Timbuktu. He was most recently president of the J.R. Shute Co. He is survived by his wife, Sarah.

Thomas F. Bridgers '27 on Oct. 20, 1988, in Wilson, N.C. He was president of manufacturing for Farmer's Cotton Oil Co. He is survived by his wife, **Louise Anderson Bridgers** '29.

Thomas Sadler Shinn '27 of Leicester, N.C., on Feb. 1, 1989. He is survived by a son.

Mattie L. Long Womble '27 of Wilson, N.C., on Sept. 12, 1988.

William Stewart Rogers '28 on Feb. 19, 1989, in Asheville, N.C. A native of Wilmington, he moved to Asheville in 1912 and was the founder, former president, and chairman of the board of S.S. Associates Inc., an architectural and engineering firm. Before he retired in 1977, he directed the design and construction of buildings at Duke, UNC-Asheville, and Fort Bragg. He was a past president of Asheville Jaycees and a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He is survived by his wife, Myra,



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a daughter, three sisters, and three grandchildren.

Charles C. Swaringen '28 on March 11, 1988. He was president of Swaringen Carpets Inc. in Greensboro, N.C.

Mary Helm Daniel Shuller '29 in Durham on Nov. 19, 1987. She taught public school and Sunday school for many years and assisted her late husband throughout his career as a Methodist minister. She is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Mary Lee Starling Brown A.M. '30 on Nov. 18, 1988, of heart failure, diabetes, and osteoporosis. She taught music at both the high school and college levels for twelve years and continued to teach music for a total of 30 years. She started the library of Smith Methodist Church of Collinsville, Va. She is survived by her husband, **Raymond Odell Brown** '40, and one son.

Louis B. Cook A.M. '32, Ph.D. '33 in November 1988 in Lake Wales, Fla. He is survived by his son.

Helen M. Fanton Bulkeley '33 of Weston, Conn., on Feb. 25, 1989.

Amy Duke Harris '34 of Grosse Pointe, Mich., in 1987.

Park Lee Hay Jr. '34 on July 3, 1987, on St. Simons Island, Ga. He was a former president of Bankers Health and Life Insurance Co. and was on the board of directors of Citizens and Southern National Bank. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, three sons, two daughters, two sisters, and seven grandchildren.

Edward French Herrick '34 of Lebanon, Ohio, on May 7, 1988. He was a retired merchant. He is survived by his wife, Louise, two daughters, four grandchildren, a sister, and a brother.

Claude H. Settlemyer '34 on Dec. 12, 1988, following a long illness. He began his career as a textile executive with Cannon Mills, Inc., in Kannapolis, N.C. He joined the Royal Air Force in 1942 and later transferred to the U.S. Navy, where he was a flight instructor until his discharge in 1945 with the rank of lieutenant commander. He is survived by his wife, Helen, a son, two daughters, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Thomas Cecil Swackhamer B.Div. '34 on Oct. 19, 1988, in Springfield, Mo.

Thomas L. Turnage '34 on July 7, 1988, in Jacksonville, Fla. He was a salesman for the Atlantic Bag & Paper Co.

Stuart H. Simpson '36 on Dec. 31, 1988, in Sarasota, Fla. He was vice president of business at Kalamazoo College in Michigan and had retired to Florida 15 years ago. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, three daughters, and nine grandchildren.

Margaret Lois Peele Bartlett R.N./B.S.N. '37 on Feb. 6, 1989, in her Greensboro, N.C., home. One of the first nurses in North Carolina to receive a bachelor's degree in the field, she was a retired registered nurse and teacher of nursing. She was a U.S. Army Air Force nurse during World War II. She is survived by her husband, William, a daughter, two sisters, and a brother.

Everett Johnson Burt Jr. A.M. '37, Ph.D. '50 on Feb. 24, 1989, in N. Easton, Mass. He was a professor of economics at Boston University. He is survived by his wife, Cynthia, a son, and a daughter.

Robert F. Hall '37 of Eastchester, N.Y., on Aug. 13, 1988. He was president of Esdom-Youngs Lumber Co. in Long Island City.

Basil L. Whitener LL.B. '37 on March 20 in Gastonia, N.C. He held honorary law degrees from Pfeiffer College and Belmont Abbey College, where he was the first chairman of the board from 1977 to 1983. A U.S. congressman for six consecutive terms,

he was also a member of the U.S. House of Representatives and a past president of N.C. Young Democrats. He is survived by his wife, Harriet, three sons, a daughter, and four grandchildren.

Charles Y. Buckley '38 on Jan. 21, 1988, in Ontario, Calif. He is survived by a daughter.

Dorothy Hedrick Goodman '38 on June 4 in Winston-Salem. She attended Duke for two years and earned a bachelor's in business administration from Caraway College, which in 1975 awarded her an honorary doctor of humanities degree. Until her retirement in 1988, she was an executive in the management of family-owned enterprises, including B.V. Hedrick Gravel and Sand Co., the Hedrick Realty and Investment Co., and the charitable Goodman Foundation. She is survived by her husband, Enoch, two sons, a daughter, nine grandchildren, and her two sisters, **Alma Hedrick Brady** '35 and **Willia F. "Billy" Hedrick Johnson** '40.

Clifford R. Faulkner '38 of Fort Washington, N.Y. He was vice president and director of Carlson Hoist & Machine Co.

W. Fletcher McCord Ph.D. '38 on May 7, 1988, in Macon, Ga. A clinical psychologist with a special services group during World War II, he was a professor of psychology at the University of Kansas and professor emeritus at Tulsa University. He was the author of *For Rent or For Sale*, a book of verse.

Nancy Cockrell O'Reilly '38 of Glenview, Ill., on April 11. She belonged to the Junior League of Evanston, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Infant Welfare Society of Evanston, and other charitable organizations. She is survived by her husband, Noel, two sons, and two grandchildren.

John E. Barkle '39 in October 1988, in San Mateo, Calif. He is survived by his wife, Nancy.

Charles N. Miles '39 on Jan. 19, 1989, in Houston. He was a retired consultant for Armstrong Rubber Co. He is survived by his daughter.

Brodie Crump Nalle Jr. M.D. '39 on Nov. 16, 1988, in Bossier City, La. He worked in the physiology section at the Veterans Hospital in Shreveport, La.

Robert L. Weichel '39 on Dec. 26, 1988, in Stroudsburg, Pa. A member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity while at Duke, he was president of Weichel Buick, Inc., for 35 years.

Davenport Guerry Jr. '40 on Feb. 3, 1989, in Ballwin, Mo.

John Ansley Guy A.M. '40 on Nov. 20, 1988, in Greenville, N.C. He was a lieutenant j.g. in the U.S. Navy during World War II, at which time he participated in active duty and served as staff officer at the officer training school at Princeton University. He was a teacher and principal in public schools in Florida, Virginia, and North Carolina, and before retiring in 1972, was dean of men at Illinois Wesleyan University and a member of the N.C. Educational Advisory Board. Founder of the first Bloomington-Normal Toastmasters International, he won its area speech contest in 1963. He is survived by his wife, Jeanne, two brothers, and a sister.

Amanda C. Culp '41 on Jan. 8, 1987, in Cape Coral, Fla.

Genevieve Kerr '41 on Jan. 26, 1987. She was an associate professor of secondary education at San Jose State University in California. She is survived by a sister.

Mary Elizabeth Barbot Prior A.M. '41 on April 19 in Bowie, Md. She was an archivist and director of the S.C. Historical Society and a member of the State Historical Records Advisory Board. She is survived by a daughter and two sisters.

Margaret Jane Schnabel Metcalf A.M. '42 of Charleston, S.C., on Jan. 26, 1989.

Thomas Edward Strickland Sr. '42 on March 9, 1989. A native of Montgomery, La., he was a resident of High Point, N.C., for 55 years and was an active elder in the High Point South East Congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses. He is survived by two sons and three grandchildren.

William Meredith Alston '43 on Feb. 22, 1989, in Memphis, Tenn. President of Financial Exchange Limited in Memphis, he was international vice president of Carte Blanche Corp. and director of Pan American World Airways in Europe and the Middle and Far East for 23 years. He was a former president of the American Club and former vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Hamburg, Germany. He is survived by his wife, Gorrin, a daughter, a son, and three grandchildren.

James J. Butler '43 on June 12, 1988, in Wyoming, Pa. A U.S. Army veteran of World War II, he was an insurance agent with the Graham-Rinehimer Association in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. A resident of Wyoming for the past 40 years, he was a member and former trustee of Wyoming Presbyterian Church. He is survived by his wife, Shirley, a daughter, a son, and four grandchildren.

J. Strouse Campbell '43 of Pinehurst, N.C., on Jan. 28, 1987. He was a retired attorney. He is survived by his wife, **Julia Hedrick Campbell** '44.

Mary MacNeill Frabinger '43 of Alexandria, Va., on July 30, 1988. A long-time Fairfax County community activist, she had been a cryptographer for the U.S. Army during World War II. She is survived by her husband, Victor, a son, a daughter, and a brother.

Glen Flounroy Welsh '43 on Dec. 17, 1988. A veteran of World War II, he was a native of Shreveport, La., and served as past president of the Shreveport-Bossier Board of Realtors, the Shreveport Beautification Foundation, and the North Louisiana Historical Association. He is survived by two daughters and three grandchildren.

Garland H. "Buldogg" Williams '43 on April 7 in Alpharetta, Ga. He is survived by his wife, Kathryn, three sons, a sister, a granddaughter, and several nieces and nephews.

Jeanne Martch Thies '44 of Palos Verdes Estates, Calif., on Oct. 25, 1988. She is survived by her husband, Henry.

James L. Weber '45 on Nov. 3, 1988, in Dover, Del. He was a World War II veteran and a past president of the Cumberland Rotary Club in Maryland. An independent insurance agent, he earned his chartered life underwriter designation in 1976. He is survived by his wife, **Eleanor Roach Weber** '45, two daughters, and one granddaughter.

Charles M. Hamilton '46 of Nashville, Tenn. He was president of the Nashville Orthopaedic Association.

Raymond J. Hunt '46 of Palos Heights, Ill., on March 18, 1989. A U.S. Navy veteran of World War II, he owned Hunt Insurance Agency in Palos Heights. He is survived by his wife, Marion, a son, two daughters, and six grandchildren.

John Dave Perryman '46 on June 11, 1988. A U.S. Marine Corps veteran of both World War II and the Korean War, he was the former Bunnell (Fla.) City Commissioner, member of the Flagler County school board, and member of the board of directors of Prosperity Bank of St. Augustine. He is survived by his wife, Kathryn, two daughters, three sisters, and six grandchildren.

Myron Wayne Chrisman B.Div. '47 on Feb. 7, 1989, in San Antonio, Texas. A minister, he was presi-

dent and chairman of the board of Nova Health Systems, also in San Antonio.

John C. Brooks '48 of Fort Pierce, Fla., on June 3, 1988. He was a retired fertilizer salesman.

William L. Gatling '48 on March 5, 1989, in W. Columbia, S.C. He was rector emeritus at the Good Shepherd Episcopal Church. He is survived by his wife, Clover.

William F. Miller B.S.M.E. '49 on June 10, 1988, in Youngstown, Ohio.

John W. Carlton B.Div. '50, Ph.D. '55 on March 16, 1989. He was a professor at Duke for seven years and was the only non-Methodist to receive the Divinity School Distinguished Alumni Award. A pastor of many churches in North Carolina and Virginia, he published a biography on Theodore Adams and wrote many articles for various Baptist journals. He retired as a professor of preaching and worship at South-eastern Seminary in Wake Forest. He is survived by his mother and his sister.

E. David Harward B.S.C.E. '51 of Derwood, Md., on April 13. A manager with the Nuclear Management and Resources Council in Washington, D.C., he worked in health services for 23 years before retiring in the mid-1970s. He then joined the Atomic Industrial Forum as manager of its radiation and environmental protection program. He was a past president of the Gainesburg Sports Association and belonged to the Iron Dukes and the Duke Sports Club of the Washington area. He is survived by his wife, **Betsy Bell Bowers Harward** '50, two sons, three daughters, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Edwin Shain B.S.E.E. '52 on Jan. 18, 1989, in Syracuse, N.Y. He was a programming manager at General Electric Co., where he had worked since 1952. He is survived by his wife, Merce, a daughter, and a son, **David Shain** '78.

Nancy Harscheid Shmidheiser '52 of Swarthmore, Pa., in October 1987. She was a psychologist for the Radnor Township school district in Wayne, Pa. She is survived by her husband, William.

William Powell "Bud" Simmons '55 on July 4, 1987. He retired from the U.S. Air Force after 28 years of service. He is survived by his wife, Kay, three sons, his mother, a brother, and a sister.

John M. Clontz '56 on March 4, 1989, in Fayetteville, N.C. Although disabled for the past ten years, he was a social worker for Cumberland County, N.C., and an avid photographer. He supported many charities, particularly those concerning children. He is survived by his mother, two sisters, and a brother.

V. Webster Johnson Jr. '56 on May 5 in Rockville, Md.

J. Manning Hiers '56 on Feb. 3, 1989, in Columbia, S.C. He was a psychologist and administrator with the Social Problems Research Institute. He is survived by his mother, Dianne.

Nara-Lee Crawford Smith Mayer '59 on March 16, 1988, in Jacksonville, Fla. She is survived by her husband, Roger, two daughters, a sister, and two stepsons.

Rebecca Haas Cloudman '64 on March 28, 1989, in Maine. She is survived by her daughter, **Kim Cloudman** '86.

Mary Ann Edwards Westney '65 of Atlanta. She worked with the Department of Public Welfare.

James T. Robinson '66 on March 23, 1988, in Columbia, Md. He was a mathematician for the National Security Agency.

Peter Kilham Ph.D. '72 on March 20, 1989, of a hemorrhage while on a research expedition to Kenya's Lake Victoria. A Dartmouth graduate, he was a profes-

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sor of biology and research scientist at the University of Michigan's Center for Great Lakes and Aquatic Sciences. A fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he wrote over 50 publications and was recently awarded the Alexander-von-Humboldt Prize in Germany. He is survived by his wife, **Susan Soltan Kilham** Ph.D. '71, his parents, three brothers, a sister, and three nephews.

Chen Yung Fan Ph.D. '76 of Taipei, the Republic of China.

Craig Albert Wilson '81 on Feb. 3, 1989, from complications from a minor operation. A resident of Atlanta, he was an accountant in the tax department of the C.P.A. firm Gifford, Hellegas & Ingwersen. He is survived by his father, **Plato S. Wilson** '50.

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Ashbel Green Brice

Ashbel Green Brice, the former director of Duke University Press, died in his home on Dec. 15, 1988, after a prolonged illness. He was 73.

A resident of Durham for more than 50 years, Brice joined the English department at Duke as an instructor in 1939. He became an assistant editor at Duke Press in 1947 and took over as director in 1951 until his retirement some 30 years later.

In 1965, he was named director of the American Association of University Presses, a position he held for one year.

A native of York, S.C., he received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Columbia University and did graduate work at Duke.

He is survived by a brother.

Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register.

LAYING DOWN LAW

From time to time in the past five years I have had the occasion to make announcements concerning new departments here. First came the School of Religion, and this was followed without much delay by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Later on was announced the School of Medicine, the organization of which is now being completed. Now comes the School of Law, and this will be followed this year by the School of Forestry. These five schools, together with Trinity College and the College of Women, make up Duke University as it is now projected.

In our School of Law we will try to get away from the trade-school idea and put under legal training a genuine educational foundation. We shall expect the law school to be not just a professional training school for those who intend to practice at the bar, but a school that along with professional preparation will also provide liberal training in the law as one of the social sciences closely allied with history, government, economics, and business administration.

The expanded and reorganized School of Law will start with eleven teachers, a new and appropriate building, and a good and rapidly growing library. Our purpose is to make this school as strong as it can be made.—from an announcement by President William Preston Few, February 1930

FAR EAST'S ADVOCATE

The United States should act positively . . . in its choice of policy as toward Japan and China, Dr. Paul M.A. Linebarger, of the political science department, writes in the current issue of the review *Amerasia*. . .

Dr. Linebarger has spent much time in China where he served as private secretary to the legal adviser of the Chinese national government. Dr. Linebarger believes that . . .



Christmas, 1942: first Sweetheart of Sigma Chi, selected by members of the Duke Beta Lambda chapter to represent their "ideal girl."

The Sweetheart's sweetheart was Kenneth E. Boehm '43, her escort to the banquet at the downtown Washington Duke Hotel and to the Sigma Chi formal dance that followed in the Union Ballroom on West Campus. In addition to the "Sweetheart pin" and floral replica of the fraternity's pin, Boehm had given her his own pin in March 1941, marking their engagement.

The Boehms now live in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and have two daughters, including Bonnie-Leigh B. Jones '69.

if this country acts without foresight in respect to such a matter as an embargo against Japan, the ultimate cost might be greater than that of any current involvement.

He considers various theories upon which the United States might seek to build public opinion to support an embargo on war shipments to Japan—that of aiding democracy against dictatorship, the theory that Japan is a peace-breaker, the theory that American corporations and philanthropies in China should be protected, or the theory of sheer self-defense. Any action which, for propaganda purposes in the United States, would ridicule the Japanese or their culture, might, in Dr. Linebarger's opinion, start a tradition of hostility toward Japan which would not be worth the price.

A "concretely and practically better" course may be open, the Duke professor believes. . . . "We must offer China sufficient room for that incredible expansion of

wealth, industrial culture, and political power which awaits her so near ahead; but we must promise Japan something better than extinction or frustration as a dynamic great power."—February 1940

BRANSON'S REBIRTH

Branson Building on East Campus, vacated by the College of Engineering when that unit moved to its new building on West two years ago, has been remodeled and is being turned over to student drama and speech groups.

Most of the main floor is occupied by an arena-type theater of a 150-seat capacity. The planned seating arrangement, with the

audience surrounding the stage, is considered ideal for experimental theatrical work of the sort that will be conducted. Also on the first floor are a box office, storage space, and a workshop for the construction of scenery. On the second floor are located offices for speech teachers, make-up room, and lighting control room.

Making Branson available to these student groups aids in relieving the serious space shortage that has hampered these and similar extra-curricular activities for the past number of years.—February 1950

NECESSITY OF NOISE

There are some who will say that noise will drive a person insane, but everyday noises, although sometimes a nuisance, are a necessity for keeping in touch with reality.

Reporting on investigations in this area—at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science—Dr. Ewald W. Busse, director of the Duke Center for the Study of Aging, said “that even though we do not listen consciously to sounds such as passing automobiles or our neighbor’s lawn mower, these background noises are important for good psychological adjustment.”

In studies conducted at Duke of elderly people it was observed that perfect hearing is more important than perfect vision in maintaining normal personality function. Dr. Busse noted that relatively minor impairments in hearing can cause personality changes. . . .

“The person whose hearing gradually decreases is often unaware that he has lost background sounds,” Dr. Busse explained. “He only knows that he has a feeling of loss and a sensation that the world is dead.”

Dr. Busse suggested that in addition to providing hearing aids when practical, those who deal with elderly people might consider an increase in the level of background noises to help them maintain contact with reality.—February 1960

MEDICAL MINUTIAE

Duke Hospital prepared enough meals during 1969 to feed Sunday dinner to every man, woman, and child in Durham County for ten weeks. And the hospital laundry processed enough laundry to wash thirty pounds of clothes—about two standard-size washer loads—for each of those 130,000 county residents.

The statistics on meals—1,377,686 of them—and laundry—3,903,711 pounds of it—were part of the figures contained in the hospital’s 1969 statistical report.

During the year the hospital treated 22,497 patients, who stayed an average of slightly more than ten days each. Total days of care administered in the hospital during the year were 233,858.

In the outpatient clinics, 284,976 patients were seen. This number included 119,322 in the public clinics, 135,856 in the private diagnostic clinics, and 29,798 in the emergency room.

There were 11,644 operations performed, 1,414 babies born, 1,739,441 laboratory tests

performed, and 146,867 radiological procedures conducted.—March 1970

BEATING WINTER’S WORST

Most people in Durham found themselves stranded in early March when a sudden snowstorm blocked streets and left cars trapped in driveways or at curbside. The university called off classes and shut down most operations. But the medical center, of course, had to find a way to keep going as wind-whipped snow piled up a foot or deeper. And it did. . . .

It all started with a snow plan that was worked out after a similar storm last winter. Once forecasts made it clear that uncommonly bad weather was on the way, the emergency plan was put into effect. Under the direction of Richard Peck, the hospital’s administrative director, the discharge room was quickly turned into an operations center. A CB radio crackled in the background as medical center personnel called up and answered calls from people due to come on duty.

Eleven vans and two buses were fitted out with tire chains, then dispatched by zip code areas to pick up stranded workers. . . . As the city’s overworked snow-clearing apparatus tried to open the main thoroughfares, the university hired plows to clear key streets leading to the hospital.

The snow fell steadily throughout Sunday . . . but by Monday morning more than a hundred pickup runs had been made. . . . Even the husband of one patient began plying the snow-choked streets to help get nurses and others to the wards.—March-April 1980

DUKE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES



Easter, 1941: Like bees to blossoms, the Sarah P. Duke Gardens attract springtime visitors, particularly those in their Sunday best. . . . Here the South Lawn—or Grass and Sky Garden—vies with what appears to be the Sedan and Coupe Garden, when garden goers swarmed on the narrow, winding road. The Anderson Street parking area was not to be realized for another two decades.

ARTISTIC DIFFERENCES

Editors:

Ethical considerations come into play in the debate over government-subsidized art. Personally, my tastes in art are not entirely orthodox, but I never try to impose my tastes on others. Neither is it proper for me to ask that anyone else pay for art that I happen to like. I accept the libertarian view that each individual has the right to decide what he likes and how to spend his own money.

Professor William Van Alstyne points out that "you cannot so constrict the field of artistic expression to the point that taxpayers are getting only a reliable echo of what they wanted to hear in the first place." This is absolutely correct. I will go even further and assert that there is no ethical justification for using the taxpayers' money to subsidize art. After all, tax money is taken from people by force. If a taxpayer resists paying taxes, his property will be taken from him, and he might go to jail. I can't speak for other persons, but I would personally feel bad about accepting money that was taken in this fashion.

Controversies such as this cannot be resolved unless the government sticks to its only legitimate function: protecting each person's right to life, liberty, and honestly-acquired property.

David C. Morris '74, M.D. '78
West Columbia, South Carolina

Editors:

I read the article "Playing Politics With Art" in the October-November issue of *Duke Magazine*. The article discussed the work of Andres Serrano and Robert Mapplethorpe, and the reaction from certain politicians to the fact that the government funded their work.

I have seen the "work" of Andres Serrano, i.e., "Piss Christ." Mr. Serrano is truly an artist—a con artist. I can't call what he has produced art, unless a swastika spray-painted on the wall of a synagogue also qualifies as art. I am a trial lawyer and therefore I do admire the talent of an accomplished "manure spreader." Mr. Serrano talked some bureaucrat out of a lot of money and Mr. Serrano produced a picture of a crucifix in a jar of urine. He called the picture art, and he avoided getting prosecuted for theft, and he

got to keep the money. That was art, but his picture isn't.

Mr. Mapplethorpe was a homosexual and he used tax money to indulge in his homosexuality and to promote it as an acceptable alternative lifestyle. His photograph of two men passionately kissing each other is not art. It is junk. I rely on the Bible and on my own limited knowledge of biology to support my position that homosexuality is an abomination, and that it should be discouraged in our society. The AIDS epidemic provides proof that homosexuality is at least bad for one's health, and Mr. Mapplethorpe's own death from AIDS backs up this contention.

The four Duke faculty members who defended the process which produces this junk and who seemed to defend the junk itself as art should be ashamed of themselves. A blind devotion to "artistic freedom" or to "academic freedom" which is not founded upon common sense and Christian values is the sign of a closed mind. No matter how many times you call wrong right, it is still wrong. Perhaps these faculty members could not bring themselves to admit that Jesse Helms was right on this one.

R. William Hale '74
Rockville, Maryland

THE PIANIST AND THE 'BISHOP'

Editors:

Debbie Selinsky's article ["Making Memorable Music"] in the October-November issue about sixty seasons of concert music in Page Auditorium was most enjoyable. But it also occasioned a hearty chuckle when she wrote of "the unforgettable image of a young pianist named Paderewski" who played the first concert of the series in 1931.

Since Paderewski was born in 1860, and had left his keyboard following World War I to become premier of Poland and drag his luckless country out of the devastation of that conflict, he was seventy-one years old at the time of his visit to Duke and showed every minute of it. I was there that night, and wrote (for the *Durham Morning Herald*) my first music review, the first of hundreds I was to do later as music critic of the *Baltimore Evening Sun*. Nor was he, as Selinsky suggests, "painfully shy." After all, he had faced down crowned heads of Europe and elected

heads of America in his untiring efforts to help his beloved country.

When I went backstage afterward, as did many others, he greeted all politely but shook no hands and signed no autographs, pleading that after playing a difficult program his hands were always shaky. His hands were, indeed, shaking. His fingers appeared swollen, belying the marvelous dexterity which had filled Page with music that evening.

But Selinsky wrote a good article. I knew "Bishop" Barnes well. In fact, I entered Duke because he came there. I had studied voice with him in Asheville, North Carolina, where he directed choir for the Central Methodist Church until called to Duke. He created a memorable glee club which wound up representing the South in Carnegie Hall in a national contest for college glee clubs. I don't remember where we finished on the scorecard, but it made all our people proud. His glee club traveled widely in North Carolina and adjacent states, and we were housed and warmly welcomed by Duke alumni and thousands of music lovers in a hundred towns and cities.

"Bishop" was unique in his unfailing good humor, his skill in imparting a feel for fine music, and his sensitivity to the individual needs and feelings of an incredible number of Duke students who adored him.

Robert B. Cochran '31
Sarasota, Florida

MANNERS MATTER

Editors:

I was appalled to read in the "Forum" section of the October-November issue of my *Duke Magazine* the letter "Drowning Out Commencement." Now a "task force" has been formed. Money, valuable time spent to decide "how to curtail that type of activity" of college "kids." If they are allowed to do as they please for four years at Duke (a pattern that seems common at many colleges today, according to everything I read), no wonder the graduates show no respect or restraint at graduation.

Academics are very important—yes—but so are basic good manners. Freshman Week is a good time to introduce this subject.

Naldi Poe Klein '46
Stuart, Florida

RETHINKING THE AMERICAN CENTURY

A few minutes before 11 a.m. on April 29, 1975, some 1,300 American soldiers and civilians, still in Saigon as North Vietnamese troops moved on the city, listened tensely as the strains of a familiar melody came over their portable radios. It was *I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas*. Irving Berlin's holiday evergreen was the prearranged signal for America's exit from the Vietnamese quagmire.

Marine Sergeant Bill Tant, a slow-talking Alabamian who had narrowly survived the bloody Battle of Hue seven years earlier, was among 800 troops flown into Saigon from ships offshore to secure evacuation zones near Tan Son Nhut Airport. A young leather-neck sitting beside him in a helicopter yelled over the engine noise, "Tant, why did we let something like this happen?"

"I started trying to find him a reason," Tant recalled years later. "Why did all those guys die for nothing? We were going to pull out. It was over. But I couldn't answer that kid's question because I couldn't answer it myself."

The young marine's question struck at the heart of the American experience in Southeast Asia. What had started out with good intentions in Vietnam a decade earlier was ending in a debacle for the United States and its foreign policy. The American Century was not quite thirty years old.

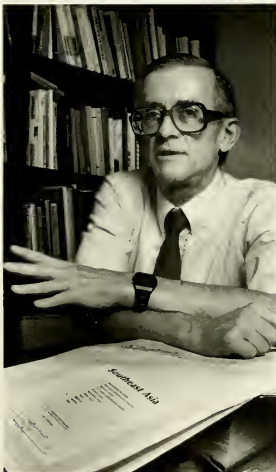
"Vietnam was rich in ironies," says Duke political scientist Ole R. Holsti, whose research has illuminated many of the war's residual effects on U.S. foreign policy. "Not the least of them is that a costly American effort to prevent the unification by force of Vietnam resulted in a unified Vietnam and a disunited United States."

If truth is the first casualty of war, then a nation's foreign policy may well be the second. Clearly, says Holsti, that was the fate of the historic bipartisan consensus that guided American foreign policy from the creation of the Marshall Plan until Vietnam. President

OLE HOLSTI

BY BOB WILSON

As he charts the foreign-policy fallout from Vietnam and muses on the collapse of Soviet influence, a political scientist discerns a lost consensus.



LES FORD

Lyndon B. Johnson's decision to send U.S. ground troops into that beleaguered nation in 1965 shattered consensus like an eggshell. Despite the earnest attempts of three presidents to restore consensus—Richard Nixon with détente, Jimmy Carter with human rights, and Ronald Reagan with Cold War II—Americans remain badly divided on many aspects of foreign policy to this day.

"The main foreign-policy legacy of Vietnam, the breakdown of consensus, was something that probably would have happened anyway," says Holsti. "Vietnam simply accelerated the process." He talks easily in an ample but austere office off a dusky corridor on the third floor of Perkins Library, his voice as crisp as the *aquavit* of his ancestral Finland. Framing a thought, he suddenly waves his right arm toward stacks of computer tapes and boxes of raw documents, the abacus and papyrus of modern political science. "In fact, you could say the consensus was an aberration in American history."

Many Americans came to believe in the late 1960s that because Vietnam had turned into such a costly mistake, "a strong internationalist foreign policy was by its very nature also a mistake," says Holsti. Vietnam was a trip flare that went off in the midst of a social and political revolution at home, the black struggle for civil rights. Atop it all was an inflationary economy so distorted by guns and butter that President Nixon devalued the dollar in 1971 in a vain grasp for monetary stability. Says Holsti, a self-described Eisenhower Republican: "Suddenly 'sound as a dollar' wasn't an appropriate phrase anymore."

Curious to learn what Vietnam and its turbulent wake meant to the thousands of men and women whose opinions help mold U.S. foreign policy, Holsti joined forces with political scientist James N. Rosenau, director of the University of Southern California's Institute for Transnational Studies. They launched the first of a series of quadrennial opinion surveys in the mid-Seventies. Their first survey of 2,500 opinion leaders in 1976 revealed a three-part fracture in foreign policy that

has shown remarkably little change over the last thirteen years. "I'm not sure we yet know what the basis of a new foreign-policy consensus might be," says Holsti.

Holsti calls today's foreign-policy establishment a "three-headed eagle," word play on the bald eagle, America's national symbol. Each head of the eagle represents a system of beliefs competing against the others to dominate post-Vietnam foreign policy:

- Semi-Isolationism, expressed most vividly in George Washington's warning to avoid "permanent entangling alliances," puts the domestic political agenda first. Among its best-known adherents is former senator and Duke visiting professor George McGovern, whose 1972 presidential campaign slogan was "Come home, America."

- Cold War Internationalism, the world seen through a glass darkly, centers on East-West confrontation, with the Soviet Union playing the Joker to America's Batman. Ronald Reagan's early characterization of the Soviets as masters of an evil empire summed up the direction U.S. foreign policy took during most of his administration.

- Post-Cold War Internationalism, more open to give-and-take with Moscow and less reliant on a classical balance-of-power system, sees the post-Vietnam world as increasingly complex and interdependent. Jimmy Carter and SALT I exemplified this approach to foreign policy. To Post-Cold War Internationalists, the lesson of Vietnam showed that no nation, not even one as powerful as the United States, can shape world order alone.

Where does President George Bush fit on this scale?

"A Cold-War Internationalist evolving into a Post-Cold War Internationalist," says Holsti. "George Bush's adult life coincides with the different phases of the Cold War. But he knows the world is changing in very dramatic ways, even though Soviet-American relations will continue to be the dominant theme of U.S. foreign policy. His response to Mikhail Gorbachev so far has been relatively careful and measured. He knows that getting into a public relations contest with Gorbachev is not a good thing in the long run." For that and similar reasons, Holsti agrees with Bush's go-slow approach to eliminating nuclear weapons in Europe.

"The administration is saying that the first priority should be a balance of conventional forces," Holsti says. Even a few years ago, the Soviets were unwilling to provide information on the conventional balance in Europe. Now, they "acknowledge they have a substantial advantage in main battle tanks and other weapons." Holsti also sees "tremendous opportunity" to reach agreement on strategic weapons, "but a treaty must be carefully crafted to avoid having it founder in the Senate, as SALT II would have done."

Holsti believes the sudden warming of the political climate flows directly from Marxism's failure to deliver on its economic and social promises.

He also supports Bush's low-key aid to Poland and other restive nations on the Soviet frontier, an approach often criticized as timid. "I think we are moving in a direction in which relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union will become more normal. The Cold War as we have known it for four decades may be over, but if there's an area laden with danger, it's Central and Eastern Europe, the area that's been a traditional source of major-power difficulties in the twentieth century. Remember, two world wars started there. As Soviet power recedes, ancient ethnic and national rivalries may create new international conflicts."

Yet, for those who remember World War II and the nuclear saber-rattling that followed it, Europe at last seems to be moving toward the sunlight uplands. Holsti is among those who believe this sudden warming of the political climate flows directly from the failure of Marxism to deliver on its economic and social promises. "It's not the wave of the future, it's the wave of the past. Clearly, the Marxist concept that class interests drive people isn't very plausible. In the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, you have several generations of people who have been indoctrinated to look at the world that way. Yet given the opportunity to express their own feelings, they say 'bunk.' They simply don't buy it. Poles are Poles and they continue to be that. They don't like the Russians. They've never liked the Russians. The people of Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Romania have spoken eloquently in their denunciation of communism."

"The domino theory works," says Holsti, "and it has worked the other way because the people in Eastern Europe gradually realized that Gorbachev wasn't going to invoke the Brezhnev Doctrine. They weren't going to see Soviet tanks rolling in."

The astonishing events of summer and fall—particularly the collapse of communist rule in East Germany—led to sudden talk of a united Germany and old fears of *ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Fuehrer*. "If there's one country

the Russians have a legitimate reason to be concerned about, it's Germany," says Holsti. He sees no immediate gains from German reunification, a development that would redraw the delicate political and economic map of Europe. A presumably nonaligned Germany would upset the balance of power between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. "A lot of people would have a hard time living with a reunited Germany. Would it ultimately want nuclear weapons, too?" Holsti asks.

The whirlwind of change in Eastern Europe confronts a U.S. foreign-policy community markedly different from the chummy "in-and-outers" who ruled Foggy Bottom until Vietnam. "Foreign policy is no longer the preserve of the Wise Men," says Holsti. "It now includes a much broader segment of American society, not the least of which is Congress. For better or worse, Congress is much more active in foreign affairs, and it's not likely to fade back into a compliant role."

While this kind of open decision making in foreign policy has a certain democratic appeal, Holsti says, it's not without a down side. For one thing, an open foreign policy can't be as nimble as that of the Soviet Union, where decision making remains highly centralized. "Yet," says Holsti, whose sentiments lean toward more openness, "if we think in terms not of what we ought to be doing next week but over the span of a four-year administration or longer, then it needn't be a serious disadvantage."

Holsti's interest in foreign policy evolved "in a very round-about way," he says, although in one sense it seems almost predestined. From the time Finland gained independence in 1917, Holsti's father, Rudolf, a journalist who had taught political sociology at the University of Helsinki, was deeply involved in the new nation's foreign affairs. The elder Holsti served as foreign minister from 1918 to 1922, and again from 1936 to 1938. "And when he wasn't the foreign minister," says Holsti, "he was the Finnish ambassador to the League of Nations. I happened to be born in Geneva when he was at the League in 1933."

Rudolf Holsti was back at the League in 1939 when Josef Stalin sent the Red Army racing across the Finnish border, a bloody provocation that led to the so-called Winter War. "My father took Finland's complaint to the League," says Holsti, "and that got the Russians kicked out of the organization. In fact, that's one reason why the Russians insisted on changing the name of its postwar successor to the United Nations."

With Finland caught in a vise between Stalin and Hitler, Rudolf Holsti seized an offer to teach political science at Stanford University. "He was a very close friend of former President Herbert Hoover," recalls Holsti, "and Hoover had a long-standing tie with Stanford." Two weeks before World War

It ended, Rudolf Holsti died. "My mother was very ill at the time and couldn't travel, so my brother Kal and I grew up in Palo Alto." He's a professor of political science at the University of British Columbia and "the Finland expert in the family," says Holsti.

Holsti's high-school ambition was to become a chemist, but history courses at Stanford gradually diluted his interest in the table of the elements. "I also saw that one of my lab mates understood chemistry in a way I never would," Holsti says with a wry grin. "He was about fourteen leagues ahead of me in chemistry. He won the Nobel Prize three years ago." Finally settling on political science, Holsti finished at Stanford in 1954 and then went on to Wesleyan University to earn a master of arts degree in teaching two years later. He returned to Stanford for his doctorate in 1962, writing his dissertation on Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, the chief architect of massive retaliation in the Eisenhower administration.

Late in the spring of 1975, Holsti telephoned Jim Rosenau on a personal matter. In the course of their conversation, recalls Rosenau, "we found we were both preoccupied with Vietnam and what would be the lessons to come out of it." The collaboration that

sprang from a single phone call has produced twenty-five articles for professional journals as well as *American Leadership in World Affairs: Vietnam and the Breakdown of Consensus*, a 1984 book based on their surveys of American opinion leaders. "Most of our work is still done by telephone," says Rosenau. "We exchange drafts by mail. Olés extremely good at statistical analysis and very cautious because he doesn't go beyond the data. I tend to go beyond the data, so we make a good pair."

Years before he began working with Rosenau, Holsti had begun amassing an impressive academic reputation. "He's highly regarded for the meticulousness of his scholarship," says Allen Kornberg, chairman of the Duke political science department. "His views aren't pulled out of the air." Holsti was so highly regarded as a researcher and a teacher by the early 1970s, in fact, that Duke recruited him in 1974 from the University of British Columbia for the newly endowed George V. Allen Chair in political science.

Despite the failing health of his son Eric, who died of muscular dystrophy in 1978 while a Duke sophomore, Holsti found enough time to serve on several university committees and as chairman of the political science department. A keen sense of ethics that

emerged during his early years in Palo Alto took on the aura of legend during this period. "Olés painfully honest," says Kornberg, who probably knows him better than anyone else at Duke. "You might not like what he has to say sometimes, but he has enormous credibility. He's really become a sort of senior statesman within the department."

During his watch as department chairman, Holsti led a quiet but effective effort to bring established as well as promising political scientists to Duke. Today, says Kornberg, the political science department ranks among the best in the nation. The boost in stature didn't go unnoticed among Duke students: Undergraduate political science majors number more than 700 this fall, up from 125 a few years ago.

Holsti's expectations of himself and others extend well beyond the Gothic battlements of Perkins Library. A decade ago, while still a tennis player notorious for giving no quarter on the courts, he took up running with a passion, dropped thirty pounds, and began winning ten-and twelve-kilometer races in his age class. "Just call him Duke's own Flying Finn," grumbles a friend who has trailed Holsti in many a race.

Then there's the occasional letter to the editor, though guided missive might be the better term. "He's a man of considerable courage," says Kornberg, perhaps remembering a letter Holsti fired off to *Research Triangle area newspapers* in 1988. The letter came down hard on the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for admitting a basketball player who scored under 700 on the SAT. Such a player, Holsti speculated, might flourish in courses dealing with "the elements of the alphabet and the multiplication tables through three." The letter put one through the hoop for academic integrity, but the reaction from UNC partisans was loud—and largely unprintable. Says Holsti: "I like this kind of discourse and debate."

Political science and public debate went on hold for more private matters during the summer as Holsti and his wife, Ann, helped daughter Maija '89 prepare for the Peace Corps. She was posted for two years to Malawi, a southeast African nation that ranks among the world's poorest, to teach chemistry, physics, and mathematics. Coming back from a long run with her father one day in 1987, Maija broke the news that she wanted to join the Peace Corps and serve in Africa before going on to graduate school.

"It was her idea," says proud Holsti. "I think it's a wonderful way to learn. It's going to be a great experience for her." And in the tradition of the internationalist Holstis, no doubt a foreign affair to remember. ■

Wilson A.M. '88 is an editorial writer for the *Durham Morning Herald* and author of the forthcoming oral history *Landing Zones: Southern Veterans Remember Vietnam*, from Duke Press.

BLOC PARTIES

Few Americans were less surprised by the shock wave of reform sweeping through the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe than Thomas H. Naylor. A professor of economics at Duke, Naylor detected the first tentative signs of change in 1972 during a visit to the Soviet Union.

Highly respected in the East Bloc for his progressive theories of management, Naylor, on later visits, got a preview of perestroika during lengthy conversations with Soviet economists and social scientists. "They were quietly simulating the effects such reforms might have on the Soviet economic and political systems," he says, convinced then and now that the simulations were being done with the tacit permission of the Kremlin.

When Mikhail Gorbachev issued his historic call for radical economic reform in February 1986, says Naylor, the Soviet leader based his argument on solid data that came out of such exercises. The successful ten-year experiment with economic liberalization in Hungary also played a major role in his thinking. Gorbachev realized that if the Soviet Union were to avoid

economic collapse, it had to modernize on all fronts—and modernize quickly. Says Naylor: "Marxist-Leninist ideology is dead in the water. The only people interested in it these days are American politicians."

Naylor says the Reagan administration repeatedly rebuffed his attempts in the early 1980s to document the ferment below the surface of the Soviet empire. "The administration had a different agenda," he recalls. "They wanted to scare the hell out of the American people so they would pay for a \$2.7-trillion defense buildup."

Naylor discerns an ambitious strategy behind Gorbachev's attempt to reform "what more severe critics have called a 'Third World country with missiles'."

"The gradual development of a democratic socialist state similar to Austria or Finland. Heavy industry will remain under state control, but private enterprise will flourish in lesser industries and in cooperatives. More than 100,000 private cooperatives already exist in the Soviet Union."

"Tension between the superpowers will be reduced with glasnost, or increased openness, in all aspects of Soviet

life. Gorbachev uses power-sharing rather than the *Gulag* to neutralize his adversaries and make them believe that they, too, have a personal stake in reform."

"Integration into the world economy by joining the World Bank, the European Economic Community, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade."

In Naylor's view, Gorbachev is more the creator of the movement toward perestroika than its creator. "It predates Gorbachev and is independent of him," says Naylor, whose 1987 book, *The Gorbachev Strategy*, was among the first to probe the changes occurring in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. "Whatever happens, there's no going back to Stalinism."



TRIALS AND TRAILS OF A TRIATHLETE

It began as a dare. I was new to the sport of triathlon, having started training in the spring of 1988. The sports editor at the newspaper where I was a reporter goaded me into swimming, biking, and running during much of my free time that spring and summer. Several biathlons and two triathlons later it was apparent that these races were manageable. Always looking for a bigger challenge, we batted around the idea of a cross-country bike ride.

The more we talked, the more serious we became. My buddy, Broderick Shepherd, figured that if we rode toward Vancouver, British Columbia, we could arrive at the site of the Ironman Canada triathlon about the time the race was held, in late August. "We could train across America and do the Ironman," he said with a mischievous glimmer in his eye.

I laughed at the idea. An Ironman (there are five official Ironman races in the world) is about four times the distance of the average triathlon. At dawn you plunge into a chilly Canadian lake and swim 2.4 miles. You drag yourself on shore, change into biking togs,

IRONMAN CANADA

BY TODD KERSTETTER

The idea of pedaling 5,000 miles across the continent was daunting enough—but that was only for practice.

and pedal off for a 112-mile jaunt through the fruit orchards of British Columbia and over a mountain pass, twice. Then you run a marathon. The champs do it in less than nine hours. The average competitor takes closer to twelve. Broderick was gung-ho to

BRODERICK SHEPHERD



try it. It sounded like hell to me. But deep down, the challenge held a certain twisted appeal. It would be a neat trick to look hell in the eye and live to tell about it.

The prospect of pedaling 5,000 miles across the continent was daunting enough. I'd never camped before or ridden more than a hundred miles. Neither of us had any idea what we were in for. On May 1, we pedaled west off a pier in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, headed on a northwest diagonal across North America. With the wind mostly at our backs and forty-five pounds of gear on each bike, we covered almost ninety miles the first day, despite a one-hour rain delay that sent us scurrying for shelter under a farm outbuilding.

The weather for the first two weeks was the worst of the trip. Rain soaked us seven of the first ten days; rain and sleet pelted us, stinging through our rainsuits, as we rode into the Blue Ridge Mountains. Once we crossed the border into Tennessee, clear weather and warmer temperatures prevailed. But we hadn't yet run or swum since the beach, and the specter of the Ironman began to haunt me. I dreamt that I finished the race in an incredible four hours, cutting the world record in half. Even in the dream I knew that was too good to be true. It was. I'd taken a wrong turn, missed half the running course, and was disqualified, wasting a summer's worth of training.



Off ramp: training wheels began to turn for Shepherd and Kerstetter, right, in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina



BRODRICK SHEPHERD

Drying out: rainy weather at start of trip meant many nights of damp camping, left; framed by a stone-walled tunnel, Kerstetter takes a water break, above

In Tennessee, thanks to a story about our trip in *Running Journal*, a regional running magazine, we landed two great overnights with families. When we asked one host why she would trust gypsy strangers in her home, she answered, "What are you guys going to do, strap my television on your bikes and take off?"

Rainy skies had begun to plague us again in Iowa, but when we notched our 2,000th mile crossing the Missouri River into Nebraska, the gray skies turned blue, the temperature rose, and the wind shifted to our backs as we covered 112 miles of flatlands for our longest ride of the trip. It was in Nebraska that we felt that we were really in the West. Farmland gave way to scrubby vegetation. Towns became fewer and farther between. Cattle outnumbered people. Just outside of Valentine, in central Nebraska, a tumbleweed blew across our path. I tried to grab it while riding

but missed, and it lodged in my spokes. Untangling it was a nasty job. I didn't learn the true lesson of the tumbleweed until later that afternoon, though. Unseen thorns had embedded in my tires and worked their way into the inner tube, leaving me with two flat tires. The next time I saw the despicable weed in the road, I gave it a wide berth.

In Wyoming we faced our most severe cycling test crossing the Bighorn Mountains. The road climbs more than 5,000 feet on its way out of Buffalo to the Powder River Pass. At 9,666 feet we reached the literal high point of our trip. The first thirty-five miles were, with few exceptions, uphill.

With 2,500 miles of biking under our belts, we were in good shape. But we huffed and puffed mightily, pedaling up that snaking road to the pass. About ten miles into the climb, less than halfway, we stopped to rest. I was drenched with sweat and dreaming of the sweet moment when we'd reach the summit. It took us five and a half hours, struggling along at less than seven miles per hour, to cover the thirty-five miles to the pass. I was too exhausted to savor our arrival at the summit, but after a picnic lunch we were rejuvenated for the payback: twenty-nine miles of screaming downhill into a beautiful desert canyon.

On July 17, we left the states and entered Alberta, Canada, just east of Glacier National Park. A fierce wind rushed down from the Canadian Rockies onto the prairie, defying us to continue west and turning the road into a giant treadmill. In British Columbia, we battled 8 percent grades that went on for

eight and ten miles at a time. Flat terrain in the valleys was a rare and prized commodity. When we reached the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia's fruit basket, we turned north and pedaled through peach and apple orchards with stops in Penticton (location of the Ironman) and Vernon, where we raced in a short course triathlon (.9-mile swim, twenty-five-mile bike, and a 6.2-mile run). We posted good results there; our training seemed to be working.

Both of us were becoming increasingly fed up with bike touring and eager to reach the coast. Worse, when we passed through Penticton and rode on part of the Ironman bike course, the difficulty of the race hit home for the first time. Doubts flooded my mind. I was



BRODRICK SHEPHERD



BRODRICK SHEPHERD

Morning glory: the view in Yellowstone camp site, above; tire problems resulted from tumbleweeds, a Nebraskan nemesis, above right



State pride: Kerstetter and Shepherd in Ironman parade

certain I hadn't logged enough miles swimming and running and that I would collapse in shame before finishing the race.

After struggling through British Columbia's mountains, we made good time on the flats through the Fraser River Valley, which funneled us along the Fraser River to Vancouver and the Pacific Ocean. We made a strong finish, covering more than 170 miles on our last two days. In Vancouver, we raced in a long-course triathlon (1.2-mile swim, forty-eight-mile bike ride, and 13.1-mile run). We both performed well, and we devoted our remaining two weeks in Vancouver to final preparations for the Ironman. Our goal, after all, had been to ride cross country and finish the Ironman. We were only halfway there.

More than 800 athletes from eleven countries, forty states, and from across Canada had entered the 1989 Ironman Canada. Seventy more were on a waiting list. In addition to the racers, more than 3,000 volunteers helped stage the race in Penticton, British Columbia, a lakeside resort town of about 20,000.

Activities began with Friday's registration, when volunteers checked every bike for road-worthiness and safety problems. Contestants then received race packets with their numbers and detailed instructions. I drew 456, which I considered an especially lucky number. It's ordered and, more importantly, adds to fifteen, which can be divided evenly by three, the number of events in the race. Superstitious? For this race, yes.

On Saturday morning, most racers, and numerous family members, marched in the Ironman parade. Officials encouraged athletes to carry their state or national flag during the mile hike down Main Street. The parade route followed the first and last mile of the run and bike portions of the race, giving us all a chance to wonder what condition we'd be in when we covered that pavement the next day.

The Ironman triathlon sounded like hell to me. But deep down, the challenge held a certain twisted appeal.

I rose at 4 a.m. Sunday, so that an early breakfast of oatmeal, a banana, apple juice, carbohydrate drink, and water would be well digested by the 7 a.m. start. Race officials reminded us about the extreme danger of

dehydration, and I sipped a good amount of water. In spite of warnings and plenty of fluids available along the course, a man set a course record for dehydration later that day. In the medical tent after the race, doctors pumped eight units of fluid into him intravenously.

I wandered around the transition area, where bikes and clothes are stored, to keep warm during the early morning chill, then wriggled into my wetsuit to prevent hypothermia in Lake Okanagan's 67-degree water. Shortly after 7 a.m., we stood through the Canadian national anthem. As the sun rose, a sharp report from the starter's cannon sent more than 900 triathletes plunging into the chilly water.

The swim start of even a small triathlon can be a frothing meat grinder of thrashing arms and kicking legs. I wasn't about to fight for position, so I settled for a spot at the rear of the pack—where I got clobbered only a few times—and plugged away. I'd hoped for a glimpse of the underwater robot television camera or Ogo-pogo, the Okanagan's version of the Loch Ness monster, but was disappointed. All I saw were scary underwater plants reaching menacingly up at me through the cold, clear water.

I hit the beach after one hour and twenty-one minutes. Wetsuit strippers helped me out of my suit; one volunteer handed me my eyeglasses while another fetched my bike gear and stuffed my wetsuit into a bag. Heeding the advice to eat and drink plenty during the race, I wolfed down a banana as I trotted toward my bike. More than 600 people were ahead of me.

The first and last forty miles of the bike course are flat. The middle thirty-two miles, however, climb about 1,000 feet over the feared Richter Pass. Twice. I felt great until the bike turnaround, when a sharp pain



Pedal pusher: Kerstetter on last leg of cycle course, above; breaking the tape, all in a day's work for an Ironman, right

began stabbing through my right knee every time it came over the top of the pedal stroke. I was pedaling at about seventy r.p.m.'s, and had fifty-six miles to go. I made myself miserable by calculating that meant about 126,000 stabs of pain—if I made it back to Penticton.

Once I made it over the pass and back onto the flat section of the course, the pain subsided and I kept on, arriving in town without further incident. I changed into my running gear, ate some fruit, cookies, and Shaklee (similar to Gatorade). I took a few tentative steps onto the running course and the knee felt fine, so off I went. Having never run more than seventeen miles, I wondered how I'd fare with eight hours and thirty-one minutes of swimming and biking behind me. "Looking good 456! Good strong pace!" a race volunteer shouted. Encouraging as it was, I was convinced she was lying. As it turned out, she was right. I passed more than a hundred people on my way to a 4:12 marathon, my best event of the day.

At thirteen miles, I hooked up with a teacher from San Francisco. We propped each other up psychologically over the next eight miles, walking two of those miles and talking ACC basketball. At twenty-one miles he cramped and sent me on alone.

About three miles from the finish, the course entered the city limits. For the first time, I knew I was going to finish the race. After nine months of planning, I was about to banish the doubt that had haunted me since that dream in Tennessee.

With less than two miles to go, I turned onto Main Street. Spectators lined the street and clapped and cheered as the racers straggled into downtown one and two at a time. When I made the last turn and saw the finish line 150 yards away, a wave of euphoria like nothing I've ever felt swept through me. I felt no pain or exhaustion. I made for the red carpet at the finish and broke the tape (all finishers are afforded this honor). My finishing time was 12:44, well ahead of my estimate of fourteen or sixteen hours. The sun was setting.

While lying on one of thirty massage tables at the finish line, where volunteers worked the kinks out of spent calves, I began to realize exactly what I had done. I'd trained in thirteen states and two provinces, and run and biked through two of the United States' most beautiful parks, Yellowstone and Glacier. In Missouri, I'd run through rolling farmland in a blazing orange sunset while casting a 200-foot shadow. I'd swum in two oceans and a Canadian mountain lake. While other athletes had been pounding out mile after mile within a fifty- or sixty-mile radius of their homes, we had trained across North America. It had been a grand adventure. ■

Kerstetter '86 is a free-lance journalist living in Boone, North Carolina.



FOOTBALL FRENZY

In 1989, the kick was back in Duke football. Although it's often eclipsed by the other popular ball game on campus, football came into its own this year, chalking up the ACC championship (in a tie with Virginia) and landing a bid in the Birmingham, Alabama, All American Bowl in December. But the excitement was tempered by news of coach Steve Spurrier's departure for a position at his alma mater, the University of Florida.

During his three seasons as Duke's coach, Spurrier compiled a record (including the bowl game) of 20-13-1. Despite the disappointing 49-21 loss to Texas Tech in Birmingham, most pigskin enthusiasts were thrilled that Duke had received a bid to its first bowl game since the 1961 Cotton Bowl. More than 8,500 fans bought tickets to the game, with people traveling from as far away as California to attend. Before the game, 2,500 Duke supporters attended an all-American theme party, complete with a Dixieland band. Sponsored by the alumni association, the celebration was the best attended off-campus alumni event ever held.

It wasn't until after the game that Spurrier confirmed rumors that he



PHOTOS BY LES TODD



would accept the head coach job at the University of Florida, where he won the Heisman Trophy in 1966. Spurrier has been replaced at Duke by Barry Wilson, the Blue Devils' assistant head football coach for the past year and the recruiting coordinator and tight ends coach for two years before that. A native of Savannah, Georgia, Wilson is a 1965 graduate of the University of Georgia, and assisted Spurrier at Georgia Tech and with the Tampa Bay Bandits.



Blue Devil bowling: Bands and floats, cheerleaders and the Devil himself made the parade in Birmingham a much delayed—by twenty-eight years—Christmas gift; nearly 2,500 attended Duke's biggest alumni event, an All-American pregame celebration; 8,500 fans—of all ages—were on hand for Coach Steve Spurrier's swan song; at right, Spurrier's successor, Barry Wilson



FORUM FOR THE RIGHT

Conservative views have a new forum on campus, thanks to a monthly newspaper called *The Duke Review*. Political science graduate student Stanley Ridgley and Trinity sophomore John Lutz started the publication. They had perceived a dearth of campus outlets for expressing their political viewpoints.

"There was a gap, or a vacuum if you will, in which the conservative voice was not being heard," Ridgley told the *Raleigh News and Observer*. "Most of the publications on

campus I think are either middle-of-the-road, non-political, or left of center." Although there were immediate comparisons to the ultraconservative *Dartmouth Review*, Ridgley stressed that the tone of the Duke monthly would be "measured and not strident."

In its inaugural issue in November, *The Duke Review* featured an exclusive interview with former U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, articles on the Reserve Officers Training Corps, and book and film reviews. The December issue's cover story asked, "The End of Socialism?" and included articles on gun control, the capital gains tax, and the death penalty.

Unlike other campus publications such as *The Archive* and *The Women's Guide to Duke*,

The Duke Review doesn't receive financial assistance from the university. Instead, the paper is relying strictly on outside contributions from individuals, including faculty and alumni. The campus daily, *The Chronicle*, is also self-funded, largely through advertising.

Since its debut, *The Duke Review* has joined a nationwide collegiate network of conservative campus newspapers under the auspices of Washington, D.C.'s Institute for Educational Alternatives. Other member publications include the year-old *Duke Blue* (which, in non-partisan fashion, is also a subscriber to a consortium of liberal publications), the *Stanford Review*, *The Dartmouth Review*, *The Harvard Salient*, and the *Chicago Crucible*.

UNDERWATER WORLD

Submersible vessels like those portrayed in the underwater adventure film *The Abyss* are not that far from reality for a university professor who uses one for his research. Associate professor of geology Jeffrey Karson has explored the mysteries of the deep in a submersible craft named ALVIN, a six-foot sphere about the size of a Volkswagen Bug.

Cramped in the tiny pod and surrounded by electrical equipment, Karson studies plate tectonics by examining the ocean floor. "It's dark and cold and dim and very uncomfortable and very exciting," he says. "It's as close as I'll ever come to visiting another planet. It's very desolate."

In his research, Karson is looking at the shifting plates of the earth's surface that cause volcanoes, faults, and earthquakes. Formed during the past 200 million years, the sea floor is a relatively young and largely unknown focus for the geological discipline. "We are studying some of the less accessible areas of tectonic plate boundaries, places where the sea floor is being pulled apart and new sea floor is being constructed," he says.

When the earth opens on the sea floor, molten rock fills the crack formed by the separation and produces new ocean floor, says Karson. "We don't know exactly what the new floor looks like. We know the ocean floor must have been repaved many times over by this same process."

ALVIN, initially built by the Navy in the Sixties, is now used mainly for scientific investigations. In the self-contained vessel, scientists can plunge to more than two miles beneath the ocean's surface. In April, Karson and several graduate students will examine an unusual area in the ocean floor. Through support from the National Science Foundation, they will explore Hess Deep, a huge rift forming about 620 miles west of the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific.

"The rift is happening so cleanly in this place that there is a vertical cliff forming that is about two miles high. It is as if someone has cut a cake and allowed us to see into the surface of the earth," says Karson.

The walls of the Hess Deep have been photographed but never closely examined. Duke geologists will produce a detailed map of the cliff face with data collected during twenty dives over a thirty-day period. After submerging ALVIN to a depth of three miles, the crew will spend up to eight hours in the deep, cool waters taking photographs of the cliff and using mechanical arms to collect rocks.

Although the oceans cover two-thirds of the earth's surface, they remain largely unexplored. Fortunately, the sea floor seems fairly uniform, so information about a small area may be applicable to the entire floor. Karson's goal is to explore the ocean floor and other geological formations to understand the earth's history. Solving some of these mysteries may one day lead to predictions of future geological events.

ABSENCE OF HUMOR

Jabberwocky, the university humor magazine, provoked a controversy last semester when it ran two articles that some on campus considered racist. Editor Marty Padgett, a Trinity junior, was later removed from office by the undergraduate publications board.

Both articles, "The DUFSS [Duke University Food Service] Grammar Guide" and "A Day in the Life: Kenny, the DUFSS Worker," appeared in the November issue of the magazine, a student-run publication that has appeared off and on since 1929. The articles attempted to satirize the language of food service staff, the majority of whom are black, and depicted a lazy employee who avoids work.

Soon after the November *Jabberwocky* issue was distributed, the Black Student Alliance (BSA) organized a rally to discuss racism on campus and to voice opinions about the articles. In a full-page advertisement in *The Chronicle* a few weeks later, President H. Keith H. Brodie denounced the tone of the articles, writing that "the racial characterizations that appeared . . . are simply unacceptable to any civilized and humane society." Also, an Associated Students of Duke University (ASDU) resolution called for Padgett's dismissal.

At first the publications board issued a strong statement questioning Padgett's editorial competence. Padgett admitted to an error in judgment but refused to resign. The board then voted him out of office, basing its decision, according to a statement, on Padgett's inability to recognize the seriousness of community reaction or to achieve specific

editorial goals, and on his lack of initiative in dealing with the situation. The statement said Padgett missed the BSA rally, declined to meet with DUFSS employees, and didn't issue an apology until weeks after the controversial issue appeared.

The incident touched on broader issues as well, including a call for renewed and vigorous discussions of race relations on campus. But the publications board ruling didn't bring universal applause. A letter to the on-campus weekly newspaper, *Duke Dialogue*, signed by eleven university professors, charged that the action raised "serious questions of free expression on this campus . . . We want this university to be an intellectually exciting place, a hothouse of free debate and dis-

sent in which the answer to an argument is a better argument and not a pink slip."

SCHOLARLY SUCCESS

Theodore A. Smith, a Trinity senior majoring in public policy studies and religion, is the most recent Duke student to be named a Rhodes Scholar for two years of study at the University of Oxford in England. A native of Springfield, Missouri, Smith is the founder of Duke's chapter of Habitat for Humanity and a member of the Theta Chi fraternity. He plans to pursue a

Rhodes' choice: Mr. Smith goes to Oxford



career in the ministry.

Smith is one of thirty-two Americans—eighteen men and fourteen women—chosen this year as Rhodes Scholars. Winners were selected from among 102 finalists interviewed by the Rhodes Scholarship Trust.

British philanthropist and colonialist Cecil Rhodes established the scholarships in 1902 with the hope that its recipients would contribute to world understanding and peace. Candidates must be between eighteen and twenty-four, and unmarried; demonstrate proven intellectual and academic excellence, integrity, and respect for others; and have the ability to lead and to use talents fully.

MONEY BROKERS

Private interest groups influence the flow of money and interest rates more directly than previously believed. That's the conclusion reached by economics professor Thomas Havrilesky, whose recent research focused on whether recommendations made by the Federal Advisory Council, a private interest group of twelve bankers, affect actions by the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors.

"Conventional wisdom says the influence of the Federal Advisory Council is not significant," says Havrilesky. "But this is just not true. We have a group of bankers that meets secretly and tells the Federal Reserve how to control money and interest rates." Council members, elected for one-year terms, meet in private with the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors every three months in a formal advisory role. Havrilesky believes his studies indicate that the Federal Reserve should be insulated from all private interest group influences, including the council.

In another study, Havrilesky examined whether members of the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors vote for monetary policies supported by presidents who appointed them. He found the presence of presidential direction on the board erratic. It's a common assumption that Democratic president appointees would favor policies to ease the flow of money, while Republican president appointees would tend to tighten the flow of money. But Havrilesky found that only appointees who are economists consistently voted to support their appointing president's monetary policy.

Only the Carter administration failed to appoint an economist to its first opening on the board and failed to appoint an economist as chairman. "Carter made a mistake," says Havrilesky, "and it seemed to have helped usher in the stormiest relationship between the board and the executive branch in the entire history of the Federal Reserve."



Looking backward, and forward: guest speaker Dole, U.S. secretary of labor, above; emeritus, now meritorious, professor Hobbs, right

FOUNDERS' DAY

Elizabeth Hanford Dole '58, U.S. secretary of labor, delivered the convocation address during the annual Founders' Day ceremonies in early December. Several hundred students, faculty, staff, and visitors attended the program, which is held in the Duke Chapel.

In her speech, Dole discussed labor problems facing the American economy. She raised concerns that the high dropout rate among high school students—now about 25 percent—would mean that many young people entering the labor market would be unprepared to provide the skills that employers need to remain competitive. Dole was secretary of transportation in the Reagan administration and was consumer affairs assistant to President Lyndon Johnson.

President H. Keith H. Brodie presented the third annual University Medals for Distinguished Meritorious Service to Bishop Walter Kenneth Goodson '37, Hon. '60 and professor emeritus Marcus Edwin Hobbs '32, A.M. '34, Ph.D. '36.

Goodson's wife, Martha, accepted on his behalf. In a presentation speech, Brodie cited Goodson's contributions as a bishop-in-residence at the divinity school and a trustee of the university and The Duke Endowment. "He has lent his wisdom, his good humor, and his spiritual leadership to the guiding of this institution."

Hobbs, who spent sixty years at Duke from his student days through faculty and admin-

istrative positions, was cited for helping build the chemistry department, playing an instrumental role in the development of Research Triangle Park, and serving on the interim three-man team that guided the university from January 1969 until Terry Sanford was appointed president in April 1970. "His achievements have made us proud to be part of his life," said Brodie, "but they cannot truly



convey what he has meant to the many people whom he has touched . . . with his warmth and his passionate commitment to education."

Also recognized at the Founders' Day ceremonies were law professor Deborah DeMott, for University Scholar/Teacher of the Year award; Neil Boothby, a visiting professor in the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, for the Humanitarian Service Award; and professor emeritus of history I.B. Holley, for the alumni association's Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award.

MUSICAL MIGRATION

While hordes of students flock to Myrtle Beach and Fort Lauderdale for spring break, the Duke Chorale will hit the coast of California, but not for tanning purposes.

Formed twenty years ago by J. Benjamin Smith, the Chorale will trade sun for song this year by performing in churches and universities from San Francisco to San Diego. Highlights of the tour include a nationwide broadcast of the group's performance from the Reverend Robert Schuller's Crystal

Cathedral morning worship services on March 18. And the Chorale will spend an afternoon rehearsing with a choir from Loyola Marymount, as it did at the Oberlin Conservatory on last year's Midwest tour.

To defray cross-country trip costs, the Chorale released a new *Carols for Christmas* cassette, which sold 500 copies on campus. "The Duke Chorale eagerly looks forward to sharing its love for good choral music," says current Chorale director Rodney Wynkoop. "By spending more of their evenings in private homes during the tour, Chorale members allow people in other parts of the country, including Duke alumni, to learn something about the university and the people who make it up."

HOME AWAY FROM HOME

To help foreign students adjust to new surroundings and meet people within the community, the university's International Friends Program matches incoming scholars with volunteer hosts living in Durham.

Carlisle Harvard, director of the International House, says the International Friends Program, formerly known as the Host Family Program, "makes you aware of your own cultural values . . . that they are one set among many." The non-residential program promotes an independent cross-cultural exchange that is left to the discretion of the paired participants. And it seems the program is a success. Participation has increased from 20 percent to 50 percent of incoming international students in the last year alone.

The sixteen-year-old program uses questionnaires to determine compatibility between internationals and American hosts. Johnnie Wheat, a long-time veteran of the program, has welcomed a family from Norway and students from New Zealand and Jamaica to campus. She and her husband, Robert, a microbiology professor at Duke for more than three decades, recently befriended a South African student who has since returned to his native country as a lawyer helping to defend victims of apartheid.

Some of the internationals Wheat has met are amazed at various aspects of American life. Asian and Indian students, for example, express shock at the divorce rate and sexual attitudes of Americans, while their counterparts from Great Britain and New Zealand tend to regard such statistics and views as highly conservative. The South African student was astounded by the large number of illegitimate children in the United States. And Wheat notes a consensus among visiting students that concern for a child's educa-

tion is much less evident here than in other countries.

Faith Smith, a visiting graduate student from Kingston, Jamaica, had been exposed to the "American scene" through television and movies before she came to the States a few years ago. "I was surprised at the extent to which some Americans identify with media projections of the United States," she says. "Even some people who don't have a white picket fence buy into the idea that it is available to everyone."

Smith's stint at Duke follows two years at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Upon arriving in Durham, she had no place to live, but with the help of her American host, who is also a single woman, she was able to locate a suitable home. She admits to having mixed feelings about being a full-time student at Duke. "Duke's campus is in an enclosed space; it's not incorporated into Durham," she says. Time spent with her American friend reminds her that "being a student is not all there is to life."

TALKING TO TEACHERS

High school teachers and university professors seldom meet as colleagues to talk about the quality of classroom instruction. But it's an idea that is catching on, as faculty from both levels of learning discover the benefits of teamwork.

At Duke, a five-year-old program brings the two communities together to discuss substantive academic issues of mutual interest. The Duke/Durham Fellows Program allows each group, by discipline, to arrange its own schedule of meetings throughout the academic year. Local high school teachers are encouraged to use Duke facilities, including libraries, and attend special events.

This year's seminar leaders are biology professor Richard B. Searles, chemistry professor Pelham Wilder, English professor Carl Anderson, history professor Robert Durden, mathematics professor Richard Hodel Ph.D. '62, and physics professor Robert Behringer '70, D.Sc. '75. The addition of mathematics and physics groups comes from a \$1.5-million Hughes Foundation grant, intended to help the university improve mathematics and science education and opportunities for undergraduates, particularly women and minorities.

The program allows college-level instructors to contribute to the preparation of their future students and encourages high school teachers to develop stronger professional skills. With a projected shortage of people entering the profession, especially in the mathematics and science fields, the initia-

tive also aims to stir interest in teaching by providing gifted role models.



Cast of characters: from "The Merry Wives of Windsor, Texas," a not-so-merry wife, above; a lonesome cowboy, far right; and describing his "Artist Descending a Staircase," a serious Stoppard, immediate right



STAGE TESTS

A bawdy Shakespearian romp and a written-for-radio comedy-drama were the latest Broadway-bound plays to be staged at Duke. Tom Stoppard's *Artist Descending a Staircase* and the musical *The Merry Wives of Windsor, Texas* were this fall's productions in the Duke Broadway Preview Series.

Stoppard's play, written seventeen years ago as a BBC-commissioned radio play, centers on the lives and philosophies of three aging artists. The chronology of each act skips forward and backward throughout the play, but the time scrambling serves to heighten the unexpected denouement.

Best known for his award-winning plays *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead* and *The Real Inspector Hound*, Stoppard has also

written the screenplays for *Empire of the Sun* and the popular cult movie *Brazil*. During his stay in Durham to supervise the play's production, Stoppard met with students and led a public forum about his work.

The Merry Wives of Windsor, Texas was inspired by William Shakespeare and conceived and adapted by Asheville, North Carolina, native John L. Haber. Set in the 1870 cattle town of Windsor, Texas, the play begins when Colonel John Falstaff and his band of scraggly renegades arrive, and then decide to woo the wealthy ranchers and their wives for financial and carnal gain.

North Carolina's Red Clay Ramblers con-

ductor, and chief of correspondents in 1983 for NBC's early evening newscast. He follows past speakers scientist Stephen Jay Gould, Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist Garry Trudeau, and ABC *Nightline* host Ted Koppel. Brokaw's daughter, Sarah, is a sophomore at Duke.

Credited with conducting the first exclusive television one-on-one interview with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Brokaw has been a prominent political reporter for years. He was NBC News' White House correspondent during the Watergate era and has played a major role in the network's coverage of every presidential election since 1976.

This year's commencement will be held in Wallace Wade Stadium on May 13. It will be the university's 138th graduation service.

SUPER PROBLEM SOLVER

Although it lost out on a bid for the powerful superconducting super collider, North Carolina is the site for some of the most advanced supercomputing in the country. With the installation of a \$12.5-million CRAY YMP supercomputer in the Research Triangle Park, the state now has one of the most powerful research tools in existence.

Henry Greenside, a Duke computer science and physics professor, is one of several university researchers who were the first to use the supercomputer in the fall. He says the technology is as much as 10,000 times faster than a standard personal computer, and has a greater memory and "library" storage capacity.

"Having a supercomputer right around the corner will have a tremendous impact on Duke," says Greenside. "We will be able to tackle problems we haven't tackled before." As many as 1,000 people can use the supercomputer simultaneously, although usually there are only about 100 at a time.

The supercomputer is especially useful for displaying time-dependent data, such as the motion of fluids or the formation of snowflakes, Greenside says. It will also have applications for research as diverse as economics, history, and medicine.

J. Mailen Kootsey, director of the National Biomedical Simulation Resource at Duke, designs computer simulations of biological systems. He plans to use the supercomputer to study the spread of electrical activity through the heart. "As biological models become more realistic, they become more complex, and then you need a larger computer, such as a supercomputer," Kootsey says. The organized spread of electrical activity across the heart muscle is crucial to heart

function, says Kootsey. When the electrical activation does not spread properly through the heart muscles, arrhythmias or fibrillations can occur because the muscles are not coordinated.

"Heart disease is the number one killer in the United States, and the thing that often fails first is the electrical activation of the heart; there's a lot we don't know about this yet," he says. The new supercomputer could provide more information on the workings of the heart by solving the complex mathematical equations related to the electrical activation.

Duke students will also benefit from the supercomputer's proximity. Greenside, who plans eventually to use the computer for some of his classes, says students will be able to pose much more complex problems. "It will make students more involved and excited about their work. Students know when they are doing top problems. The supercomputer will allow them to work at practical and applied problems that are at a more realistic level.

"Right now, supercomputing is something very few universities are capable of doing, but professors and students of the future will spend much more time using the supercomputer. It is becoming the predominant way of doing scientific research."



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tributed music to the play, as well as playing supporting roles as Falstaff's cohorts. The Ramblers' track record includes music for *Diamond Studs* and *Pump Boys and Dinettes*. During the play's run at Duke, the Public Broadcasting System completed a film on its production, which may be distributed nationally.

COMMENCEMENT WITH BROKAW

Television news anchor Tom Brokaw will deliver the commencement address during graduation ceremonies this spring. Brokaw was host of NBC's *Today* program before he became anchor, managing

The Fabric of Dreams.

By Cindy Thompson-Rumple '79

If years had a texture, that would have been a burlap year. Everything rubbed the wrong way, felt uncomfortable. We all clashed and were worn down.

That year, I used to see Dad's old truck in front of the house every day. Mom had kicked him out, but he would come and park by the narrow ditch at the side of the road. He wouldn't honk, he'd just leave the engine running so I'd hear its guttural sound, the spark plugs firing in easy succession. He'd taught me a lot about cars, even though I was a girl, even though Mom protested that what he really should be doing was making more money so they could afford to pay a mechanic to fix the things that went wrong.

Most days I went with him. It wasn't guilt really, but I wanted to smooth out his desperate loneliness. I'd run down the driveway and across the grass, swing open the wide door, step up into the cab while the truck rumbled beneath me. Sprays of dried mud fanned out from its fenders, brittle leaves and pine needles huddled in the corners of the truck bed. Dad would flick his cigarette out the window, exhale a stream of smoke, and smile in my direction.

Only his lips made the right motions, though.

I sat on crosshatches of tape that hid tears in the seat and braced myself as the truck's stiff shocks magnified the rough spots in the road. Small bits of gravel that had collected in the floor crunched under my feet. Usually we didn't say anything until we'd turned onto the open highway. Then, accelerating until the wind whistled in our ears, Dad would speak, his voice too big for the small cab, and ask me to go with him, to the place where the road narrows to a point.

I made jokes at first, silly jokes, about dropping off the face of the earth, about being satisfied with the horizons I already knew. I had to strain to hear his laughter, though, a short exhalation of air, the mirth all gone. He said he didn't want to live alone, that no one else understood him, that dreams didn't grow from the outsides of things, but from the insides. It wasn't a shiny red truck that mattered, he said, but what was under the hood.

Mom hated it when he talked that way. People who lived with dreams, people who said appearances weren't important, never

Accelerating until the wind whistled in our ears, Dad would speak, his voice too big for the small cab, and ask me to go with him, to the place where the road narrows to a point.



JIM WALLACE

wanted to do any work, she said. So I'd ask Dad what we'd do, how we'd live, and he'd point at the sky, filtered tan by the dust on the windshield, and say we just had to hang on and believe in something, believe in ourselves.

That year I watched ashes gather on the dashboard and saw the sun's reflection grow dim in the oxidized paint of the truck. I heard

Dad's words, rising over the hum of the tires, catching a bit when we hit a bump. I weighed them against Mom's silky tones, her words as smooth as a polished tabletop, her reasoning so clear I thought I saw myself in it. When winter came, ice clinging in ragged patches to the truck, I finally told him no, that details mattered and I couldn't just ride off on a ribbon of highway dreams. It was harder than I'd imagined, the words scratched my throat, and suddenly there was a hollow space between us, filled only by the whine of the engine as Dad shifted gears.

That afternoon, Dad pulled into the parallel tracks he'd worn in the grass, leaned over, took my hand, and told me to remember that love was what came from the inside.

He left town the next day.

In my imagination, this is how it happened: Dad climbed the outside stairs to the small room he rented above someone's garage, wind cutting through the spaces between the steps. He pulled the cord to turn on the light over his bed and tossed into an old laundry bag the few clothes he'd taken when Mom threw him out. He had a key to the landlord's house, so he let himself in the side door and left his rent money, bills crinkled like the leather of old boots, under the salt shaker in the kitchen. Then he picked up the phone to call but paused in midair, realizing I'd be at school. As he held the slick plastic receiver, unable to think what to do next, the dial tone turned to a shrill pulse.

When I finally understood he wasn't coming back, I went out and sat alone one night in Mom's car, pretending it was his truck and that the three of us were together again, heading toward the horizon. I slid behind the steering wheel, running my fingers along its knuckled part, changing the angle of the rearview mirror even though at night there was nothing to see. I pumped the gas pedal, pulled the sun visor down. But cold came through the closed windows, seeming to emanate from the glass itself, and brought me back to what was real. Light from the neighbor's porch fell in geometric patterns across the dashboard, pieces that looked like they would cut if I touched them, so I traced the seat cushion instead, wishing that life could be as smooth as vinyl and that dreams didn't fade in the sun. ■

With this story, Thompson-Rumple '79 was one of twelve winners of the 1989 North Carolina Writers' Network Fiction Syndicate Competition.

Forever's Team.

By John Feinstein 77. New York: Villard Books, 1990. 384 pp. \$18.95.

Imagine that. A bespectacled Kenny Dennard, bench regulars Bruce Bell, Rob Hardy, and Scott Goetsch have joined the Bar, and Bill Foster parks his car on pavement. Reading through John Feinstein's newest book, *Forever's Team*, is a veritable dribble down memory lane for the initiated, or the converted, as the recently ordained minister Jim Suddath might phrase it.

Those of us who were at Duke in 1978—the mercilessly articulate students, the fans terminally accessorized in Duke Blue, the coaches whose futures hinged on shooting percentages—will relish the journey back to 1978, when it all came together for Duke's basketball team on the road to the NCAA finals in St. Louis. And why not, with veteran scribe Feinstein 77 and the lucid eloquence of authentic scholar-athletes as your guides.

Feinstein proved his talent to the sports world with *A Season on the Brink*, the best-selling insider's view of Indiana basketball coach/chair-hurler Bobby Knight, followed by *A Season Inside*, which documented a year (1987-88) in college basketball—all this while holding his editorial own at *The Washington Post* for eleven years. As sports editor of the student *Chronicle* before Duke's sudden leap to NCAA prominence, he was a persistent observer and interpreter; and persistence has paid off in the form of a very personal account of Duke's fortunes and failures.

To the recruiting credit of Foster and staff, those 78 Duke hoopsters talked as good a game as they played. How refreshing to listen to media interviews where the athletes used more 50-cent words than the reporters. And so it is today that we have a remarkably literate book instead of a music video to take us back to Cameron Indoor Stadium, Greensboro Coliseum, to Reynolds and Littlejohn and assorted other scenes of the thrill, then crime, that were Duke's lot as America's team started winning, then started losing.

Will the book stand as a masterful and enduring statement on all that is college basketball? Probably not. You had to be there or be a basketball junkie to pledge full allegiance to this project. Besides, what made that team a winner in 1978 was far more than

the unexpected pleasure of ending up in the NCAA championship game against ultimate champ Kentucky. Duke was a winner because of the unheralded nature of its talent and the unfathomable chemistry among the players. They were at their best when they didn't know they were the best, when they couldn't imagine how good they could be. Once they began to figure it out, they were already on the decline, amid the hopeful chorus of "We'll be back."

"I can remember when *Sports Illustrated* came down and a big part of the story was supposed to be how we were this group of kids who enjoyed ourselves all the time," says '78 center Mike Gminiski in *Forever's Team*. "I can remember trying to manufacture that kind of feeling because it really wasn't there anymore."

Labels proved to be a weighty burden after 1978, and they're every bit as cumbersome today. The players were branded the "Cinderella Team" throughout the season as they throttled their ACC competition. "America's Team" they became as they continued popping up at round after round of tournament play. "Forever's Team" they are today—a little rounder at the waist but no less a team for the time that's passed.

Cinderella, America, Forever, it's all the same: an incongruous collection of gifted young men packaged for the masses. Unreasonable expectations produced joyless sport in 1979. More than a decade later, the author's game plan comes uncomfortably close to turning these recollections of "kids having fun . . . playing a game" into ponderous metaphors for life. As Feinstein notes in his introduction, the '78 Duke team "suffered none of that 'basketball is religion' garbage." Why make them suffer it now? It has only been a mere twelve years, hardly enough time to put things in perspective.

Today's "team" is no more ready for its forever role than it was ready for its dynasty role in '79. John Harrell, Steve Gray, and Harold Morrison are still smarting from perceived inequities at the hands of their coaches. "I think they wanted [Bob] Bender to be the point guard when he first transferred from Indiana and I got in the way for a while," Harrell recalls today. "When they had the chance to move me out, they did."

Gene "Tinkerbell" Banks, whose career took him from Duke to the San Antonio Spurs to the Chicago Bulls to an Italian team in Bologna, is still trying to "fly," still hoping

some team somewhere will give him a tryout. "I don't need to go back to Europe for the money," he tells Feinstein. "I want to play at the highest level, that's the way I want to go out."

Coach Bill Foster himself can't quite figure the irony of his liking his present post at Northwestern, in part because it reminds him of Duke, from which he fled a decade ago. Reading *Forever's Team*, one can feel the breeze from Foster's navy blue sports car as he swept out the hotel door after the ill-fated '79 NCAA Midwest regional semifinal against Purdue. "When the team bus pulled up to the hotel, the lobby was packed with Duke people. They were all waiting to congratulate the team and coaches on their effort," Feinstein writes. "Foster couldn't handle it. He raced to the steps and went straight up to his second-floor suite. A few minutes later, he and [his wife] Shirley walked briskly through the lobby, saying good-bye as quickly as possible. "Take care of the team," he told [assistant coach Bob] Wenzel. Wenzel nodded."

Coaches are in the business of winning, and Foster's finely tuned business sense told him he was in for rough waters after the bull market of '78. It was time to move on, and Duke Athletic Director Tom Butters probably couldn't have kept him, even if the parking lot outside of Cameron had been paved in time. (Paving the rocky lot had been a Foster war cry in the months before his departure.) Twelve years later, after struggling at South Carolina, suffering a heart attack, and moving on to Northwestern, Foster seems to be more at peace with himself. "This is a fun place to live," he says of Chicago. "I've actually had some fun even with the losing."

Feinstein's book makes interesting reading, particularly when you know the "actors," remember them, liked them, and today wish them a lifetime of good calls and few intentional fouls. But *Forever's Team*? It's not the book's anecdotes that chafe; it's the title, the packaging, the conscious effort to make Important Statements about Basketball as Life. Let the boys tell their stories. If it's forever, time will tell.

Once freed of its symbolic mission, *Forever's Team* is a season ticket back in time. Its subjects are candid, remarkably self-effacing, and clearly thrilled to retell the human stories behind the packaged headlines. Feinstein's book soars on the colorful characters behind the blue and white.

Banks surprised few when he seized the

Duke mascot's pitchfork and paraded across the floor after the team beat Wake Forest for the '78 ACC title. Bell made the devastating error of letting his teammates know he used lemon juice on his hair at the beach one summer; hence, the nickname "Juice." Dennard, who survived cancer and emerged unbroken from a failed business venture, now runs a small computer business from the family home in King, North Carolina. He greeted author Feinstein with a snowball to the windshield. "This was a relief to the driver, who had heard reports that Dennard had grown up," Feinstein writes.

Jim Spanarkel, who once persuaded Banks that virility could be had from a glass (or ten) of milk, has gone from NBA star to stock broker. He says he remembers the people more clearly than the points. "The funny thing is I don't remember what you would call the big things. I remember different things, like Rob Hardy always coming over to me just before I was introduced and giving me the high-five with both hands. I remember how much Bruce meant to all of us and I remember Gene stinking up the locker room after he drank all that milk. . . ."

Some readers may wish that Feinstein had taken a harder look at the external pressures on the '78 Duke team. The will to win was

They were at their best
when they didn't know
they were the best, when
they couldn't imagine
how good they could be.

compounded by forces outside the immediate vicinity of the locker room: alumni, program donors, administration, faculty. How did they help? How did they hinder? But that's another book, perhaps, another team.

This book is a tribute to the Foster Kids—the wise-cracking, gaseous lot of them. They're spreading, thinning, winning and losing at life just like the rest of us. Harrell and Gray are in the computer business, Morrison's an insurance company manager, Gminski is still pulling down rebounds and hefty paychecks from the Philadelphia '76ers, and Bender is head coach at Illinois State.

With the exception of Lou Goetz, who develops commercial real estate projects in

Durham, the other '78 assistant coaches are still in the game: Wenzel at Rutgers, Ray Jones at Wyoming. Then there's trainer Max Crowder, a thirty-year veteran at Duke who finally got his due with a scholarship established in his honor.

The '78 Duke basketball team may well go down in history as the one most unlikely to succeed that did, but it won't be because anyone tabbed it as Forever's Team. Under that burden they lose the vitality, the quirks and snags that made them what they were in 1978: an outrageous amalgamation of short people and tall people, comics and victims, shooters and passers, starters and reserves, sons and fathers and husbands, who somehow made magic for thousands that season. They're still trying to figure out what it meant then and what it means today. Perhaps they're Forever's Team-in-the-Making. Perhaps they're just yesterday's team. Either way, they've done more than enough for the crowd, and tomorrow's an altogether different game.

—Susan Bloch-Nevette

Bloch-Nevette, former features editor for Duke Magazine, is director of public affairs at the University of Calgary in Alberta, Canada.



1978 basketball bunch: from "Cinderella" to "America's" to Feinstein's "Forever's Team"

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DUKE



Cover: Sophomore Eric Dotier, president of the Black Student Alliance, left, and his predecessor, senior Craig McKinney, keep a critical eye on Duke's racial climate. Photo by Les Todd

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Typesetting by Liberated Types,
Ltd.; printing by PBM Graphics
Inc.

© 1990, Duke University
Published bimonthly; voluntary
subscriptions \$15 per year
Duke Magazine, Alumni House,
614 Chapel Drive, Durham,
N.C. 27706; (919) 684-5114.

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SHAKING UP THE LITERARY ESTABLISHMENT

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

DUELING CANONS:

RELEVANCE VERSUS ELEGANCE

The controversy hinges less narrowly on the “canon”—the reading list—than on the question of who wields power in the academy, or “who shall determine what texts shall be studied and taught, in what spirit, and to what, and *whose*, ends.”

Books are embalmed minds, a writer once observed. But they make for lively debate. Even as enrollments grow in English departments at Duke and elsewhere, a war of words rages. Which of those minds locked between book covers should be plumbed, anyway, and in what ways? The debate in the academy isn't abstractly academic; it concerns not just reading lists and teaching approaches, but the propagating of values.

An early spark came from E.D. Hirsch, a University of Virginia professor of English whose *Cultural Literacy* argues that students are shockingly unfamiliar with the ideas, events, and personalities that have shaped Western culture. Lynne Cheney, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, closed ranks behind Hirsch in a report called “Humanities in America.” The report said that professors’ over-specialization and disdain for tradition are alienating college students from the humanities. “Some scholars reduce the study of the humanities to the study of politics, arguing that truth—and

beauty and excellence—are not timeless matters, but transitory notions, devices used by some groups to perpetuate ‘hegemony’ over others,” Cheney wrote.

Before he commanded the war on drugs, William Bennett launched a direct assault that still reverberates in the battle of the books. Bennett, speaking two years ago to the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, decried the loss of classic works from the curriculum and their replacement with “nonsense” promoted by “trendy lightweights.” Current scholarly approaches spring less from “serious thinkers such as Karl Marx” than from “Groucho Marx—in collaboration with Daffy Duck,” said the then-education secretary.

Bennett referred to an opinion piece in *The Wall Street Journal* by the newspaper's book editor, David Brooks. Called “From Western Lit to Westerns as Lit,” the column examined “the movement to open the curriculum without regard to literary quality,” as Brooks put it. “For the revisionists, books are not treated as the work of a single person;



they are cultural artifacts," and so reading lists "are now determined as much on the basis of demographics as on traditional literary standards." In much the same spirit, *The Washington Post's* Jonathan Yardley wrote on "Pop Culture: The Academic Undiscipline." Yardley complained that English departments are degenerating into "entertainment and escape." Only a "self-deluded" observer or "a fool" would see respectability in courses in mysteries and contemporary culture, including Duke's own "Home on the Range: The Western in American Culture," he declared.

From the other side of the battle lines, the *Village Voice's* Maria Margaronis, writing a year ago, took a critical look at "the ruling class" defending "the citadel" of higher education. Hirsch, Cheney, Bennett, and company, in her view, are the ideological extremists in the debate, interpreting "threats to the white father's power" as "failure of cultivation." And Duke's English department has been hurling its own volleys. In a presidential address to the Modern Language Association, Barbara Herrnstein Smith, Braxton Craven Professor of Comparative Literature and English, stood firmly with the revisionists. Smith was M.L.A. president during the 1987-88 academic year, when she moved to Duke after teaching at the University of Pennsylvania and Bennington. She said the controversy hinges less narrowly on the "canon"—the reading list—than on the question of who wields power in the academy, or "who shall determine what texts shall be studied and taught, in what spirit, and to what—and of course also to whose—ends."

Canon revision seems to have taken hold just as the generation that came of age in the Sixties—the question-authority generation—has risen to positions of influence in the academy. Duke English professor Marianna Torgovnick says it's simplistic to treat the phenomenon as a new phase of activism. The movement "does of course spring from the desire to hear one's voice represented," she says, "but that's what the academy has always been about." And the voices now come out of a larger array. Smith speaks of the growing representation in the professoriate of "previously excluded or invisible groups—including Jews, people from working-class families, and people who are openly gay."

One of the new voices belongs to Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick, a Duke professor of English and a specialist in what has become known as "gender studies." Sedgwick has been co-chair of the M.L.A.'s Commission on the Status of Women in the Profession, and has chaired its Division on Gay Studies in Language and Literature. Her most recent book is called *Between Men: English Literature and Male Homosexual Desire*. The book looks at how English literature portrays men's relationships with one another, and the ways



Bread-and-butter requirements remain much as they were a half-century ago, dominated by the likes of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, and Austen.

those relationships affect women. Covering such literary figures as Shakespeare and Whitman, it treats Dickens' *Edwin Drood*, for example, as symptomatic of a "universal Gothic critique" of male desire.

Sedgwick was a graduate student at Yale in the mid-Seventies, when the academy was making its first forays into feminism. Her first teaching job was at Hamilton College, which was just breaking with its all-male enrollment history. The situation with women scholars in that setting was "so desperate," Sedgwick says, that "in an amazingly short time, we plunged ourselves and our departments into feminist scholarship, educating ourselves and educating others. It was very exhilarating. Before that point, I had not thought of myself as a feminist. But it became the only way to survive intellectually and emotionally."

CHRIS ORBISON '86

The Canon controversy is "a real red herring," says Sedgwick, whose teaching stretches from British literature to feminist studies. "What questions one is asking matters so much more than what stratum of culture the text is taken from." And the interesting questions, for her, are rooted in relationships and power. Sexual themes are inherent in fiction, she says, since "narratives will always involve characters, and characters will always be gendered"; and gender discussion can illuminate issues of status, class, and social control—the issues that, in her view, interesting literature has always worked over.

Many of the ideas of the classic authors—Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton—are unique, says Barbara Herrnstein Smith, "but not everything, and there are some things they do not do at all—which is not only why canons keep expanding but also why writers keep writing." To Smith, greater inclusiveness doesn't mean curricular anarchy. Professors who teach nonclassic works "do not just run to their local drugstores and grab an armful of paperbacks." In fact, a survey by Smith's M.L.A. suggested that minority literatures and popular culture haven't nearly taken over the syllabus, and that the traditional classics haven't vanished from the curriculum. Two professors accented that survey in last summer's *National Forum*, the journal of the education honor society Phi Kappa Phi. The biggest changes, they noted, "have occurred at the edges of the curriculum, in the elective courses, but the bread-and-butter requirements remain much as they were a half-century ago, dominated by the likes of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, and Austen. Alice Walker, Toni Morrison, and Zora Neale Hurston now appear frequently, but they supplement rather than replace the older classics."

Torgovnick says that when Duke looked at its curriculum, "We discovered such radical course offerings as seventeenth-century literature, eighteenth-century literature, Victorian literature, Romantic literature. Our course offerings are in fact quite traditional, despite the fact that we have the reputation of being one of the most revisionary departments in the country."

According to Torgovnick, revision doesn't embrace neglected literature as necessarily good literature, and it doesn't confuse syllabus construction with demographic profiles. "I never found myself teaching texts just to represent unrepresented voices. That strikes me as rather offensive: We just need an X, so we plug in an X. On the other hand, if year after year I was constantly teaching a course and there was no X represented, I think I would be a little concerned about it, and I would at least want to raise the issue with the class. The classroom is not a census; it is not where every single thing has to be represented. But when there is an omission, the

gaps in the classroom are as interesting as the presences."

The associate chairman of Duke's English department, Torgovnick calls her own teaching "profoundly canonical as well as profoundly canon revisionist." Torgovnick, who specializes in the novel, came to Duke from Williams College in 1981. It's fair to label the department politically-minded, "but that's political conceived in the widest possible sense," she says. "The term political sometimes gets facetiously equated with Marxist. That is absolutely, totally, completely wrong and does not describe this department."

From her own teaching, Torgovnick offers an example of the revisionist approach at work: "When I teach a work like *The Odyssey*, which is about as canonical as you can get, one of the things I notice is how intensely interesting it is in terms of male-female relationships, in terms of the fragility of male identity, in terms of political power—who wields it, who appears to wield it, what kinds of metaphors go along with it. It is a work that is fascinating and with all kinds of issues that some people would consider subversive today. But what you have to recognize is that literature has always had the potential to be subversive." A politically sensitive reader can scrutinize the Bible, or Chaucer, or Milton for similar signals, she says. "I don't think the notion of professors doing something to the literature is really accurate, because all this political material is there, even in a supposedly politically neutral work."

One side of revisionist thinking is interdisciplinary exploration; literary study is intersecting with politics and, as the work of a more recent member of the Duke English department exemplifies, with history. A professor of English and literature, Annabel Patterson came to Duke from the University of Maryland in 1986. Patterson links her increasingly interdisciplinary orientation with her growth as a scholar. Her field is Renaissance and seventeenth-century literature, but she has branched out into cultural history; and as she put it in a departmental newsletter, she is interested in affiliating herself with the "reaction against the reaction against political history."

Patterson's interests include censorship, which she calls "one of the various strategies that society uses," along with a powerful anti-intellectual force like television, "to try to force conformity and control the forms of culture." Her undergraduate course on censorship moves from Plato's proposed restrictions on expression to the banning of James Joyce's *Ulysses* and the prison letters of Vaclav Havel, now president of Czechoslovakia. She also covers Milton's *Aeropagitica*, an anti-censorship speech before the English parliament. The writer—and later civil servant—worked at a time when English society was bouncing between literary free-



Alice Walker, Toni Morrison, and Zora Neale Hurston now appear frequently, but they supplement rather than replace the older classics.

dom and literary distribution controlled through licensing. Patterson says she wouldn't want students to neglect the fact that this is "a formal, spectacular piece of polemic, and certainly not normal seventeenth-century prose." But, in the context of the course, "what I want them to think about is the equivocal nature of Milton's position" on the censorship issue. Students "can respect a piece of literature for its writerly qualities," but what they identify with are issues. And if it's removed from issues, literary discussion is encumbered by aesthetic concerns that "professors have invented to keep on talking."

In a paper Patterson wrote for the M.L.A., she talks revealingly about how she would rework her dissertation with the new trends in scholarship in mind. When she was writing on the sixteenth-century English poet Sir Thomas Wyatt, her professors told her to

"identify everything that had been written on Wyatt in the past." She spent much of her time uncovering critical works, and "virtually none on the history of the Reformation in England or on the reform policies of Thomas Cromwell." Nobody suggested that familiarity with public records might have anything to do with her inquiry. If she were now supervising a dissertation on Wyatt, she would advise a student to focus less on critical writing than on archival pointers to the "social and economic history of the early Tudor period."

The current battle isn't the first to divide the literary establishment. Fifty or sixty years ago, one question—at Duke and elsewhere—was whether English departments should be teaching American works. "For many critics, scholars, and professors of English, the answer was obviously no," Barbara Herrnstein Smith says. English literature meant British literature; and besides, "it was absurd to put local, homespun authors such as Herman Melville and Walt Whitman in the same class (in every sense) with Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton." Others, though, fought to have those works "admitted, recommended, studied, discussed, taught, written about, and anthologized by other critics, scholars, and professors. . . . Thus, the poems of Whitman and novels of Melville, which once seemed too provincial, quirky, or downright unrefined to be classed with genuine literature, have become classics in their own right—printed in leather-bound, gilt-edged volumes and displayed beside bottles of imported brandy, prints of Rembrandt's drawings, and leather-bound, gilt-edged volumes of Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton."

One of the Duke English department's prominent Americanists is Frank Lentricchia A.M. '63, Ph.D. '66. Lentricchia came to Duke in 1984 from the University of California at Irvine, where he directed the Program in Critical Theory, and Rice, where he headed the Program in Humanities. Drawn to writers who "strike me as being formally innovative and daring and at the same time culturally significant," he advertises his interests as "mainly in the canonical writers in the American literary tradition." (It is, though, "a bit of a joke" for any Americanist to call his orientation canonical, he's quick to add.) In figures like Frost, Pound, and Wallace Stevens, he finds "political significance in the broadest sense—pictures of American life, including what is troubling about it. They're not in the business of making us feel good about ourselves; they're reflective about who we are and how we live."

Lentricchia shows a clear revisionist streak toward the canon: He disputes the idea that "the only great writers were guys who wrote 1,000 years ago," and he insists that "it's not necessarily a sign of aesthetic depravity that a book gets on the best-seller list, just as it's

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DOING THE RIGHT THING

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

THE RACIAL CLIMATE:

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

While Duke is relatively free of overt racial incidents, many black students say there are daily reminders that they are second-class citizens on a predominantly white campus.

At the University of Michigan three years ago, a caller to the campus radio station told several blatantly racist jokes on the air. In the protests that followed, student groups occupied the administration building and demanded that the president increase black enrollment and fund a black student center.

At Brown University, a note posted in one of the dorms read: "Once upon a time, Brown was a place where a white man could go to class without having to look at little black faces, or little yellow faces or little brown faces, except when he went to take his meals . . ." University officials responded by increasing security and holding a forum.

And at Duke, a pair of articles in the campus humor magazine attempted to satirize black food service workers, depicting them as lazy and unreliable. Eventually, the publication's editor was voted out of office by the student publications board. But the campus-wide uproar reflected the racial tensions and misperceptions prevalent on campuses across the country.

In a PBS *Frontline* segment, "Racism 101" (taped before the Duke incident), a college

student talks about the alarming number of racial episodes on campuses: "You have people saying [something] is an isolated incident, but you begin to see isolated incidents everywhere you look." The show documents an increase of racially-motivated disturbances at places like Harvard, Vanderbilt, Swarthmore, the University of Michigan, the University of Pennsylvania, Purdue, and Columbia. The offenses range from white fraternities that refuse to desegregate to Ku Klux Klan initials carved in dorm room doors and the posting of white supremacist flyers.

Friction between blacks and whites on campus reflects a larger social problem. Director Spike Lee's controversial film *Do The Right Thing* dispelled the notion that fighting in the streets of America is a thing of the past (and indeed mirrored racial unrest in places like Miami, where a black boy's murder by a white policeman sparked riots, and New York, when a black teenager's slaying in Bensonhurst by a group of whites set off emotionally-charged public demonstrations). The generation whose parents fought civil-rights battles has come of age, and they're questioning the lack of progress for black Americans.



Maureen Cullins '76 is an assistant to Duke's vice president for student affairs. She is proud of her office's open-door policy and, as part of her job, often finds herself acting as friend and adviser to black students who come to her for both academic and social guidance. Part of the credit (or blame) for the resurgence in racial unease nationally and on campuses, says Cullins, must go to the Reagan administration's sweeping retrenchment of social programs affecting large numbers of blacks.

"Communities are having to deal with less assistance and must do it on their own," she says. "That's forced a lot of people to take another look at the issues. And frankly it's time. We're thirty years away from a movement that shook this nation. I'm of the opinion that in the Sixties black America said, 'You're racist,' and in the Seventies white America said, 'So what?' And it was business as usual. There weren't enough deep and abiding programs that led to the empowerment of a disenfranchised group of people."

So far, Duke is relatively free of the overt hatred and anger that fuels destructive discord among students at other institutions. But many black students say there are daily reminders that they are second-class citizens on a predominantly white campus. And subtle

"Duke's Vision is intended not only to recognize problems, but also to understand the differences among us and to celebrate those differences."

RICHARD COX
Dean, Residential Life

forms of racism, they say, are just as damaging as seeing flyers depicting blacks as having lower intelligence (which happened to a prospective freshman) or being taken to an athlete based solely on skin color (as an undergraduate was by his professor).

"I tell kids that they will experience racism and prejudice no matter where they go," says

assistant director of undergraduate admissions and coordinator for minority admissions Joby Branson III '85. "The question you have to ask yourself is how much does it exist and to what extent will it affect me as an individual and my abilities to perform academically. When I was in school the perception was that if you were a black male, you were an athlete. Unfortunately, there was some truth to that. But that's changed. Of the 118 black freshmen admitted last year, only seven or eight were varsity athletes. You can't just bring in more blacks and say you're adding diversity; there has to be diversity within that group, too."

One of this academic year's most outspoken critics of Duke's racial climate is Craig McKinney, immediate past president of the Black Student Alliance (BSA). The BSA's membership numbers around 180, about half the black undergraduates on campus. When asked to compose an editorial on race relations in the quarterly student magazine *Duke Blue*, McKinney wrote: "I am not really sure whether to write that race relations at Duke are in a pathetic state, or whether there are no race relations to speak of. In either case, something is definitely wrong."

McKinney's words were prophetic. In its fall issue, the student humor magazine *Jabberwocky* targeted for satire Duke food service employees, most of whom are black. People were not amused. Amidst charges that it was infringing on First Amendment rights, the Undergraduate Publications Board voted to remove the *Jabberwocky* editor for failing to live up to the responsibilities of the job.

Freshman Chris McAllister was encouraged that the incident sparked a campus-wide debate, but says he worries that the emphasis on free speech diluted the inappropriate and offensive tone of the story. "If an article had run saying that all Jews had big noses and were tight with their money, you know people would have been outraged," says McAllister, who is black. "But when this 'satire' came out, it was a question of free speech.

"It's harder for white people to look at it and say that's racist because it's not something they're faced with on a daily basis. And that was a big problem in understanding what the problem was. Removing the editor for an 'inability to achieve stated goals' is like getting Al Capone on income tax evasion."

When asked to comment on the *Jabberwocky* episode, every black student interviewed for this article spoke of being shocked and disgusted. And while recognizing the implications of censoring a campus periodical, all agreed that the important underlying issue needing to be addressed was racism. It made them wonder: If white students can be this insensitive to food service workers they see every day, in what regard do they hold us, their fellow students?

"The *Jabberwocky* incident showed how



Cox: educating students to the fact that race-relations problems do exist and can be overcome

insidious racism has become," says current BSA president Eric Dozier. "If the editor knew what he was doing, that's bad enough. But if he *didn't* know, it's even worse. It shows that racism is so much a part of people's lives that they do it naturally; it's accepted, it's the norm. We have to sensitize people to how we feel when we see something like that because otherwise they'll keep thinking it's funny."

Dozier was especially hurt by a response the *Jabberwocky* fictional food service worker gives to a question regarding his ambitions—"Not applicable." While the parody stung, Dozier says he's particularly disturbed by the insinuation because he's encountered that attitude in class. "One of our teachers this year said we weren't like black students at North Carolina Central [a predominantly black institution] because we have different aspirations and higher hopes. I guess she meant it as a compliment, but who is she to say that there's not someone at Central who wants to be a heart surgeon or a chief justice? She has no right to say that. That kind of psychological bondage that society still tries to force on us just perpetuates problems."

Similar allegations were raised during a Duke University Black Alumni Connection (DUBAC) seminar on racism. (DUBAC is a 1,000 member, three-year-old organization of black alumni that sponsors outreach programs and "networking" opportunities for black students on campus. It also monitors university governance and policies that affect black students.) Concerned about the campus climate, President H. Keith H. Brodie appointed a committee to address discrimination in the classroom. Last December, the seven-person committee of professors and administrators issued its report. Based on a series of questionnaires mailed to white, black, Asian, and Hispanic students, the committee saw a sizable difference in how blacks and whites perceive race relations both within and outside the classroom. (Since Asians and Hispanic students saw less discrimination than whites, the committee concentrated on black/white perceptions.)

Although a majority of both blacks and whites said race relations at Duke, while sometimes strained, are no better or worse than in American society in general, the committee was cautious in its interpretation.

"The psychological difference here is much larger than the percentages indicate," the committee concluded. "Given the state of race relations in American society in general, this is probably very faint praise coming from blacks. On the other hand, research indicates that many, if not a majority of whites, think that discrimination is a thing of the past and race relations in America are pretty good. Thus, many white students who chose this description may have regarded this as a statement that race relations are good at



Cullins: students ask, why should I gear my actions to a white person's comfort level?

Duke as well."

While concluding that things were not as bad as they might seem—about two-thirds of black respondents hadn't experienced the demeaning classroom conduct described in the questionnaire—the study did uncover subtle forms of discrimination in the classroom. Those included racist or insensitive comments made by faculty during lectures or classes, disrespectful facial expressions or body language aimed at black students, and tolerance of racist behavior directed at black students by whites. And more than a third of black students reported that they were expected to perform lower academically than whites.

"Despite some of the best writing I've ever done," wrote one student, "I never seem to exceed a B+. When given the chance to proofread a white friend's writing who had a 3.8 average, I was curious to see what an A paper constituted. I was shocked to find that it was not as thoroughly done as a paper I had written on the same topic. Thus, blacks have a saying for grading: 'the black B.'"

This situation is not exclusive to Duke. The American Council on Education, in its book *Minorities on Campus*, cautions that faculty often unknowingly presume that minority students can't perform as well as other students. The council places responsibility for positive classroom changes squarely on the shoulders of the faculty. Actions committed unknowingly pose the biggest threat

to classroom harmony. When a professor asks a black student, for example, to interpret readings or events "from a black perspective" for the class. Or when a teacher only looks at the blacks in the class when discussing slavery. Or a professor describes a student to a colleague as "an articulate black student," implying that that is the exception rather than the rule.

"This is definitely an issue," says Maureen Cullins. "And there comes a time when you get tired of that. Students have said repeatedly, 'Why should I have to be someone else's cultural experience? Why is it my obligation to teach the student across the hall about my experience as a black person? Why should I have to gear my actions to a white person's comfort level?' And these are hard questions to answer because we need to initiate and maintain dialogue if we ever hope to come to any sort of permanent community."

Although the responsibility of more fully integrating campus society falls on all students, Associated Students of Duke University (ASDU) president Connie Pearcy thinks it's wrong to assume that the minority group should always initiate that interaction. "Most white students don't realize that there is another experience besides their own," she says. "They don't realize that Asian, Indian, native American, Hispanic, and especially black students have a different experience. So I think ASDU should be going to groups like the BSA to find out what their concerns



New attitudes: for freshmen McAllister, left, and Merrick orientation was an occasion to share or change perceptions

are rather than waiting for them to tell us what they want."

And what of charges that blacks on campus segregate themselves? Black students say that choosing to sit with other black students in the dining halls or living in a predominantly black residence section is simply a matter of comfort in numbers.

"When I was at Duke, I knew every single black student here," says Joby Branton. "As the numbers of black students increase—and I hope they will continue to increase—there will be less pressure to pick between having white friends or having black friends. Because no matter how you look at it, there's some animosity toward black kids who join white fraternities or sororities. The perception is: You're not like the rest of us; you're not really black."

"People criticize the BSA and black fraternities, saying we are segregating ourselves," says the BSA's Eric Dozier. "The reason we formed black fraternities in the first place was because we couldn't join white fraternities. Why should we terminate ours now?" And Dozier says that while reaching out to white students is a high priority, it's also critical that blacks proceed from a strong foundation. "Part of my goal is to restore a sense of pride within the black community," he says. "We have been taught that it's a burden to be black rather than something to be proud of."

(As the most visible resource for black students, the BSA sponsors a number of social and academic events, including a fall week-end before classes begin for all freshmen, a buddy system that matches each freshman with an upperclassman, guest lectures, study sessions, and parties. BSA members also tutor children in local grade schools.)

Duke is faced with a formidable task: to rid the campus of behavior and attitudes that are routinely condoned in society. Where to

begin? In its recent efforts to prevent minor incidents from escalating into widespread dissent, the administration is determined to move aggressively to improve race relations. This year's freshman class became the first to participate in a mandatory cultural diversity orientation program. Before coming to campus in the fall, freshmen received a booklet called *Duke's Vision* and a message from President Brodie. In his letter, Brodie encourages each student "to help make Duke's diversity a resource for you rather than a barrier to community."

During orientation week, noted writer and educator Maya Angelou delivered a rousing speech to a standing-room-only, predominantly freshman audience in Duke Chapel. Her speech was followed by compulsory workshops on the *Duke's Vision* theme. Led by residential advisers, freshman advisory counselors, and faculty members, the freshmen discussed Angelou's speech and the *Duke's Vision* booklet, and took an "exam" called "The Human Community 101." The non-graded quiz stimulated debate on different attitudes and actions concerning gender, race, class, sexual preference, and religious differences.

Freshmen Jackie Merrick and Chris McAllister were impressed with the outcome of the sessions. "Once everyone got their thoughts together, we had a really heated discussion," says Merrick. "For example, a black student talked about walking into a department store and being aware of the security guard paying close attention to him. On the one hand you can kind of understand why they're doing it, but you take offense. Here's this guy who doesn't know anything about you, except that you're black and he's watching you closely to make sure you don't steal anything. And there were some people who weren't sure that was wrong."

As Merrick talks, McAllister nods his head in agreement. "We really got rolling," he says. "There were some things everyone found offensive and others that people didn't see as being discriminatory. There are moments when you state the obvious and other moments when people say things you wouldn't even consider."

It is just that kind of dialogue that Richard Cox, dean of residential life, felt was lacking when he started the *Duke's Vision* program. With more than two decades' perspective on the climate at Duke, Cox M.Div. '67, Th.M. '69, Ed.D. '82 was disturbed by two minor racial incidents that occurred in the dormitories last year. "When I lived in the residence halls in the late Sixties and early Seventies, we talked about [racial] issues all the time," he says. "I immediately got into conversations with a black man who lived across the hall from me. We talked about what it was like to come from a white background, and what it was like to be black in the South, my feelings about blacks, his feelings about whites. It was a natural course for us to take. But I realized that these discussions just weren't taking place anymore."

With help from Divinity School professor John Westerhoff and support from Brodie and vice president for student affairs William Griffith '50, Cox and his staff put together the *Duke's Vision* booklet and the orientation program. Although intended for freshmen, the program was deemed successful enough that upperclass students flooded Cox's office with requests for similar discussion sessions—as well as copies of "Racism 101" and another videotape, "Black By Popular Demand."

While no one presumes that the *Duke's Vision* program will change deeply-ingrained attitudes overnight, its emphasis on accepting different perspectives guarantees that students will explore and defend their own value systems. Duke will again use the program in the fall for the Class of 1994. The next step, says Cox, is to build on cultural programming that highlights the differences among students. Despite the interest and enthusiasm generated by the multicultural approach, Cox is realistic about his goals.

"We are not trying to solve all the problems that exist here at Duke," he says. "Instead, we are introducing students to the fact that problems do exist and that they're not acceptable. *Duke's Vision* is intended not only to recognize problems, but also to understand the differences among us and to celebrate those differences."

University officials are still planning other long-term measures. With advice from law school professors, the administration is considering the implications of instituting guidelines for reporting and penalizing racial discrimination and harassment. (But not without controversy: Duke constitutional-law

Duke's Vision



expert William Van Alstyne and others caution that such a policy would be difficult to enforce and might impinge on First Amendment rights.) And a search is under way for a newly-created position of vice president for minority affairs.

Based in part on recommendations that arose from a "Black on White" symposium last year, the university is revitalizing its Afro-American Studies Program. Established in the Sixties, the program has stagnated; it now offers only nine courses, all cross-listed with other departments rather than rooted expressly in Afro-American Studies. There is also an ongoing debate about whether undergraduates should be required to take a multicultural (non-Western Civilization) course as part of the core curriculum. Students and administrators are divided about the effectiveness of such an approach. BSA president Eric Dozier says it's important for blacks—as well as whites—to discover their rich heritage. He points to his high school American history class, which lumped together the civil rights movement and the Vietnam War in one lesson.

"I'm just now beginning to learn about great black philosophers, doctors, architects," says Dozier about his recent self-taught ethnic education. "Why didn't anyone tell me about these people? Even now blacks are assumed to be one of three things: athletes, entertainers, or drug dealers. Black history did not begin with slavery, but you wouldn't know that from the way history is taught in schools."

Freshman Jackie Merrick, however, voices the other side of the argument. "There are three or four classes I would love to take now but I can't because I've got labs blocking me in. If you make something mandatory, on top of all the other requirements, there will be resistance from people who don't want to be there."

Still, most black student leaders agree that the administration has taken important steps to address and eliminate racial intolerance. Even the BSA's Craig McKinney, who says he would probably choose a historically black college if he had it to do over, contends that progress is being made. "The administration here is one of the more progressive in the country," he says. "And while it's not an ideal situation, it is getting better. In fact, a lot of times the administration is more progressive than the student body."

"The biggest difference from when I was in school," says Maureen Cullins, "is the institutional commitment to creating a supportive environment for all students. I wouldn't say that we're at the end of the process, but the wheels are turning. The conferences, seminars, *Duke's Vision*—these things all set an expectation. We're sending a clear message that students are expected to tolerate, appreciate, and participate in a diverse community." ■

To have a vision, to see with the imagination; it is the ability to perceive that which is not visible.

Reality is that which is not imaginary; it is that which is actually true.

In refusing to face reality, a community lies about its past and present. Without a vision, a community has no future. Every community is judged by the quality of its vision and by its commitment to strive for that vision.

A gap between a community's vision and reality is to be expected. However, to explain that gap is acceptable; to excuse it is unacceptable.

A healthy community acknowledges its reality honestly, admits its gap sorrowfully, and acts forthrightly to turn its desired image into concrete fact.

Duke's vision includes the encouragement of research and scholarship, of personal learning and growth, and of vocational preparation, but all for the benefit of the human community.

Duke's vision imagines our living together as faculty, students, employees, staff, administrators, alumni, and trustees in ways that model a humane and just society and that equal each of us to contribute to a humane and just world.

Duke's image of a humane

and just society is founded upon multicultural equality. It is a society united by a commitment to cultural diversity, the principles of positive self-identity, and openness to others. It is both personal and systemic.

This vision of multicultural equality affirms the uniqueness and worth of each person and the need of human beings to live together in community. It calls for each of us to be sensitive and responsive to all others.

Multicultural equality is not sameness. Therefore, we ought not to impose a unicultural perspective upon the diversity of persons who comprise the human family.

Racism and sexism are two common expressions of uniculturalism. They, and any other expressions of a world view and value system based solely on one culture, are a denial of the humanity of others.

Duke's vision manifests itself in each person's ability to respond to others as persons of worth in their own right. We, therefore, reject stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination for any reason; and we will not condone turning a human subject into an object to be manipulated for someone's self-benefit.

Those who share Duke's vision will strive to increase respect for every human being and the ability to live together in justice and peace.

Duke is committed to increasing each person's ability to live harmoniously, peacefully, compassionately, and justly with persons of different cultures and backgrounds, believing that all persons are of worth and value. Further, Duke is committed to establishing and maintaining the social structures and systems to support these convictions.

Duke University is a community before any of us arrived and will be a community long after we have left. Nevertheless, with the return of each fall, a community which has been here for many years reconstitutes itself anew. The past is closed and reveals reality. The future is open and beckons us with a vision. The present offers us an opportunity to make choices, to live for what has been or what can be.

The present is alive with possibility. To join the Duke community is to be committed to the struggle toward a humanitarian vision.

Together we have the opportunity and the obligation to be honest about our failures and to live for this vision.

The vision is clear, but dimmed by our reality. The ideals are clear, but the choice is ours. The Duke University community can become a sign of a humane and just society. Duke University can equip us to contribute to a humane and just world.

Let us commit ourselves to closing the gap between Duke's vision and reality!

WHERE THE WRITTEN WORD REIGNS

BY CEIL CLEVELAND

ROBERT LOOMIS:

MAKING AN IMPRINT

Proud of his writers' work, the award-winning Random House editor is modest about his own role; he always remains behind the scenes. "In this work I learn something new every day," he says, "and I get to teach a little of it."

For nearly half of his thirty-three years as an editor at Random House, Robert D. Loomis '49 had a book under contract that couldn't be delivered and wouldn't go away. As the first, second, third, and even fourth drafts appeared in his office to sit around in shopping bags on the floor, Loomis edited and published hundreds of other books.

Finally, delivery day came: At four pounds and more than 2,000 pages, the new arrival was pronounced not only healthy, but a phenomenon, and worth the sixteen-year gestation. In November 1988, *A Bright Shining Lie: John Paul Vann and America in Vietnam* won the National Book Award for nonfiction. Both author Neil Sheehan and editor Loomis beamed like proud fathers.

As soon as *Shining Lie* was nominated for a National Book Award, Loomis knew Random House had a winner. "I kind of expected that Neil would get the nonfiction award," he says, sitting in his eleventh-floor, book-crammed Random House office in New York City. "It was such an effort, such a book. But what I

didn't suspect was that. . . ." Loomis' voice trails off and he still looks a little surprised.

Loomis hardly imagined that the mention of an oddly-named book of fiction by a one-time sportswriter would have brought cheers—and then the award—from the bookish black-tie crowd at the Pierre Hotel. But first came announcement of the National Book Award for fiction: Pete Dexter for *Paris Trout*. Loomis shot right out of his seat. "The next thing I knew, I was thinking, 'My God, we're going to win both!'" he says today. Loomis had also edited this chilling story of the murder of a young black girl by a paranoid white man in a small Georgia town. Some had figured that the Sheehan book had a good shot at the award; nobody had thought Dexter's dark-horse would pull out in front of sturdy contenders by Anne Tyler '61, Don DeLillo, and others.

While Sheehan and Dexter won awards, Loomis established a milestone. Never before had the two winning National Book Award titles had the same editor. In the theatrical world, director Bob Fosse once won the Tony,



the Oscar, and the Emmy in the same year; Loomis' astonishing achievement in the literary world was comparable. Publishers, authors, agents, writers, and other editors lined up to congratulate Loomis, who is respected for his calm, scholarly approach to his work, his loyalty to his authors, and perhaps, above all, his patience. Patience was a word he heard often that night—and one that now, in any conversation about the editor, is wedded to his name.

Why patience? A little history. It was in 1972 that Loomis signed former war correspondent Neil Sheehan to write a book about Vietnam. Sheehan was the journalist who had obtained the Pentagon papers for *The New York Times* the year before. The United States was still divided about the war; draft-card burners and peace-flower hippies were making headlines; our planes were mining North Vietnamese ports. Henry Kissinger announced "peace is at hand," though it would be three more years before the war would end. And Richard Nixon LL.B. '37 had been reelected by a landslide.

Sheehan was hot. And hot in those days was a \$45,000 advance. Further, Sheehan had found a good source when he covered

Vietnam in the early Sixties—an ordinary man, but a fighter who went to Vietnam in 1962 to protect his country: John Paul Vann. Vann was fearless, a patriot, a gung-ho go-getter. And why not? His country was America, America was right, and God was on its side.

Loomis is "like an inspector," says one of his authors. "He has a good nose for things out of place."

God's assistant quickly ran up against the brutality and corruption of the U.S. military system in the 1960s, and the nightmare of War. The experience changed Lieutenant Colonel John Paul Vann, and he left the Army, but he returned to Vietnam as a civilian in a pacification program. The year that Vann

died there in a helicopter crash, Sheehan came to Loomis with a book idea. Sheehan wanted to present the history of the Vietnam war through the persona of an individual as complicated as the war itself.

Sheehan's idea took sixteen years to complete. His advance grew with the pile of manuscript pages that chugged out of his old Underwood manual. "Shopping bags full of that book kept coming in here," says Loomis. The editor also admits to an occasional fear that the book might miss its timing. "Movies, TV documentaries, books about Vietnam came out. I got nervous. But he kept on writing." Sheehan says that Loomis never once displayed anxiety. "He kept on encouraging me" as the writer filled 640 cassettes and 186 reporters' notebooks with almost 400 interviews.

Meanwhile, back at the desk, Loomis held on. When he is praised today for his patience, Loomis comments evenly, "There was no alternative to patience. The book was coming. Neil is a very honest person, and he had to tell the story honestly, follow it to its end. This is a book of strong opinion that came out of what he learned in Vietnam. He concluded that the media were right; a sorry job

HOW NOT TO GET PUBLISHED

Norman Cousins, author, former editor of *The Saturday Review*, and now on the faculty of the School of Medicine at the University of California, Los Angeles, wrote an op-ed piece last August for the *Raleigh News and Observer*. Called "When Talent is Wasted, We All Lose," the opinion piece speaks of the many barriers to success for aspiring young writers. "New York and Los Angeles are the heartbreak headquarters. They come to these culture centers from all over the country in search of the 'big opportunity.' And all but a perilous few of them will be turned away," Cousins writes.

Cousins goes on to relate several anecdotes meant to disclose the heartlessness, and sometimes the stupidity, of American publishers. How would someone at the top of the publishing world respond to them? Bob Loomis comments:

QUESTION: Cousins says that most publishers are not interested in unsolicited manuscripts.

True. We have a "Dear Sir" slush pile. But Random House is one of only three houses that will look at unsolicited manuscripts. The receptionist reads it first; this reader has little experience but she or he winnows out the stuff. There is so much, it's a handicap to get through. The editors here will not see a manuscript unless it has struck a special chord. It's not that we're not interested, we just don't have any time.

When I was at Rinehart, I found a manuscript in the slush pile by Douglas Kiker, who was unknown then, but who became a journalist. And we published that and the next two novels. Most editors can tell you a story like that. On the other hand, someone from



Loomis: "we're a business, not a foundation"

the Midwest sent fourteen novels over ten or twelve years—without any encouragement whatsoever. It was incredible. The desire to write has nothing to do with the talent; something else is going on there. Writing looks easy. Everyone thinks he or she can do it. That's not true.

Transom people are not sophisticated or they would find another way to get to editors. People who are serious about writing have professors, friends, an agent—some contact.

QUESTION: Cousins seems to imply that publishing houses develop books from within and don't give new people a chance.

It doesn't have anything to do with giving people a chance. This is a business, not a foundation. We've got to sell these books. If we don't, next time we're no good to anyone. But as a matter of fact, we published fourteen first novels last season. Some specialty books, I think, are sometimes developed in-house. Some editor might have a writer with no project, and they come up with an idea together. I rarely give my writers ideas; they bring their own ideas.

QUESTION: In his article, Cousins gives several examples of students typing up one masterpiece or another and sending it to the publishing house that originally published it. But the students get form letters back, form rejects. Cousins cited one student who sent a Faulkner manuscript; the student got a note telling him that the reader hoped the writer could stay out of jail. How can these things happen?

We are again talking about the slush pile. Yes, someone once rejected Kozinski's *Steps*, which I edited, and which had won the National Book Award. It was sent to Random House, and some receptionist read it and sent it back. Had it come to me, of course, I would have recognized it immediately. That's just not the way we operate, and it's no favor

was being done over there, and the official Army historians were not telling all the story.”

“The timing is always right for a great book,” Loomis said after the National Book Award ceremony. “And this is a great book.” It is also a great big book, though the two of them agreed to cut 20 percent of the text—110,000 words—from the final manuscript. Most of a 130-page history of Vietnam “had to go, because by the time the book went to press it was commonly known information. At the time it was written, years before, it was new material,” says Loomis. “The canvas was so broad I wasn’t writing to space,” Sheehan says. “I was using Vann as a metaphor for the war—using biography and history—and the war went on for thirty years.”

This is not the first author with a long-term goal for whom Loomis has kept the faith. He edited Shelby Foote’s three-volume history of the Civil War, twenty years in the making, and the last volume of Daniel Boorstin’s three-volume epic, *The Americans*. He also edited Boorstin’s *The Discoverers*—eight years—and *The Creators*, its sequel now in progress—another eight by the time it’s completed. Says Boorstin of his association with Loomis: “The talents of an editor are both of

rigor and reticence. A great editor must be willing to urge his views on the writer without imposing them. Bob is brilliant at that.” This editor may be “reluctant to accept credit for making the books better than they would otherwise be,” in Boorstin’s words, but he has a knack “for helping people discover themselves.”

Nor are Sheehan and Dexter the first Loomis authors to win National Book Awards: In 1969, Jerzy Kozinski’s *Steps* took the award for fiction, and in 1980 Loomis’ classmate William Styron ’47 won that award for *Sophie’s Choice*. Boorstin’s *Americans* received the Pulitzer Prize, as did John Toland’s *The Rising Sun*. And Loomis himself has carried home an award or two, notably the Roger Klein Award for Creative Editing, given by the publishing industry.

Someone has said that great editors are people who see possibilities before other people do. Pete Dexter agrees. “He understands what you’re doing right away, and he gives you all the time you want,” says Dexter, now a columnist for the *Sacramento Bee*. “Essentially, editing my stuff is knowing when to get out of the way. Bob is great at that. He might look at a sentence and say, ‘I

have no idea what that means,’ and then I look at it with fresh eyes and can fix it. He’s like an inspector. He has a good nose for things out of place.”

Loomis edited Dexter’s first two novels, *God’s Pocket* and *Deadwood*. Neither sold well. But Loomis had faith in Dexter (“You know Bob’s with you; he’s just as disappointed as you are if the book doesn’t move,” Dexter says), and signed up *Paris Trout*—a darkly powerful page-turner. Dexter has sold a television screenplay based on the book and is finishing another novel, about a crime family in Philadelphia.

“Pete still hasn’t gotten the kind of attention he deserves,” grumbles Loomis, whose other authors include Seymour Hersh, Maya Angelou, Woody Allen, Edmund Morris, Robert Massie, David Wise, and Frederick Exley. Loomis is known in the trade as an editor who takes very good care of his authors—even though, as Sheehan has noted, “very” is a word that does not appear in *Shining Lie* because Loomis hates it. “I took all the ‘very’s out except those in quotes,” says Sheehan. “I learned restraint from Bob. You don’t need all those adjectives and adverbs; it’s more powerful when you’re spare.”

Loomis offers restraint in another way, too. Proud of his writers’ work, he is modest about his own role; he always remains behind the scenes. It took a good deal of coaxing to persuade him to consent to be interviewed for this article. The agreement was that we would talk about the accomplishments of the writers with whom he works. “His modesty is one of the keys to Bob’s effectiveness as an editor,” Sheehan notes. “He has a sense of the mission of an editor—not to make it his book; not to get between the author and the book.” Asked how many books he works on at a time, Loomis smiles. “Only one at a time.” He means it; each book gets his full attention. But thirty manuscripts in various states of progress sit on a table in his office, and, at a question, he pulls from his file drawer contracts for about fifty more books. “But not all of them will come out this year,” he adds quickly.

As any perceptive reader knows, the talents and thought processes necessary for producing successful fiction and nonfiction differ in a number of ways. Apparently Loomis possesses a fair amount of them all. “From me, I think he buys language and the ability to think through a character, and from a nonfiction writer, I think he buys intelligence and observation,” Pete Dexter says. Sheehan says Loomis taught him how to give nonfiction the “simple, hard, driving narrative force of fiction.”

Loomis himself sees a difference: “The basic thing with fiction is that if it’s not there—if there’s not something awfully right with it to start with—you can’t fix it. You can’t take a terrible novel and make it readable.

to students to suggest that we do. It’s naive to think we all read everything that comes in here. Every decent book gets published—and a lot that don’t deserve it get published.

QUESTION: *When aspiring writers get rejection notices with comments on them, they assume these are authoritative evaluations of their work. Some give up; some rewrite, trying again. Are these comments helpful, in your judgment?*

I never write comments on a manuscript like that—even if my impulse is to do it. It throws people off. It might get them on the wrong track. If I’m interested in the manuscript, I’ll talk directly to the author.

QUESTION: *There are a lot of young people out there writing their hearts out, some with talent, some without; some in writing classes, some working alone. They feel as if they have something important to say and no forum for it, and then someone like Tammy Bakker or Nancy Reagan or Cher’s mother comes along and writes stuff they consider atrocious, and it gets published—you can see how frustrating that is. . . .*

New writers have to be separated at every level. The people you mentioned come in on a different level from an unknown young writer. These people are already celebrities, for better or for worse. Sometimes editors get beguiled by the commercial possibilities of a book by a celebrity. As I said, we’re a business.

QUESTION: *What would you suggest to a young person who wants to break into publishing—maybe become a writer?*

It used to be that most editors began their

careers as a first reader, but no more. This company is now run by women. Why? Because they started as secretaries, and they matured. Secretaries come in, learn the business, and those who are good and who want to stay move into another position. Now mostly it’s men who want to be secretaries here. They figured out that’s where you learn and move up. No young person right out of school can be an editor right off.

The editors here will not see a manuscript unless it has struck a special chord. It’s not that we’re not interested, we just don’t have any time.

. . . Or a writer?

That would be rare. But they should keep writing. Erskine Caldwell had something like eighty-three short stories turned down before one was accepted. And Sinclair Lewis was once asked to speak before a writing class. He got up and asked: “How many of you want to be writers?” When the entire class held up their hands, he said: “Why aren’t you home writing?” That’s it. That’s all there is to it.

archive

... QUARTERLY DISPLAY
OF LITERARY TALENT

PUB ROW HAS seldom seen a periodical achieve such literary heights as the 1948-49 *Archive*, the Duke literary quarterly. Reorganizing along new lines, and becoming a larger total policy changes, and becoming a larger quarterly instead of a bimonthly publication has been largely responsible.

Bob Loomis took over the editorship of the *Archive* with the idea in mind of modeling it along the lines of *Three Arts*. In many ways, both the Campus and Pub Row agreed that he exceeded the magazine which was his model. New two-column make-up sketches of national figures and campus letters, a series of articles on American Men of Letters, and the musical column, "Leger Lines," were new features, editorials, and articles.

Loring Walton claimed the business staff. "The aesthetes . . . claimed that what Duke



R. D. Loomis, Editor

needs is a good literary magazine. It is worth noting that the prayer of the group has been answered; Robert D. Loomis and his fluid staff have distributed the year's *Archive*, a "literary quarterly" which more than smacks of a professional production.

"The *Archive*, during its long history as one of the oldest collegiate literary magazines in the country, has vacillated between being good, poor, and very poor. This year it reached nearer perfection than it ever had before, setting a new standard which will lead the publication to new prestige."—*Duke Chronicle*.

The Chanticleer, 1949: laudatory to the literary Loomis

You can talk about structure, endings, character development, but a novelist has shaped it. Personal taste enters into it. It's astounding how people disagree over taste. Dreiser, for example, was not a wonderful stylist, but he came up with a strong vision, characters that work. An editor can't fix these things if they're not there."

On the other hand, "nonfiction is the connecting of real events; there is something there to be manipulated; the material in nonfiction is primary." That's not to say that a truly bad manuscript can be made stunning by the touch of a good editor, "it's just that you can usually make it work; make it readable." An editor, Loomis says, deals with "overall concept, length, structure" in both fiction and nonfiction. He pulls out a manuscript with queries penciled in the margins. "Mostly I ask questions. I ask: 'what follows?' I'm alert to transitions, non sequiturs. Transitions help a book work."

Loomis says his critical faculties seem to be stronger than his creative abilities. "I never had the ego to write books for thirty-one years before one hits," says the sixty-four-year-old editor. He wrote three books in the late Fifties that he dismisses. "They were juveniles; I wrote them because I needed the money." Not so oddly, all of them are about aviation. Several airplane models sit on Loomis' desk, half concealed by manuscripts and pink "call back" notes, which he attends to promptly. His bulletin board displays photos of the cockpits of the seven airplanes he has owned. Loomis has been flying since the early Fifties and says he loves it. He keeps a Cessna 175 in East Hampton near his Sag Harbor, Long Island, home and tries to take the plane up every weekend.

Besides the house in Sag Harbor, Loomis and his wife, Hilary Mills, have an apartment in Greenwich Village, to which he

retreats each weeknight "for more reading." Mills is the author of *Mailler*, a biography of Norman Mailer, and is now working on a novel. The two have a five-year-old son, Miles, whose picture Loomis is proud to produce, his only remotely immodest act throughout two long interviews. He also has a grown daughter, Diana, by a previous marriage. "He's very devoted to his family," Neil Sheehan says. "Bob would come down to Washington for sessions with me, but he wouldn't stay. He always wanted to be home at night."

Home was the Lake Erie town of Conneaut, Ohio, when Bob Loomis was a boy, and family were school teachers. A bookish youngster, he thought he too would become a teacher. "In a way I have," he says, smiling. "In this work I learn something new every day, and I get to teach a little of it." After Loomis graduated from Duke in 1949, he began his publishing career reading manuscripts for Appleton-Century-Crofts. Shortly after, he moved to Rinehart as an editor, and then in 1957 to Random House, where he soon succeeded Hiram Haydn as William Styron's editor.

Styron recalls: "I had moved with Haydn from Crown, then from Bobbs-Merrill, and when he wanted to move again to start his own firm, Athenium, I decided not to move with him. I didn't want to indicate such dependence on an editor. So Bob was there and he took me on." It wasn't the first time Loomis had taken Styron on; things that go around come around. As editor of the Duke student magazine *The Archive*, Loomis had been the first person ever to publish William Styron when he accepted a short story. Now, forty years later, Loomis is still publishing his old school friend. To Styron, his editor "is a paragon in the sense that he never intrudes into the story. He doesn't dominate, but con-

stantly is on the alert when something is unclear. He has an uncanny way of detecting when you have fallen asleep at the switch; he knows immediately when something needs correcting."

At Random House, Loomis was editor and senior editor, and is now executive editor and vice president—though when asked his current title, he can't remember and has to call his assistant, who brings the words written on a memo pad. Loomis stares at the pad intently. "What does that mean? I don't know," he says, shaking his head and looking genuinely puzzled. Clearly, this kind of title matters a lot less to him than the ones in his bookshelves, but Loomis is frustrated by the aura of business that dominates publishing today. "What editors are doing now," he says, "is talking about money. We have always considered money, but now it preoccupies us. It's inescapable. It's taken over our lives."

American book publishing is a \$13-billion-a-year industry. Random House, Inc., grosses a reported \$800 million annually—one of the half dozen or so giants capable of publishing a book in both hard cover and paperback. It publishes hard covers under nearly a dozen imprints (among them, Random House, Knopf, Pantheon, Villard); it produces help books (*Fodor's Travel Guides*) and juveniles; it controls foreign publishing houses; and it operates divisions for direct mail sales and the merchandising of videos and audios.

At that, Random House is but a small fraction of Advance Publications, Inc., the Newhouse family empire that also owns newspapers like the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, magazines ranging from *The New Yorker* to *Vogue* and *Vanity Fair*, cable television systems, and real estate. Small wonder that a "press release," recently circulated in-house on Random House letterhead, began: "Random House has entered into an agreement with the Vatican to acquire the Catholic Church." It goes on to announce that "the church will thus operate as an independent division within Random House, and the Pope will report directly to Si Newhouse."

Publishing was once a profession of tweedy gentlemen with scholarly mien and lifelong loyalties among authors, editors, and their houses. Maxwell Perkins was legendary at Charles Scribner's Sons for keeping such writers as Thomas Wolfe and F. Scott Fitzgerald in passable shape and in print. Random House holds most of its authors because, as Loomis says, "we publish them well"—meaning an inspired match of writer and editor, a strong marketing campaign, and a motivated sales force. But money is what Loomis calls "the big difference" between now and the time he came to work in publishing. "There were no lawyers in the house then. There were just three editors, and we bought any book we wanted. We used to pay for the book

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DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

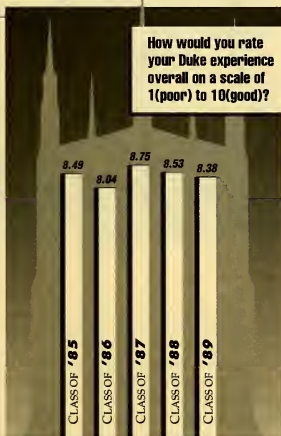
GRADING BY GRADUATES

On a scale from 1 to 10, the Class of 1989 gives Duke 8.38, according to results from the latest Duke Experience Survey. In the first year of the survey the Class of 1985 gave Duke an overall rating of 8.49. The lowest rating in the survey's five years was 8.04 from the Class of 1986; the five-year average is 8.44.

The survey, funded by the Duke Alumni Association, is mailed in December to the newest graduates of Trinity College and the School of Engineering. Each class is asked for ratings in three areas: academic life, student and residential life, and services and facilities. The number responding for the Class of 1989 was 512; the average responding over five years is 568.

Academic pressure for the Class of 1989 received 6.74, which was about average for all previous surveys. The pressure was self-imposed, with grade point average and graduate school hopes contributing strongly. Fifty-six percent of the respondents said the undergraduate curriculum was neither more nor less demanding than expected, and 78 percent felt it should be no more or less demanding than it already is. Fifty-five percent were satisfied with the number of graduation requirements, while 25 percent said there should be more, showing an increase over the last five years. The trend also shows that more students study between twenty-one and thirty hours per week than between eleven and twenty hours a week.

The most popular cultural events, according to the 1989 ratings, were Freewater Films, Broadway at Duke, Quad Flix, Major Speakers, and Vocal Groups (Pitchforks, Out of the Blue, Modern Black Mass Choir, etc.); the least popular—a five-year trend—was the Chamber Arts Society. All classes rated Major Speakers as the area they would like to see receive more resources. On a scale from 1 to 10, *The Chronicle* received 7.47 for campus news coverage; that was half a point less than last year and nearly half a point lower than the five-year average. Associated Students of Duke University (ASDU) was rated 4.7 on how well it reflected student opinion, and 4.12 as to its influence on the university



administration; both figures are in line with a five-year average.

The perception of overall consumption of alcohol on campus (with 10 being very high consumption) was rated 7.52, consistent with the five-year average. The perception of drug use on campus was 4.93, indicating a slight decline over the past five years, with the last three years below the average of 5.15. Community service, social concerns, and volunteer work involved 85.8 percent of those members of the Class of 1989 responding, a record for the three years the question has been included in the survey.

The Placement Office rated 4.65, slightly down from the Class of 1988's rating, but half a point higher than the five-year average; 27.5 percent (five full points over the previous year) of those responding found jobs through that office. Student Health's rating continued its upward climb to 6.81. The Class of 1989 rated Food Services an overall 6.11 in quality and 6.42 in service; the Boyd-Pishko cafe and Pizza Devil dorm delivery were the two lowest ranked in both categories.

Looking back at their Duke experience, graduates gave the highest rating in importance to Duke's developing "my abilities to think, question, and express myself"—an 8.45 on a scale of 10—a 7.89 for making "me

a more informed, active, and responsible person," and 7.49 in seeking "an understanding of who I am and what I can do." A slightly smaller percentage of graduates—92.9, compared to a five-year average of 93.64—said they would choose Duke again.

SPORTS HALL OF FAME

Celebrating its fifteenth anniversary in April, Duke's Sports Hall of Fame inducted three former All-America athletes and a distinguished administrator. The latest inductees are football standout Louis E. Allen '50, diving champion John C. Conner '51, football and track letterman and current sports administrator Carl James '52, and basketball star Jim Spanarkel '79.

Allen, a Greensboro, North Carolina, native, was a tackle for the football team from 1946 through 1949. As a senior, he was team captain and voted most valuable player, leading Coach Wallace Wade's Blue Devils to a 6-3 record. Named third-team All-Southern Conference his first season, he became one of only six football players in Duke history to earn first-team, all-conference honors for three straight seasons. He was named third-team All-America by the Associated Press his senior year, played in the Senior Bowl, and was a fifth-round draft selection by the Pittsburgh Steelers. For the past twenty years Allen has been owner and president of Louis Allen Construction Company in Greensboro.

Conner, of Falling Rock, West Virginia, was the first member of Duke's swimming and diving program to earn All-America honors. As a high school senior he was national interscholastic diving champion. As a Duke freshman he suffered only two losses: one on the low boards and one on the high. The next year he was the undefeated Southern Conference champion in both the one-meter and the three-meter events and went on to the NCAA meet. He placed fourth nationally to earn All-America honors on the one-meter boards and collected honorable mention All-America laurels in the three-meter event. Conner is now a life insurance agent in Jacksonville, Florida.

James, a Raleigh, North Carolina, native,

won seven varsity letters in football and track during his undergraduate years (1949-1951). From 1954 to 1966 he was assistant athletics director at Duke, then associate athletics director from 1969 to 1972, and director of athletics from 1972 to 1977. He was executive director of the Sugar Bowl until 1980, when he became director of athletics at the University of Maryland. A commissioner of the Big Eight Conference for the past decade, James has also served on numerous NCAA and CFA committees and recently completed a two-year stint as chairman of the Collegiate Commissioners Association.

Spanarkel, from Jersey City, New Jersey, was captain of the Blue Devils' 1978 Final Four team. A two-time All-America and a two-time Academic All-America at Duke, he was the first player in school history to score at least 2,000 career points. He earned ACC rookie-of-the-year honors as a freshman and led the team in scoring his sophomore year. As a junior in 1978, he was the leader of the team that went from last to first in the ACC, winning the conference title and advancing to the Final Four before falling to Kentucky in the national championship game. The next year he led the team back to the NCAA tournament. He was chosen in the first round of the NBA draft and played professionally for five seasons. Now an account executive with a brokerage firm, Spanarkel joins the Hall of Fame in his first year of eligibility.

SCHOOL OF THOUGHT

Nearly sixty invited alumni, parents of undergraduates, and friends of Duke came to campus on a February weekend for the Duke Seminar, sponsored by



the university development office. The topic was "Negotiating the Nineties: Perspectives from Duke," and the "visiting faculty" experts were stellar, ranging from former Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke, the seminar's host and panel moderator, to reporters and Duke parents Steve and Cokie Roberts.

A luncheon at the Divinity School kicked off the weekend, followed by President H. Keith H. Brodie speaking on the state of the university. Fuqua School of Business Dean Thomas F. Keller '53 was a last-minute substitute for Gary Lynch J.D. '75, former enforcement director for the Securities and Exchange Commission, whose plane was fogged in. Keller discussed the evolution of the J.B. Fuqua-funded program to educate Soviet managers in the business practices of free-market economics.

In the "Medical, Legal, Ethical Challenges"

Future watch: speakers Steve and Cokie Roberts, above, provide Washington perspective for Duke Seminar, "Negotiating the Nineties"; seminar guests Parkie Adams Blylock '53 and Dan Blylock, below, in attentive attendance

panel, Doyle G. Graham M.D. '66, Ph.D. '71, dean of medical education at Duke, discussed the medical marvel of the near future: genetic techniques that could identify a person's genetic predisposition to certain diseases from the results of a blood sample, or even lead to prenatal diagnoses and possible treatment. He foresees "a public debate over the cost and financing of health care" centering on such questions as whether "society will pay for health care that results from bad habits," such as smoking and drinking. The patients'-rights movement will grow, he said, as an increasingly knowledgeable public becomes more involved in their own care.

To panelist William W. Van Alstyne, a constitutional law expert in Duke's law school, one of the decade's major legal issues will hinge not just on when life begins, but when it ends. He said the next major issue the Supreme Court will have to determine is a definition of death, which has more now to do with brain death and what constitutes it. If brain function determines legal death, then it also determines life, said Van Alstyne; and the completion of brain physiology occurs during the fourth month of pregnancy. When the court comes back to Roe vs. Wade, it may settle both questions.

George Pearsall, a Duke professor of mechanical engineering and material science and professor of public policy studies, said that individuals in the Nineties will have to make decisions based on uncertainty—an uncertainty that is increasing in light of



changing assessments on carcinogens, cholesterol, caffeine, salt, and so forth. People will be "selecting among outcomes when they are probabilistic," he said. For instance, before the *Challenger* explosion, NASA said that the chance of loss of life was less than 1 per 1,000; after the *Challenger*, space travel somehow became 98 percent safe. The challenge during the next decade, said Pearsall, will be to "determine when someone's talking out."

Divinity School Dean Dennis M. Campbell '67, Ph.D. '73 said religion will continue to have an important cultural role. "We need to know more about world religions," he said, "and how they operate today." He also discussed the need to infuse the professions with greater ethical awareness.

A second faculty panel involved Virginia R. Domínguez of the department of cultural anthropology, who spoke of new ethnic and nationalist stresses around the world; economist Thomas H. Naylor, who said that the end of the Cold War should turn American and Soviet policymakers alike toward "economic security"—that is, investments in critical areas like infrastructure and education; Curt J. Richardson, professor of resource ecology in the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, who discussed the intricacies of combining the new environmental ethic with economic interests, as well as Duke's own plans for a greater curricular focus on the environment; and visiting artist-in-residence Michael Rush, who commented on the role of the arts in "humanizing" students who are driven by material concerns.

Participants heard a Washington perspective from Cokie Roberts, political commentator for National Public Radio and ABC News, and Steve Roberts, writer for *U.S. News & World Report*. Cokie Roberts sketched a portrait of George Bush as the consummate insider, a "pragmatic, non-ideological president" who "believes in Washington and understands the way Washington works." On the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, she finds a Congress that, similarly, is not ideologically driven. But such capital harmony, she said, obscures the political reality that tough—and expensive—choices need to be made, on issues ranging from education to drugs.

For Steve Roberts, the basic political reality of our times is a "coalition government"—with the presidency in the hands of Republicans, the Congress under perpetual Democratic control. One party knows how to play the emotional issues that win presidential races, the other how to appeal to the bread-and-butter concerns that fuel congressional campaigns. The result is a governmental impasse, with each branch having an effective veto on the other's initiatives. "Bumper-sticker politics is fine when you're running for office; it's a big problem when you're trying to govern," he said. "When politicians

get locked into over-simple positions," like no new taxes, "they have difficulty dealing with a politically divided government. It cripples their ability to make the compromises that the situation demands, and so it creates paralysis."

The Duke Seminar weekend also featured a discussion with Duke students, a tour through Duke's art museum, and the Duke-Notre Dame basketball game—whose outcome, even engineering's George Pearsall might agree, was comfortably predictable for Duke fans.

RETREAT IN THE PARK

In January, the Duke Alumni Association (DAA) held its mid-winter weekend retreat and meeting of its board of directors at the Research Triangle Park's Holiday Inn. The opening speaker was Dr. Ralph Snyderman, Duke's chancellor for health affairs and medical school dean. Snyderman focused on the medical center's shifting research emphases in interdisciplinary areas like neuroscience; he also sketched the ways in which changes in society's expectations and federal reimbursement policies are changing the medical landscape.

For a good part of the weekend, standing committees delved into issues ranging from association finances to alumni attitudes. The committees, and their chairs, are: Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee (AAAC), Edward M. Hanson Jr. '73, A.M. '77, J.D. '77; Awards and Recognition, Judy Freyermuth Rex '61; Communications, Paul D. Risher B.S.M.E. '57; Dues and Member Services, James R. Ladd '64; Clubs, Stanley G. Brading Jr. '75; Marketing and Travel, C. William Crain '63; and Reunions, J. Porter Durham '82.

A session devoted to "Duke History and Traditions" presented three periods of university life. Duke history professor Robert F. Durden discussed President William Few and the transition of Trinity College to Duke University. University archivist William E. King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '70 dealt with Duke's history, traditions, and some "firsts": Trinity College first awarded degrees to women in 1878; Duke took part in the first official football game played in the South (Duke 16, UNC 0), in 1888; Duke's was one of the first two Southern law schools admitted to the Association of American Law Schools, in 1904; Duke's first Rhodes Scholar earned the honor in 1917; and Duke received its first Phi Beta Kappa chapter in 1919. Roger L. Marshall '42, former director of Alumni Affairs and university secretary, related activities of unsung alumni volunteers from the late 1940s through the Sixties.

The weekend included leisure as well as learning: Board members toured by bus the Research Triangle Park and the Duke campus, met for a cocktail buffet in the Old Trinity Room, attended a Hoof'n' Horn production of *Man of La Mancha*, and watched Duke defeat Georgia Tech in basketball.

At the meeting of the board—presided over by DAA president W. Barker French '63—Hanson of the AAAC reported on national trends in applications presented to the committee by associate admissions director Harold Wingood and director Richard Steele. With the decline in the number of high school graduates, the number of students applying to Duke is also down compared to recent years; but this year's applicant pool is the fifth largest in Duke history and the quality of the applicant pool is higher than ever. A program unique to Duke and developed by Alumni Affairs assistant director Sandy Kopp McNutt M.Div. '83 will start this summer. Meant for alumni with tenth- and eleventh-grade children, it will involve an all-day workshop covering the college application process in general and Duke specifically. Among the topics: choosing a school, how to apply effectively, and how to finance higher education. Three experts with national recognition have been recruited, and a mailing to alumni with children born in 1973 or 1974 is in the works. McNutt said she hopes that it will serve to increase the number of alumni applicants in the future.

Chairman Brading commented briefly on the areas of interest being addressed by his Clubs Committee: increasing awareness of the DAA among students, finding career-related opportunities for students, a Duke "welcome wagon" for new alumni in the area, and community service projects.

Dues and Membership Services committee chair Ladd noted that the committee had spent considerable time on the matter of DAA dues, and it recommended a \$5 across-the-board increase, effective July 1, 1990. The last increase was five years ago. The motion was duly seconded and passed.

Marketing and Travel Committee chairman Crain reported that royalty income from the Duke Credit Card was up again this year, and that cards for Duke faculty and students were being developed. Also, the Duke Alumni Directory, delayed by data entry problems, would be mailed in mid-February.

Porter Durham, speaking for the Reunions Committee, announced a major enhancement for this fall's reunion weekends: an optional day-long, mini-college program on Thursday to provide an educational component. As part of the new thinking in reunion planning, the fiftieth and Half Century Club reunions will be moved to the fall, effective in 1991, with more events and activities planned to honor those classes.

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

30s & 40s

Patricia S. Slaughter '30, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, succeeded in having the 165-year-old grave of her great-great-great-grandfather recognized with a bronze marker from the DAR. She has done extensive research on her family's history and still lives on the original family farm near Berea, N.C.

Thomas W. Koese Jr. '35, a graduate of Harvard Law School, is director of several companies, including American Guarantee & Liability Insurance Co., Zurich Holding Co. of America, Zurich Reinsurance Co. of New York, and Rayonier Forest Resources Co. A former Duke trustee, he is also on the U.S. advisory committee of Zurich Insurance Co.

John E. Koonce Jr. '37 was named an honorary member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A CPA in Raleigh, he is past president of the N.C. State Board of CPA Examiners and past chair of his church's administrative board.

George Cole '40, M.Div. '43 is a business administration professor at the College of William & Mary. He conducted a summer session in Skym Bjerge, Denmark, for 29 students who interned in small Danish businesses and studied major industries.

William James Lohr LL.B. '42 was elected to the Sports Hall of Fame at Baldwin-Wallace College, where he set four school records in track as an undergraduate. He also won the college's 1989 Alumni Association Award. A retired attorney, he lives in Siesta Key, Fla.

Charles M. Davis Sr. '47 is president of Davis Brothers Insurance Agency in Tampa, Fla. A World War II Air Force veteran, he earned the Distinguished Flying Cross for piloting a B-29 bomber mid over Tokyo. He was named Tampa Citizen of the Year in 1975 and also won the Distinguished American Award.

William S. Lamparter '47, A.M. '48 retired in September as vice president and director of international sales with Century Furniture Co. in Hickory, N.C.

Henry R. Nolte '47, who retired as general counsel and vice-president of Ford Motor Co., now chairs the Detroit law firm Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone. He and his wife, **Frances Messner Nolte** '47, live in Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

Frank W. Snepp J.D. '48 joined the Charlotte law firm Underwood Kinsey & Warren in September. A World War II Marine veteran, he is a retired superior court judge.

50s

Medford M. "Mem" Leake '50 is president of Steel City Lumber Co., headquartered in Birmingham, Ala. He lives in Tupelo, Miss.

Betty Miller Unterberger Ph.D. '50, a history professor at Texas A&M University, had her book *The United States, Revolutionary Russia, and the Rise of Czechoslovakia* published by UNC Press. She is also the author of *America's Siberian Expedition: A Study of National Policy*.

Eugene Clyde Brooks III '52, LL.B. '54 is an attorney in Durham, where he and his wife, Jean, live.

Paul Hardin III '52, J.D. '54, chancellor of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, was one of four persons to receive honorary degrees from Wofford College in Spartanburg, S.C., at last year's commencement. He was president of Wofford from 1968 to 1972. He and his wife, **Barbara Russell Hardin** '54, live in Chapel Hill.

K. Thomas Lester '52 is first vice president of Great American Bank in La Jolla, Calif. He chaired the data processing center at San Diego State University and also served as president of the Data Processing Management Association.

William Mallard '52, Ph.D. '56, professor of church history at Emory University's theology school, received

the 1989 Thomas Jefferson Award for service to the university. He joined the Emory faculty in 1957.

Clarence W. "Ace" Walker '53, a member of the Charlotte law firm Kennedy Covington Lobdell & Hickman for 30 years, was one of five lawyers elected to three-year terms in the American Bar Association's House of Delegates.

E. William Rogers M.Div. '55 was general chair of the executive committee for the John Guest Central South Carolina Crusade this spring in Columbia, S.C.

George Kelthley '57, a professor at California State University, wrote *The Donner Party*, published by George Braziller. Poetry described his work as "one of the three or four finest book-length American poems ever written."

Don E. McLeod '57 earned the U.S. Army's Decoration for Meritorious Civilian Service for his work as the information systems command's historian from 1983 to 1988. He lives in McLean, Va., and is the historian for the Military Traffic Management Command in Falls Church.

Jane L. Ring '57 received the Marguerite Payer Leadership Award from the Alexandria Commission on the Status of Women in Virginia for her contributions in community leadership.

F. Thomas Wooten B.S.E.E. '57, Ph.D. '64 was elected president of Research Triangle Institute in October. An electrical engineer on the RTI staff since

DESIGN FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

older adults and the physically impaired face many obstacles in everyday life. Lee Smith '50 has invented a line of equipment that makes their daily routines less cumbersome. Originally targeted for elderly people who had trouble getting around, the specially designed sinks, showers, and tubs are also used in hospitals and retirement homes.

"More and more seniors are remodeling their homes for independent living," says Smith. "It's much less expensive and emotionally wrenching than going to a nursing home."

Among Smith's inventions are barrier-free showers and foot-cold sinks for the wheelchair-bound and physically frail people who need more support and better access than conventional fixtures provide. Smith, who lives in Charlotte, North Carolina, fashioned his inventions to meet the state's stringent handicapped

code, which has been copied in whole or in part by most states and many foreign countries.

Smith's original one-piece shower is the prototype for sixteen other institutional bathing fixtures produced and sold nationally. While the equipment goes largely to new construction projects, Charlotte's Presbyterian Hospital gutted three floors and put in 300 of Smith's showers.

With an increase in the country's aging population, Smith says his inventions fill an important need. And judging from the sales he's made just within his home state, he's right on the mark: Clients include the North Carolina Memorial Hospital Bed Tower in Chapel Hill, Burroughs Wellcome Research and Development Facilities at Research Triangle Park, and the Duke Medical Center's Hospital North.



Smith: for better access

1966, he has published many scientific papers and holds three patents on semiconductor research.

Edward P. Berger '58, A.M. '59, a member of the executive committee of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors, represented Duke in December at the inauguration of the president of Northeastern University in Boston.

Anthony Bosworth '58 was named vice president, marketing, for Dupont, Mexico. He was manager of Dupont's Corian building products in Wilmington, Del. He and his wife, **Gina Cranston Bosworth** '60, have two daughters and a son.

James W.C. Daniel '59 is chairman, president, and CEO of Barnett Brokerage Service, Inc., in Jacksonville, Fla. He had served as southeastern district manager with E.F. Hutton Co., Inc. before joining Barnett. He lives in Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla.

MARRIAGES: **Eugene Clyde Brooks III** '52, LL.B. '54 to Jean Carrie Forrest on March 31, 1989. Residence: Durham.

60s

Linda Visco Mathison '60 represented Duke in November at the inauguration of the president of the University of Oregon.

Fred Chappell '61, A.M. '64 published his eighth book of poetry, *First and Last Words*, last spring.

Clifton E. Crandell M.Ed. '61 retired in August as executive associate dean of the dental branch at the University of Texas-Houston. He directed computer services there in 1987-89 and was a member of the Presidential Task Force on Academic Computing. A member of many professional and honorary societies, he received the Phi Sigma Pi award for education and Alpha Sigma Chi award for leadership. He and his wife, Betty, live in Chapel Hill.

John M. Derrick Jr. '61 was promoted from vice president of customer services to executive vice president and chief operating officer of Potomac Electric Power Co. He joined the Washington, D.C., company in 1961.

Carol Lucas Killian M.A.T. '61 was certified as a reality therapist counselor by the Institute of Reality Therapy in June. In addition to counseling and teaching at Guilford College, she has opened a part-time practice.

Thomas E. Gallagher B.S.C.E. '62 is commanding officer of the Naval Reserve's engineering field division in Norfolk, Va. He works for Bell Atlantic Corp. and lives in Hendon, Va.

David Ronald Goode '62 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Roanoke College.

John Harmon McElroy '63, Ph.D. '66 published *Finding Freedom: America's Distinctive Cultural Formation* in December. He is a professor of English at the University of Arizona.

Douglas C. Brown '64 practices orthopaedics in Monroe, La. He received his medical degree from the University of Virginia and served in S.E. Asia in the U.S. Navy.

Fred A. Crawford '64, M.D. '67 chairs the surgical department of the Medical University of South Carolina, where he has been a professor and chief of the cardiothoracic surgery division for 10 years.

Kenwood C. Nichols M.F. '64 is director and vice chairman of the board of Champion International Corp. in Stamford, Conn. He is also director of the

AMERICAN WOMAN

BORN for LIBERTY



A History of Women in America

SARA M. EVANS

When Sara Evans '66, A.M. '68 first began teaching women's history in 1974, she had a hard time putting together a reading list. As a history professor at the University of Minnesota, Evans could still encounter the same difficulty, but for a different reason.

"Now there is an enormous wealth of information," she says, "but in the beginning there were very few books to draw from. Most of the initial texts tended to be about white, middle-class women. There's a greater emphasis now on the diversity of race and class backgrounds."

Evans is contributing to that diversity. Her book, *Born For Liberty: A History of Women in America* (Free Press), is the first extensive record of women in this country. Spanning pre-colonial times to present day, Evans' book looks at the historical contributions of women, and explores "how gender shapes our life course, self-understanding, and the dominant ideas of culture."

The current academic emphasis on everyday lives rather than newsmakers began with women's studies, Evans says. "In order to go

beyond the few women who should have been famous, or who were famous at the time but later forgotten, you have to look at everyday lives. The life of a slave is much different than that of the mistress of the plantation, or an immigrant who takes sewing into her home, or a woman on a farm."

Born For Liberty also examines how women succeeded in attaining power when the established routes were closed to them. For example, Iroquois women controlled the production and distribution of food and therefore carried tremendous authority. This control carried over to tribal decisions about electing chiefs and going to war, even though the women couldn't officially vote at meetings.

"Women found ways of acting politically when they were excluded from the formal structure of politics, that is, the vote," says Evans. "And so they created new kinds of political spaces—between governmental-regulated and private-familial—particularly with voluntary associations. Those spaces are the essential training ground for citizenship and the participatory notion of public life."

Stamford Museum and Nature Center and a member of the board of visitors at Duke's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. He and his wife, Joanna, live in Stamford.

James L. Bierfeld '65, M.D. '69 chairs the cardiology department at South Miami's Coral Reef Hospital and has a private practice in cardiology and internal medicine. He and his wife, Elizabeth, have four children.

Eric Brucker Ph.D. '66 is vice president for academic affairs at Trenton State College in Hillwood Lakes, N.J. He was dean of the college of business and economics at the University of Delaware for 14 years.

John L. Giering '66 was promoted to vice president of finance and administration for the NCR Corp. He lives in Dayton, Ohio.

Karl H. Clauset Jr. '67 is associate director of the international programs division of Education Development Center which, with funding from the United Nations, the World Bank, and the U.S. Agency for International Development, designs and implements projects in developing countries to improve the quality of education and health care. He directed research and service support for five years at Boston University's school of education and taught secondary school science in Africa and Indonesia for 10 years. He and his wife, Julie, and their son live in Newton, Mass.

Nancy Meyer Fitzgerald B.S.N. '67 is technical supervisor in the analytical chemistry division of Alcoa Laboratories, which she joined in 1977 after completing her master's in chemical engineering. She had earned an M.A.T. at the University of Pittsburgh a few years earlier. She is past president of the East Suburban Unitarian Universalist Church and was also active in the Teacher Corps and Partners in Education at Alcoa. She and her son live near Pittsburgh.

Beth Shand Hall '67 is a senior vice president of administration for the BMA Corp., a publicly held life and health insurer and reinsurer, in Kansas City, Mo. She is responsible for administering human resources, information systems, and building services. She has been with the company for five years.

Jasper L. Cummings Jr. '68 took a year's leave of absence from the Raleigh law firm Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice to teach in the graduate tax program at New York University's law school.

Stuart M. Salsbury '68 was elected to a three-year term on the governing board of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America. He is a partner with the Baltimore law firm Israelson, Salsbury, Clements & Bekman.

William Wannacott '68, M.S. '71, M.S.M. '73, Ph.D. '78 is assistant director of the Harry L. McLaughlin M.B.A. program at St. Ambrose University in Davenport, Iowa. He was vice president of marketing for the American Institute of Commerce and a consultant to Palmer College of Chiropractic, also in Davenport.

John H. Dixon Jr. '69 left his cardiology practice in Nashville, Tenn., to raise pleasure walking horses and to coach country football teams. He played football during his four years at Duke.

Isaac C. Thomas Jr. '69, M.A.T. '70, Ed.D. '83 is principal of Chewing Junior High School in Durham County. He has been with the Durham County schools since 1965 as a faculty member and administrator.

MARRIAGES: **David A. Ross** J.D. '63 to Clare MacIntyre on Aug. 19. Residence: Arlington, Va.

BIRTHS: A daughter to **Frank Light Jr.** '66 and Sally Mathiasen Light on May 31, 1989. Named Julia Ellis.

Dave Crow '70, who was manager of systems programming with Triangle Universities Computation Center, now works in the Duke Medical Center's informatics systems department as a health systems engineer.

Sarah J. Fuller '70 represented Duke in August at the inauguration of the president of California State University at Long Beach.

Harold A. Smith M.D. '70 is an associate in the emergency medicine department of Geisinger Clinic in Danville, Pa.

Ellie G. Harris '71, J.D. '74 is an assistant professor of finance at the University of Minnesota. She earned her Ph.D. in finance from Northwestern University in 1987.

Thomas E. Barton Jr. Ed.D. '72, president of Greenville Technical College, was a Distinguished Centennial Graduate Speaker in Clemson University's College of Education Centennial Awards Program. A Navy veteran, he attended Clemson on an athletic scholarship and has worked in S.C. public schools since 1962 as a teacher, coach, and superintendent.

William J. Chickering '73 is director of employee relations for the North American Appliance Group of Whirlpool Corp. He and his wife, Frances, and their two children live in St. Joseph, Mich.

Thomas I. McIntosh '73 is a broker and president of Realty Trend Inc., a real estate, investment, and management firm in Tampa, Fla., where he and his wife, Valerie, and their children live.

Marc D. Newman '73 is district manager for

Merck, Sharp & Dohme Pharmaceuticals. He lives in Raleigh.

Robert D. Peltz '73, a partner in the Miami law firm Rossman Baumberger & Peltz, joined the adjunct faculty of the University of Miami's law school.

Karl C. Saunders '73, an orthopaedic surgeon, was named to the board of directors of First National Bank. He and his wife, Barbara, live in Zaneville, Ohio, and have operated a corporate business in high-end furniture since 1984.

Carol A. Springer '73, an ophthalmologist in W. Palm Beach, Fla., is a diplomate of the American Board of Ophthalmology and a fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology. She and her husband, Lauren Rosecan, and their three children live in Palm Beach Gardens.

Doug Beckstett '74 is vice president of human resources for ESNR Corp., an international environmental services company in Houston, Texas, where he and his wife, **R. Elise Bideaux Beckstett** '75, and their daughter live.

Carol Hill Bennetts '74, who earned her B.S. in science education from the University of Southwestern Louisiana in Lafayette, teaches the fifth grade in Abbeville, La. She and her husband, **Kim Bennetts** M.S. '74, and their two children live in Lafayette.

Mark N. Boorman '74 is director of ministry for Encounter Ministries Inc., a non-denominational Christian ministry for pastors in Memphis, Tenn.

Jesse Colvin '74, M.Ed. '75, M.B.A. '81 is president of the N.C. Museum of Life and Science, with which he has been associated since 1984. He is also a major gifts officer for Duke's development office.

Victoria Smurthwaite Sebley '74 is branch supervisor at the Wake County Public Library in Fuquay-Varina, N.C., where she and her husband, **Christopher Sebley** '74, live.

R. Elise Bideaux Beckstett '75 is corporate training coordinator for Kelsey-Seibold Clinics. She and her husband, **Doug Beckstett** '74, and their daughter live in Houston, Texas.

Margaret "Peggy" Forester Bull B.S.N. '75 is working at Michigan State University on a grant project to develop supported employment for the disabled. She and her husband, Thomas, live in Olivet, Mich.

Thomas M. Campbell '75 is an agricultural extension agent. He and his wife, Elizabeth, live in Elizabeth City, N.C.

James O. McIntosh '75 is a senior attorney with CSX Realty in Richmond, Va., where he and his wife, Nancy, and their two daughters live.

David B. Adcock J.D. '76 was appointed university counsel at Duke in July. As associate university counsel since 1985, he directed the university's legal staff.

Jeffrey M. Charles Ph.D. '76 was appointed manager of agricultural chemicals toxicology programs with Rhone-Poulenc in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

William C. Eacho III '76 is chairman and CEO of Atlantic Food Services, Inc. He and his wife, **Donna Williams Eacho** '77, and their son live in Bethesda, Md.

Thomas M. McCrary Jr. '76, M.B.A. '82 is group director of field marketing and sales for Embassy Suites, Inc., in Dallas, where he and his wife, **Betsy McIntosh McCrary** '77, and their two sons live.

Donald H. Fredman '77 was named a partner in the law firm Sussman, Shank, Wapnick, Caplan & Stiles in Portland, Ore.

Carroll Martin '77 is a partner in the law firm Scott, Douglass & Luton in Austin, Texas.

Kathryn Morgan Deane '78 and her husband, Richard, own and operate the Warehouse chain of retail clothing stores for women in the New York region.

Fern E. Gunn '78, J.D. '82 was chair last year of the N.C. Bar Association's Committee on Minorities in the Profession. She is a deputy counsel at the bar.

Elynn Vanden Busch Korzun '78 is vice president of taxable fixed income sales of the First Boston Corp. She and her husband, Peter, and their daughter live in Chatham, N.J.

Bruce Mattox '78 was promoted to vice president of First National Bank of Atlanta. He and his wife live in Fayetteville, Ga.

John Schisler '78 was promoted to major in the U.S. Air Force last year. He and his wife, **Virginia Hackenberg** '79, and their two children live in Las Vegas, Nev.

Glenn D. Subin '78 is a partner at the Pinehurst (N.C.) Orthopaedic Clinic. After completing medical training at Downstate Medical Center in New York, he held a fellowship in microsurgery at Duke and a residency at New York University Medical Center. He and his wife, Diane, and their two sons live in Pinehurst, N.C.

Richard D. Willis B.S.M.E. '78 is a product manager for QMS/Imagen in Santa Clara, Calif. He and his wife, Jeanne, and their two children live in San Jose.

Michael T. Cavey '79 was named vice president of Signet Bank in Baltimore. He lives in Severna Park, Md.

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Sarah Gates Colley '79 is a vice president of Goldman Sachs & Co. in New York.

Katherine Deignan '79 was promoted to assistant vice president of Signet Bank in Richmond, Va. She joined Signet in 1984 and has completed specialized courses in insurance and securities.

Virginia "Ginny" Hackenberg '79 was promoted to major in the U.S. Air Force. She and her husband, **John Schlisler** '78, and their two children live in Las Vegas, Nev.

Alden Sherburne Hart Jr. B.S.E.E. '79 is the director of network communications for Phonebase Systems in Vienna, Va.

Hillary Schraub Hoffman '79 is president of Hillary Hoffman Associates, a full-service market research firm in Miami. She and her husband have two sons.

Robert D. Manning '79 received his Ph.D., with a specialization in comparative international development, from Johns Hopkins University last May. His dissertation examined U.S. industrial restructuring and Mexican immigration. He is the senior research analyst of the Smithsonian Institution's institutional studies office in Washington, D.C.

Daniel O. Riff B.S.E. '79, a minister, is director for disaster response for the Presbyterian Church at its World Service Center. He earned his master's in public health in international health at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. He lives in Louisville, Ky.

Elizabeth Wannamaker Salisbury '79 is a trust officer II in the personal trust administration department of Ameritrust Co., N.A. She has been with the company since 1988. A graduate of the University of South Carolina Law School, she is a member of the Cleveland Yacht Club, the junior committee of the Cleveland Orchestra, and the Lakewood Historical Society. She and her husband, David, live in Lakewood, Ohio.

MARRIAGES: **Draw Johnroe** '73 to Salli Skahan on Aug. 19. . . **Thomas M. Campbell** '75 to Elizabeth Sanderlin on July 15. Residence: Elizabeth City, N.C. . . **Margaret "Peggy" Forester** B.S.N. '75 to Thomas Bull on July 23, 1988. Residence: Olivet, Mich. . . **Lisa Krieger** '77 to Chris Witte-man on May 18, 1989. Residence: San Francisco . . . **Kathryn Morgan Deane** '78 to R.T. Krantz on May 6, 1989 . . . **Susan Marianne Hoffman** '78 to John Lee Moon on July 2. Residence: Ramona, Calif. . . **Amy M. Sullivan** '78 to Robert S. Mannon on Aug. 19. Residence: Falls Church, Va. . . **Sarah Livingstone Gates** '79 to Bryan Omer Colley on June 3 . . . **Alden Sherburne Hart** B.S.E. '79 to Carolyn Reid Cantlay on April 22, 1989 . . . **Sarah Elizabeth Johns** '79 to Thomas Griffen on March 18, 1989. Residence: New York . . . **Hilary Karen Neufeld** '79 to Harry W. Shuford Jr. on May 27, 1989. Residence: Athens, Ga.

BIRTHS: A daughter and a son adopted by **Diane Cope Peabody** '70 and **Robert B. Peabody** '70. Named Carrie Cope and William Martin . . . First child and son to **Lawrence C. "Satch" Saunders** '71 and Deborah Porter Saunders on July 10. Named Scott Logan . . . Third child and second son to **Carol A. Springer** '73 and Lauren R. Rosecan on May 19, 1989. Named Devon Springer Rosecan . . . A daughter to **Michael G. Rolland** '75 and **Pamela Landreth Rolland** '75 on July 14. Named Jennifer May . . . Fourth child and third son to **David Martyn Wheeler** '75, M.D./Ph.D. '81 and **Patricia Sellers Wheeler** '76 on March 30, 1989. Named Stephen James . . . First children, twin daughters to **Alvah B. Davis** '76 and Alice Davis. Named Charlotte DeHaven and Sarah McGill . . . A son to **William C. Eacho** III '76 and **Donna Williams Eacho** '77 on March 28, 1989. Named Douglas Carlton . . . Second child and

PICTURE PERFECT



From ospreys to oyster-shucking, fall foliage to ferris wheels, **Maryland In Focus** captures the abundant pleasures of the mid-Atlantic state. The book is a labor of love for native **Middleton Evans** '86, who logged more than 40,000 miles in two years to record the pictures in his glossy, coffee-table book.

Maryland In Focus contains 256 color photographs—and text by Evans—that convey as much information about the photographer as they do about the state. Namely, that Evans is intrigued by

the unusual and the ordinary, and that he's remarkably persistent in getting the right shot. To photograph the ospreys, Evans spent months scouting for a perfect nest site, drove the 200-mile round-trip five times, and waited in the pre-dawn darkness so the family of birds wouldn't be spooked by his presence.

At Duke, Evans majored in economics and was photo editor for *The Chanticleer*. After graduation, he channeled his passion for picture-taking into the book project. With financial backing from his father, Evans formed

his own publishing company, Middleton Press, which published an initial run of 10,000 books. The book is now in its second printing. Last fall, Middleton Press also printed a *Maryland In Focus* 1990 calendar.

Not surprisingly, the book has caught the attention of the state's tourism office and private businesses that want to promote the area. It's won professional recognition as well: From 7,300 entries, Evans' book garnered a merit award in last year's Printing Industries of America, Inc. Graphic Arts Awards competition.

"Hidden within the fabric of traditional Maryland was an exciting mixture of surprises which came to light only upon searching for them," Evans writes in the book's introduction. "Sometimes I would hear about, or stumble upon, scenery or traditions that seemed more closely associated with New England, the South, or the West than with a Middle Atlantic state. Other times I felt as though I was just in America, no place specific, but nowhere else."

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This seven-day rafting trip on the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon is one of the classic outdoor travel adventures. It's a perfectly paced trip designed to highlight the natural wonders of the Canyon. The 37-foot-long motorized rafts used are designed for stability so that you and your family can travel the river in comfort and safety. Price: \$1,450 from Las Vegas. Arrangements by Sobek's White Water River Expeditions.

Golden Pathways of the Czars June 18-July 1

Be among the first Westerners to cruise the mighty Volga River between intriguing Moscow and historic Kazan. Aboard the M.S. SERGUEY ESENIN, your floating hotel, you'll pass through Soviet towns and villages never before seen by tourists. Included are Kalinin, an ancient stop-off for Russian czars traveling to Moscow; Uglich, known for its ornate monuments and ancient architecture; Yaroslavl, home of the famous 13th century Spassky Monastery ensemble; and Gorky, the residence of many famous Soviet dissidents, never before opened to the traveling public. This unique journey offers a Soviet experience you'll cherish for a lifetime. From \$3,395 from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Barging in Burgundy July 17-24

If "living well is the best revenge," join us for a six-night Royal Canal Cruise on the idyllic and historic Canal du Bourgogne, deep in the heart of Burgundy. Our Royal Canal barge resembles a private club: luxurious staterooms, an elegant salon, and a private dining room to enjoy the classic cuisine of Burgundy accompanied by wines of the Cote d'Or, served with impeccable style. A private mini-van takes us on daily excursions to medieval villages, famous chateaux, ancient castles, cathedrals, and vineyards. Paris is the grand finale with four nights at the elegant Lutetia Hotel. An exclusive itinerary limited to 12 guests on each of two departures. Approximately \$3,850 per person from Raleigh-Durham. Arrangements by Bardith Travel Ltd.

Romantic Rivers and Castles July 2-15 (with Passion Play at Oberammergau)

Nothing surpasses a truly deluxe European vacation. Our new, exclusive itinerary includes a two-night stay in sophisticated Brussels, Belgium, six-nights aboard the M.S. OLYMPIA cruising scenic Germany's famous rivers—the Rhine, Mosel and Main—and finishing in fun-loving Munich, West Germany, for four nights. A special highlight includes guaranteed seats for the *Oberammergau Passion Play*. All meals are included while cruising Germany's historic river ports, and a wide range of reasonably-priced optional tours round out your unique travel experience to the heart of Europe. Approximately \$3,099. Arrangements by Intrav.

Scandinavia-Russia August 7-21

As it has since Viking times, the summer sun signals a celebration in the enchanting capitals of the Northlands. Join us on this 15-day air/sea cruise to the great capitals of Scandinavia: Amsterdam, Oslo, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad, Gdynia (Gdansk), Travemunde, Lubek, and London. Sail in luxury aboard the beautiful CROWN ODYSSEY. Special Duke prices begin at \$3,128 including air from most major cities. An optional two-night London theater package is also available. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Line.

Mediterranean Cruise and the Greek Isles September 19-October 2

Begin with three nights in one of the most cosmopolitan cities of the Mediterranean, Athens, Greece. Then, board the brand-new RENAISSANCE, in her maiden season, for a deluxe seven-night cruise of the Aegean Sea to: Mykonos, Santorini, Crete, Rhodes, Marmaris/Aphrodisias, Kusadası/Ephesus, Dikili/Pergamon, and The Dardanelles to the Bosphorus. Complete your trip where Europe and Asia meet . . . in Turkey, exploring Istanbul for two nights. This new Intrav exclusive features deluxe hotels, such as the Hilton and Inter-Continental, a wide range of reasonably-priced, optional tours, all meals while cruising, plus special welcome and farewell cocktail and dinner parties. Approximately \$3,499. Arrangements by Intrav.

Egypt October 26-November 8

Discover the tombs and treasures of ancient Cairo, Egypt, overlooking the Nile River, for five nights at the deluxe Semiramis Inter-Continental. Then, motorcoach to the seaside resort, and once one of three

main centers of the Christian world, Alexandria, Egypt, for two nights. Next, board your deluxe Sheraton Boat in Luxor for a four-night cruise of the Nile River to Esna, Edfu, Kom Ombo, Aswan and Abu Simbel, and back to Cairo for one night. The Wings Over the Nile Adventure is a first-ever itinerary, available nowhere else, and exclusive to Intrav. Highlights include a special fly-over the Suez Canal, with day visit to 1,400-year-old St. Catherine's Monastery, deluxe hotels, chartered accommodations aboard the finest cruise ship afloat on the Nile, all meals and sightseeing included during the cruise, an expert Egyptologist accompanying you throughout, plus special cocktail parties and memorable theme dinners to enhance this unique travel experience. Approximately \$3,499. Arrangements by Intrav.

Jewels of the Orient November 28-December 18

The wonders of the mysterious Orient and the best holiday shopping in the world await you on this luxurious Royal Viking cruise. Sail from Singapore to the exotic ports of Bali, Sandakan, and Manila before docking in colorful Hong Kong, filled with bargains for everyone on your gift list! Special enrichment lectures on board the ROYAL VIKING SEA enhance our voyage. One price includes air fare from the West Coast (with a low East Coast add-on), 10 nights on board the SEA, a FREE three-night land package in either Singapore or Hong Kong, all meals and entertainment while on board ship, and a \$50 per person bar/boutique credit. Priced from \$4,045 per person. Arrangements by Conlin-Dodds Group Tours.

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first son to **Norman Wallace Hoffman** '76 and Susan Hoffman on Jan. 30, 1989. Named **Wyatt Wallace** . . . A daughter to **Scott A. Brister** '77 and Julie Brister on Nov. 11, 1988. Named Elizabeth Annette . . . First child and daughter to **B. Kelly Graves** '77 and Meredith Graves on Aug. 22. Named Sarah Penington . . . Second child and daughter to **Virginia Reeve Guilfoile** B.S.N. '77, M.B.A. '85 and **David Guilfoile** M.B.A. '85 on May 28, 1989. Named Carlie Susan . . . A daughter to **Byron K. Harris** '77 and Peggie Harris on Aug. 15, 1989. Named Elizabeth Anne . . . A daughter to **Lisa Krieger** '77 and Chris Wittman on Dec. 14, 1988. Named Laura Cassidy . . . A daughter to **Carroll Martin** '77 and Clyde Bennett on June 18 . . . First child and son to **William L. Mastorakos** '77 and Lisa Kraft Mastorakos on Aug. 4, 1989. Named Parker William . . . First child and daughter to **Mary Boney Denison** '78 and James W. Denison III on June 24. Named Mary Catesby Bellamy . . . First child and daughter to **Elynn Vanden Busch Korzun** '78 and B. Peter Korzun on June 25, 1988. Named Taylor Kaitlyn . . . Second child and first daughter to **John Schieler** '78 and **Virginia Hackenberg** '79 on March 9, 1989. Named Katherine Marie . . . Second child and first daughter to **Barbara Wickenhaver Snyder** B.S.N. '78 and Gordon Snyder in August. Named Pamela Anne . . . Second child and first son to **Richard D. Willis** B.S.M.E. '78 and Jeanne Willis on July 11. Named Tyler Drew . . . A daughter to **Jim Baumgardner** '79 and Ann Baumgardner on Aug. 2. Named Hannah Lori . . . Second daughter to **James C. Howell** M.Div. '79, Ph.D. '84 and **Lisa Stockton** Howel '80 on Aug. 3. Named Grace Stockton . . . Third child and daughter to **Jan Fisher Jenkins** B.S.N. '79 and **Pat Jenkins** J.D. '80 on Aug. 2. Named Kayla Elizabeth . . . First child and son to **Keith Luke** '79 and Gaynor Luke on May 24, 1989. Named Thomas Gaynor.

80s

Lynn Cunningham Brown '80 is a contract negotiator for Texas Instruments Missile Systems. She earned her M.B.A. from Southern Methodist University in August.

Thomas H. Flournoy B.S.E.E. '80, a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve, is a graduate student in materials science at Duke.

Kurt Haberyan '80, Ph.D. '88 is an assistant biology professor at Troy State University in Troy, Ala. He teaches biology, environmental science, animal ecology, limnology, and local fauna.

Robert Blair Howell '80 is a senior consultant in the accounting and finance division of Winter, Wyman & Co., a search and placement firm in Boston. He was an internal auditor at Duke for several years following graduation. He and his wife, Sue, and their two children, live in Madfield, Mass.

W. Scott James III '80, M.D. '84 is an orthopaedic surgeon. He and his wife, **Barbara Mast James** '81, and their three children live in Rock Hill, S.C.

Mark McSweeney '80 and his wife, Dianne, opened Great Harvest Bread Co., a whole wheat bakery, in Indianapolis in October. He had been a public defender in St. Louis for four years.

Bruce F. Monzyk Ph.D. '80 was appointed an associate fellow in Monsanto Chemical Co. in recognition of his "significant technical contributions to the company." An authority in chelation chemistry, he has published many technical and scientific papers and holds several U.S. patents. He lives in Maryland Heights, Mo.

Elisa Kaplan Siegel '80, manager of public affairs for the American Insurance Association in Washington, D.C., is on the board of directors of Women in Government Relations. She and her husband, Matthew, and their son live in Chevy Chase, Md.

Clare Brokaw Speyer '80 is a resource teacher for gifted and talented children in Greenwich, Conn., public schools. She and her husband, Andre, live in Greenwich.

Kathy Smoot Swartz '80, B.H.S. '89 was the student speaker for Duke Medical Center's 1989 physician assistant program's graduation ceremony. She and her husband, Michael, have two children and live in Durham.

David S. Taylor B.S.E.E. '80 is a plant manager for Procter & Gamble in Mehoopany, Pa.

Gene Banks '81 began training at the Charlotte Hornets' rookie free-agent camp last summer.

James A. Bonner '81 is chief resident in the University of Michigan's radiation oncology department. He and his wife live in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Barbara Mast James '81 is a free-lance writer. She and her husband, **W. Scott James III** '80, M.D. '84, and their three children live in Rock Hill, S.C.

Jacqueline Riegel Kairis '81 is associate product manager with Kraft General Foods. She and her husband, John, live in Wilmington, N.C.

Annette V. Tucker '81 is an associate with Thompson, Hine & Flory in Cleveland, Ohio.

Margaret Ann Donnelly '82, B.H.S. '87 is a physician assistant in the AIDS Clinical Treatment Unit of Duke Medical Center, where she coordinates a human drug trial of soluble T4. She lives in Durham.

James Richard Kuster M.B.A. '82 is an associate in the media and entertainment finance division of Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City.

Cynthia Keller Macdonald M.H.A. '82 is a rating officer at Standard & Poor's Corp.

Paul Mayer '82, one of the founders and vice presidents of CD Superstores, was named Young Entrepreneur of the Year by the Durham Chamber of Commerce.

Marshall D. Orson '82, J.D. '85 is counsel for the entertainment and distribution division of the legal department of the Turner Broadcasting System in Atlanta.

Paul Revson '82 is a commercial real-estate broker for Williams Company in New York.

Helene Schlackman Rod '82, a 1985 graduate of Harvard Law School, practices corporate law with the firm Kramer, Levin, Nesser, Kamin & Frankel. She and her husband, Jonathan, live in Manhattan.

Joel H. Swofford '82 is a senior resident at the Family Medicine Association in Johnson City, Tenn. He and his wife, Melinda, and their son live in Union.

Jon Chasson '83 earned a master's in public policy from Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and now works for the U.S. General Accounting Office. He also works with the American Consulate in Frankfurt, West Germany, where he and his wife, Ivonette, live.

Carolyn Reld Ciccone B.S.N. '83 is assistant director of subsidiaries with the Graduate Health System. She and her husband, Charles, live in Sewell, N.J.

Donna Densel '83 received graduation awards for excellence in emergency medicine and surgery from Newton-Wellesley Hospital in Newton, Mass. The only physician who earned two awards, she completed

a one-year post-graduate program in internal medicine and is now a resident in ophthalmology at N.Y. Medical College.

Elizabeth Anne "Betsy" Field '83 is a compensation consultant with Towers Perrin in Atlanta. She and her husband, Neil, live in Decatur, Ga.

Edward "Ned" Geoslin II '83 is a staff writer at *People* magazine in New York City.

Roseann Viscomi Hassey '83 graduated from Harvard Business School and is now marketing manager of aerobics for Reebok Shoes in Boston.

Edward Y. Hsi M.B.A. '83 joined the Hong Kong and Singapore offices of Baker & McKenzie as an international tax and corporate attorney.

William D. Jones III J.D. '83 is a partner with the law firm Johnston, Barton, Proctor, Swedlaw & Naff in Birmingham, Ala.

Brinton Keyes '83 was the aide to the commander of Cruiser-Destroyer Group Two in Charleston, S.C., and completed a year-long internship with the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D.C. In February 1989 he resigned his commission to volunteer for a two-year Presbyterian mission to Thailand teaching English to children.

David Lawrence Trautman '83 and **Joan Young Trautman** '83 both earned M.B.A. degrees from Ohio State University in June 1989 and received Weidler Scholarships for their outstanding academic performances. They live in Columbus, Ohio.

Mitch Weltner '83 is an associate producer on the CBS News program *48 Hours*. He lives in Manhattan.

Ann Gibson Moritz Airey '84 received her M.M. from Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management in June 1989. She now works as executive assistant to the managing director



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of National Mutual Royal Bank in Prahan, Victoria, Australia, where she lives with her husband, Philip.

David Amaro '84 is a manufacturer's representative for Becron Dickinson. He and his wife, **Jennifer Tiffany-Amaro** B.S.N. '84, live in Philadelphia.

Shelly Putter Barnea B.S.N. '84 received her M.S. in infant and parent development last year and is now a certified child life specialist on a pediatric surgical unit. She and her husband, Mark, live in Palisades Park, N.J.

Laura Lynn Barnhart '84 left her career in scholarly publishing to attend Georgetown University's medical school.

Rakesh "Raj" Bhala '84 graduated from Harvard Law School in June 1989 after completing two years of graduate study in England on a Marshall Scholarship. He works in the legal department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and published his book on banking law, *Perspectives on Risk-based Capital*, last summer.

Kenneth A. Black '84 was named chief financial officer at First Citizens Bank in Raleigh, N.C.

David Bowser '84 is president of Pro-Market, Inc., a public relations and video production company he founded in 1988. He had worked for CBS and ABC affiliates in Miami and is now a free-lance journalist for ESPN Sports Cable Network, Black Entertainment Television, and S. Fla. cable ventures.

Kimberly Cousins '84 joined the chemistry department of Hendrix College in Conway, Ark., as the Dreyfus Teaching Fellow and assistant professor.

Kimberlee Eastman Fish B.S.N. '84 earned her M.D. from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine and is in a residency at the Children's Hospital National Medical Center in Washington, D.C. She lives in Arlington, Va.

Adam S. Fowler B.S.E.E. '84 is a member of the scientific staff of Bell Northern Research in Research Triangle Park, N.C. He and his wife, Sheryl, live in Durham.

Julie Keenan '84 earned her M.B.A. in June 1989 from Stanford University. She works in income maintenance programs for New York City.

Both Merritt A.M. '84 was named collections manager at the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History. She and her husband live in Symmes Township, Ohio.

Judy Stevens Morlarty '84 is pursuing a master's in nurse-midwifery at Yale University's nursing school. She and her husband, Kevin, live in New Haven, Conn.

Jeremie L. Moses '84 is director of training and development for Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company's corporate and institutional trust group in New York. She is also pursuing a master's in corporate education from New York University.

Charles M. Nobles B.S.E.E. '82, M.S. '84 is a service engineer at Lord Corp. He and his wife, Meleta, and their twin children live in Fuquay-Varina, N.C.

Anthony A. Renzi M.B.A. '84 was named director of electronic systems operations for the advanced technology group of Sundstrand Corp. in Rockford, Ill.

Karen Westervelt Smith '84 is a certified specialist in poison information for Duke Medical Center's Poison Control Center. She and her husband, Gary, live in Durham.

Jennifer Tiffany-Amaro B.S.N. '84 is an assistant head nurse on a medical unit at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and is doing graduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania. She and her husband, **David Amaro '84**, live in Philadelphia.

Mark Eldridge Anderson '85 is an associate with the law firm Newsom, Graham, Hedrick, Bryson & Kenyon. He graduated from UNC-Chapel Hill's law school.

David Charles Baker '85 had a summer internship with Burroughs Wellcome Co. in the Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Robin Cantor Ph.D. '85 was named technical assistant to the acting associate director for advanced energy systems at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. She and her husband, Mark Mason, and their son live in Knoxville, Tenn.

Gabriel R. Cipau M.B.A. '85 was appointed senior vice president of production and engineering with Burroughs Wellcome Co. in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Ernest F. Costello III B.S.E. '85 is a research and design engineer for Ford Aerospace in Sunnyvale, Calif. He and his wife, **Elizabeth T. Lowe '85**, M.E.M. '86, live in Oakland.

Renee Ellen Frankel '85 is in a medical residency at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

Christopher J. Frost '85 completed his M.B.A. with a specialization in finance at the University of Chicago in August. He lives in New York City.

Jane Gerb B.S.E.E. '85 is pursuing an M.B.A. in operations and production management at Columbia University's business school.

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Antia J. Hill B.S.E. '85, M.S. '86, Ph.D. '89 won the 1989 International Graduate Student Paper Contest, sponsored by ASM International, an advanced materials society. She is a teacher, consultant, and researcher in materials engineering at Melbourne, Australia's Monash University.

David Korman '85 is a consumer credit officer with Barnett Bank of South Florida. He lives in Lauderdale, Fla.

Michael A. Korman B.S.E.E. '85, a Marine Corps first lieutenant, is stationed in Kaneohe Bay and is preparing for helicopter aircraft commander and a promotion to captain. He and his wife, Ruth, live in Kailua, Hawaii.

Elizabeth T. Lowe '85, M.E.M. '86 is a consultant to alternative energy producers for Morse, Richard, Weisenmiller & Associates in Oakland, Calif. In her spare time, she is pursuing a career as a professional triathlete. She and her husband, **Ernest F. Costello III B.S.E.** '85, live in Oakland.

M. Lisa McHam '85 earned her M.D. from Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas. She was also elected to the Alpha Omega Alpha honor society.

Page Murray '85 was promoted to account director of Manhattan's TBWA Advertising, Inc., in August. He handles accounts for Evian mineral water, Anheuser-Busch imported beers, and Absolut Vodka, for which he won the Kelly Award, the highest award for print advertising. He visited Duke in spring 1989 as a guest speaker for an advertising class.

Melissa Pammer Rudas '85 earned her J.D. from the Dickinson School of Law in June 1989.

Mary Ann Martinez Sanchez '85 is pursuing a Ph.D. in counseling psychology at the University of Notre Dame. She and her husband, James, live in South Bend, Ind.

Catherine Amdur Small '85 is assistant director of industry communications at the National Cable Association in Washington, D.C.

Claire Noumalr Smith '85 is an elementary school teacher in Herndon, Va. She received her master's in education from the University of Virginia.

David Richard Spiegel '85 received his M.D. from SUNY Health Science Center in Brooklyn, NY, and is a resident in psychiatry at Dartmouth University. He and his wife, Lisa, live in White River Junction, Vt.

Kathy L. Webb '85 earned her M.S. in systems management from the University of Southern California. She is an intelligence systems acquisition officer for the U.S. Air Force at Peterson Air Force Base, Colo. She and her husband, John S. Pustay, live in Colorado Springs.

Peter E. Baccile M.B.A. '86 is an associate with Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Julia Newby Kotapish '86 is a senior manufacturing engineer with Picker International. She and her husband, Richard, live in Cleveland.

Steven Andrew Kout '86 is an owner of Blimpie of South Florida, Ltd., a sandwich shop chain in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties and Atlanta, Ga. His wife, **Teresa Tinby Kout** '86, is a forensic chemist with the Drug Enforcement Administration in Miami. They live in Pembroke Pines, Fla.

L. Weatherly Lowe '86, a 1989 graduate of Columbia University's law school, is an associate with Hogan & Hartson in Washington, D.C.

Charles G. McKee B.S.E.E. '86 received his master's in industrial engineering at N.C. State and works for BDM Corp. He and his wife, **Marlan Little McKee** '86, a graduate student in micro-biology, live in Oakton, Va.

Johnathan W. Ragals '86 attends New York University's Stern School of Business. He expects to earn his M.B.A. in 1991.

Billie Sue Dickson Walden B.S.E.E. '86, a lieutenant j.g. in the Navy, qualified as a surface warfare officer and is a department head selector. She is pursuing her master's in weapons systems engineering.

Candace Adella Williams '86 earned a master's of communication in print journalism from Georgia State University in April 1989. She is a writer for WCNN Radio at the CNN Center in Atlanta.

Cynthia J. Yag '86 conducted AIDS research at Duke and marketed research for health care organizations in Washington, D.C. She now attends Florida College of Medicine in Tampa.

Ray Zwycowicz '86 is an account executive for the medical advertising agency Gross Townsend Frank Hoffman in New York City. He lives in Jackson, N.J.

Thomas J. Harrell B.S.E.E. '87 is the Western regional sales manager for military products with Honeywell Optoelectronics, based in Orange, Calif.

Charles Edward Hawkes B.S.E.E. '87, M.S. '89 works for the Harris Corp. in Melbourne, Fla.

Marc I. Israel J.D. '87 is a lawyer with Millbank, Tweed, Hadley, & McClough.

Michael J. Linsenberger '87, a professional soccer player for the Sacramento Senators in the Western soccer league, was head soccer coach for 1989-90 at California State University, Sacramento.

William Lipscomb '87 received a 1989 Mellon Fellowship and a Rhodes Scholarship. His graduate studies are in the philosophy of science at Balliol College, Oxford University.

Linda Miles Murray M.B.A. '87 is the founder and president of Catalyst Business Services. She and her husband, **Louis Charles Murray Jr.** Ph.D. '88, live in Raleigh, N.C.

Allyson Nostrand '87 is pursuing an M.B.A. at Stanford University. She lives in Palo Alto, Calif.

Theresa Eckstein Van de Graaf '87 received her master's in health services administration from the University of Michigan in April 1989. She and her husband, **William Van de Graaf** '88, live in Greenwich, Conn.

Karen Zohar '87 writes that she "is not getting married, does not have a job, and is not too concerned about it, either!"

Gregory J. Alcorn B.S.E. '88, a Navy ensign, is an auxiliaries/public affairs officer aboard the U.S.S. *Ingram*, whose home port is Newport Beach, Calif.

Parker B. Binion '88, a law student at the University of Texas-Austin, works on the *Texas Law Review*. He also won the first-year moot court competition. He was a law clerk for Baker & Bots and Andrews & Kurth last summer.

William Joseph Donnelly B.S.E.E. '88, a Marine second lieutenant, is a platoon commander for an anti-aircraft missile battery in Cherry Point, N.C.

Calvin G. Eshbaugh '88 is a postbaccalaureate student at the University of Florida and is planning to go to medical school. He lives in Gainesville, Fla.

Paul R. Freestone '88 was qualified as a nuclear power plant operator under the training of both U.S. Navy and General Electric engineers. He is on duty aboard the U.S.S. *Seahorse*, a fast-attack submarine out of Charleston, S.C.

Gary L. Goldsholle '88 is in his second year at the University of Chicago Law School. He was a summer associate at the Manhattan law firm Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue.

Todd Guthrie '88 is a law student at the University of Arkansas and a battery fire direction officer in the Ark. Army National Guard.

William J. Keogh '88 is a law student at Emory University. He was chosen as a candidate for the law review board on the *Emory Journal of International Dispute Resolution*.

Arthur Kohn Ph.D. '88 won the 1989 Early Career Award for Teaching Excellence from the American Psychological Association.

Louis Charles Murray Jr. Ph.D. '88 is a project manager with the U.S. Geological Survey. He and his wife, **Linda Miles Murray M.B.A.** '87, live in Raleigh, N.C.

John-Lindell Philip Pfeffer '88 is pursuing an M.B.A. at Northwestern University. He works at FIS-Madison Financial and has been developing his own company, Movie Time Candy Inc., for four years.

Lynne Marie Rhodes M.E.M. '88 is an environmental scientist for the Radian Corp.

Mike J. Selgield '88 works for Medical Imaging Sites in the Western region of Summit Medical Technologies.

Patrick John Eric Stallard '88 is a statistical research analyst for Duke's Center for Demographic Studies. He and his wife, Elaine, live in Durham.

Michael J. Behen '89 received one of 126 Mellon Fellowships in the Humanities awarded in 1989. He will use his fellowship to do graduate work in classical studies.

Alex Charles Cech M.D. '89 works for the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

Donna Marie Eisemann Crone Ph.D. '89 is a post-doctoral fellow in biochemistry at the University of California at Riverside. Her husband, **Wilson Crone** '82, M.D., Ph.D., is pursuing a doctorate in developmental biology at the same school. They live in Riverside.

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Conrad J. Flick M.D. '89 is a resident in family medicine at Bowman Gray Baptist Hospital in Winston-Salem.

Majla Holst '89 is serving a two-year appointment in the Peace Corps as a physics and chemistry teacher in Malawi, a small country in S.E. Africa.

Marcos Federico Igaray M.H.A. '89 works for Shands Hospital in Gainesville, Fla.

MARRIAGES: **Clare Elizabeth Brokaw** '80 to Andrew John Speyer on Aug. 5. Residence: Greenwich, Conn. ... **Robert Rand Isen** '80 to Patricia Greene on Sept. 16. ... **Benjamin Francis King IV** '80 to **Loretto Gertrude "Trudy" Minnear** '82 on Aug. 5. Residence: Yokosuka, Japan. ... **Bruce J. Ruzinsky** '80, J.D. '83 to Linda Gracia on Jan. 14, 1989. Residence: Houston. ... **Martha Lee Monserrate** B.S.E.E. '81, M.S. '82 to Herbert Harding McDate III on Sept. 16. ... **Katherine Corcoran Moses** '81 to **Kenneth Alexander Soo** '81 on May 20, 1989. ... **Jacqueline Riegel** '81 to John Charles Kairis in October. Residence: Wilmington, N.C. ... **James Michael Woodard** '81 to Sarah McArthur Wilson on June 25 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham. ... **Scott Burroughs** '82, M.B.A. '84 to **Mia Day** '80 on May 28. ... **Wilson Cronse** '82, M.D. '87 to **Donna Marie Elsomann** Ph.D. '89 on Feb. 25, 1989. Residence: Riverside, Calif. ... **Cynthia Susan Keller** M.H.A. '82 to Thomas Philip MacDonald on May 27, 1989. ... **James Richard Kuster** M.B.A. '82 to Cynthia Lee Prescott on May 20, 1989. Residence: New York City. ... **Paul Revson** '82 to Lisa Dettelbach on April 29, 1989. ... **Helene Schlackman** '82 to Jonathan Robert Rod on Aug. 20. Residence: Manhattan. ... **Elizabeth Anne "Betsy" Field** '83 to Neil C. McCuffog on Oct. 7. Residence: Decatur, Ga. ... **Edward Geeslin II** '83 to Elizabeth Hettich on June 10, 1989. ... **Carolyn L. Reid** B.S.N. '83 to Charles Ciccone in May 1989. Residence: Sewell, N.J. ... **John Chae** B.S.E.E. '84 to Linda Mae Oyer on April 22, 1989. Residence: Linden, N.J. ... **Jamie Rae Fleisher** '84 to George Anderson on Nov. 15, 1988. Residence: Westfield, N.J. ... **Adam S. Fowler** B.S.E.E. '84 to Sheryl D. Thomas on July 8 in Duke Chapel. ... **Julle Keonar** '84 to Jesse Hermann on June 24. Residence: New York City. ... **Ann Gibson Moritz** '84 to Philip Airey on July 21. Residence: Prahran, Victoria, Australia. ... **Shelly Putter** B.S.N. '84 to Mark Barnea on June 4. Residence: Palisades Park, N.J. ... **Judy Stevens** '84 to Kevin Moriarty on Aug. 19. Residence: New Haven, Conn. ... **Karen Anne Westervelt** B.S.N. '84 to Gary Neal Smith on May 6, 1989. Residence: Durham. ... **Catherine Richardson Amdur** '85 to Scott McCauley Small on Sept. 23. ... **Mark Eldridge Anderson** '85 to Mary Eileen Flanagan on April 8, 1989. ... **David Charles Baker** '85 to Irene Bohm Levy on June 3. ... **Mary Louise Nowell Crisp** '85 to **Otto Lowe** '85 on April 22, 1989. ... **Martee L. Hensley** '85, M.D. '89 to Matthew Olmich on May 20, 1989. Residence: New York City. ... **Michael A. Korman** B.S.E.E. '85 to Ruth Elizabeth Purrington on Aug. 25. Residence: Kailua, Hawaii. ... **Mary Ann Martinez** '85 to James J. Sanchez in May 1989. Residence: South Bend, Ind. ... **Claire Margaret Nourmal** '85 to Gerald Dennis Smith on July 29. ... **Susan Anne Silver** '85 to Edward B. Krugman on Nov. 5, 1988. Residence: Atlanta. ... **David Richard Spiegel** '85 to Lisa R. Dechter on March 28, 1989. Residence: White River Junction, Vt. ... **Kathy L. Webb** '85 to John S. Pustay Jr. on May 13, 1989. Residence: Colorado Springs, Colo. ... **Peter E. Bacille** M.B.A. '86 to Katherine King on May 6, 1989. ... **Elizabeth C. Butler** '86 to Geoffrey Spencer Keith on Sept. 9. Residence: Chatham, N.J. ... **Billie Sue Dickson** B.S.E.E. '86 to Cleon Walden in March 1989. Residence: Monterey, Calif. ... **Amy**

Sann Greenen '86 to Donald A. Levantin on Sept. 16. Residence: New York City. ... **Marlan E. Little** '86 to **Charles G. McKee** B.S.E.E. '86 on Dec. 31, 1988, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Oaktown, Va. ... **John Gant Massey** '86 to Cynthia Ann Black on Dec. 30. Residence: Silver Spring, Md. ... **Julia Marie Newby** '86 to Richard John Kotapish in October. Residence: Cleveland, Ohio. ... **Theresa Lynn Eckstein** '87 to **William Andrew Van de Graaf** '88 on June 10. Residence: Greenwich, Conn. ... **Charles Edward Hawkes** B.S.E.E. '87, M.S. '89 to **Lynne Marie Rhodes** M.E.M. '88 on April 8, 1989. ... **Marc I. Israel** J.D. '87 to Lyssa Marie Huyen on July 22 in Duke Gardens. ... **Linda Helen Miles** M.A. '87 to **Louis Charles Murray Jr.** Ph.D. '88 on Sept. 16. Residence: Raleigh. ... **Lisa A. Schneider** '87 to Augustus Bradhurst Field IV on Aug. 12. Residence: Greenwich, Conn. ... **Salim Farouk Idriss** B.S.E.E. '88 to Marilyn Dene McRitchie on July 6 in Duke Chapel. ... **Corinne Z. Kohlmeyer** '88 to Christopher O'Neill on Oct. 7. Residence: Brooklyn, N.Y. ... **Elizabeth Malone** '88 to Thomas A. Burger Jr. on Aug. 19. Residence: W. Hartford, Conn. ... **Patrick John Eric Stallard** '88 to Elaine Margaret McMichael on June 30. Residence: Durham. ... **Alex Charles Coch** M.D. '89 to Elizabeth Lupton Scott on May 20, 1989. ... **Conrad J. Flick** M.D. '89 to Anita A. Pardue on May 20, 1989. ... **Marcos Federico Igaray** M.H.A. '89 to Elizabeth Elision on June 10 in Duke Chapel.

BIRTHS: Second daughter to **Lisa Stockton Howell** '80 and **James C. Howell** M.Div. '79, Ph.D. '80 on Aug. 3. Named Grace Stockton. ... Second and third children, twins to **W. Scott James III** '80, M.D. '84 and **Barbara Mast James** '81 on May 2, 1989. Named Michael Harrison and William Mast. ... First child and son to **Elisa Kaplan Siegel** '80 and Matthew D. Siegel on March 10, 1989. Named Mark David. ... First child and daughter to **Richard J. Dobles Jr.** '81 and **Susan McMillin Dobles** '83 on May 13, 1989. Named Alexander Dean. ... First child and daughter to **David Marshall Dolan** '81 and **Mary Louis Dolan** '82 on Aug. 17. Named Lindsay Renee. ... First child and son to **Sarah J. Foerster** '81 and John M. Moradi on July 23. Named James Manucher Foerster. ... Second child and first daughter to **Jess Samuel Eberdt** '82 and Anne Eberdt on Aug. 28, 1988. Named Blair Holliday. ... Second child and first son to **Jeanne Knowlton Freeman** B.S.N. '82 and Charles Freeman on Feb. 29, 1988. Named Richard William. ... Second child and daughter to **Amy Precht Gust** B.S.E.E. '82 and Michael Gust on Aug. 30. Named Vreni Engler. ... Son to **Joel H. Swofford** '82 and Melinda Swofford on June 28, 1988. Named Joel Seth. ... Second daughter to **Penny Dollar Farmer** M.Div. '83 and John Farmer on June 30. Named Kathryn Grace. ... First child and daughter to **William A. Rankin** '83 and **Benay Dun Rankin** '84 on July 26. Named Brittany Jeanette. ... A daughter to **Jamie Rae Fleisher Anderson** '84 and George Anderson on July 1. Named Noah Michael. ... Son to **Gall Dunkel Cawkwell** '84 and P. Roger Cawkwell on Aug. 17. Named Philip Benjamin. ... First child and daughter to **Laurie Simonsen Cuddington** '84 and Donald Cuddington Jr. on Aug. 8. Named Sarah Kristine. ... Second child and daughter to **David Guilfoile** M.B.A. '85 and **Virginia Reeve Guilfoile** B.S.N. '77, M.B.A. '85 on May 28, 1989. Named Carlie Susan. ... Second child and daughter to **Mario Yu-Mei Lee** B.S.E.E. '85 and Alan Shapiro on Jan. 5, 1989. Named Lauren Fisher. ... Second child and daughter to **Scott A. Akers** '86 and Dawn Lee Akers on Aug. 12. Named Erin Margaret. ... Second daughter to **Robert D. Norton Jr.** '86 and Penny B. Norton on Aug. 12. Named Mia Chaas.

DEATHS

H. Russell McPherson '18 in Winston-Salem on Feb. 2, 1989. A World War I veteran, he was a retired director of the Farmers Home Administration. He is survived by his wife, Gladys; son **Harry T. McPherson** M.D. '46, B.S.M. '48; and four grandchildren.

Leon Cuthbert Richardson '18 on Sept. 22, 1988. A resident of Sarasota, Fla., he was vice president of American International Group Insurance and a consultant for Starr International for 13 years. He was a former vice president of Penninsular Fire Insurance Co. and Sacony Vacuum Mobile Oil Co. He is survived by his wife, **Lacy Rogers Richardson** '18, two daughters, three grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Albert Osborne Roberts '19 on Feb. 21, 1989, in his home town of Durham. He was an engineer with Ford Motor Co. in Dearborn, Mich., for more than 30 years and was also an independent inventor. He is survived by his wife, Florence, two sons, a sister, five grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Lee Edward Cooper '20 on Feb. 28, 1989, in Lake Wales, Fla. A retired real estate editor for *The New York Times*, he is survived by his wife, Alma, a daughter, a son, a sister, and four grandchildren.

Grant L. Donnelly '20, M.D. '33 on Feb. 20, 1989, in Salisbury, Md. He is survived by his wife, Lydia.

Charlotte Avera Compton '21 on Oct. 30, 1987, in Clayton, N.C. She was a member of Alpha Delta Pi sorority while at Duke. She was pre-deceased by her sister, **Caroline Johns Avera** '21, and is survived by two sons; two brothers; three sisters, including **Mary Avera Davis** '27, and **Jane Avera Pearson** '28; and three grandchildren.

Harmon L. Jones '23 on Nov. 11, 1987, in High Point, N.C.

Rhodney Bailey Reade Sr. '23 on Jan. 16, 1989. A magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa graduate, he worked in New York City and Durham banks until 1923, when he joined what is now Central Carolina Bank (CCB). In 1937, after graduating from Rurgers University's Stotier School of Banking, he organized and directed the first bank installment loan department in the Durham area. He retired in 1966 as vice president and secretary of CCB. He is survived by his wife, Maude, a son, **Rhodney B. Reade Jr.** '59, a daughter, a brother, seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Henry Call Sprinkle '23, A.M. '24, D.D. '49 on May 7, 1989, in Winston-Salem, N.C. He established the Sprinkle Preaching Mission and was a Methodist pastor in Mocksville, N.C. He was the founder and managing editor of the *International Journal of Philosophy and Religion* and past president of the Hickory Hill Golf and Country Club. He is survived by his wife, **Margaret Jordan Sprinkle** '24, and several nieces and nephews.

Lillie Mae Stanford Wilkinson '23 on Jan. 16, 1989. A teacher in the Greensboro and Durham public schools, she was a member of Delta Kappa Gamma, an honorary teachers' sorority. She is survived by a son, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Mary Morris Green '25 on Jan. 17, 1989, in Statesville, N.C. She was active in church and women's clubs, including the American Association of University Women and the Women's Club of Statesville. She is survived by a son, a daughter, a brother, and three grandchildren.

Thomas A. Aldridge '26 on March 16, 1989, in Naples, Fla. He was an All-American football player and Duke trustee emeritus. He worked as a moco

executive in the U.S. went on to establish Amoco International in Europe, maintaining headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, two sons, a brother, and a sister.

Kuninoshin Kodama '26 on Dec. 14, 1988, in Sakagawa Takarazuka, Japan. He was a professor at Kansai Gakuin University in Japan and is survived by his wife, Shizue.

Virginia L. Land '26 of Hamlet, N.C., on Feb. 23, 1989. Before becoming ill with Alzheimer's disease, she was a manager and buyer for W.R. Land & Co. She is survived by her twin sister, **Augusta C. Land** '26.

Walter A. Biggs '27 on May 16, 1989, in Durham. He was a national director of the Savings and Loan League, a Durham city council member for 19 years, and a Durham mayor pro tem for six years. Past president of the Durham Chamber of Commerce, he received its Civic Honor Award and the Bright Leaf Civitan Award for his community work. He is survived by his wife, **Lillabel Massey Biggs** '27; son **C. Thomas Biggs** B.S.C.E. '59, J.D. '62; and three grandchildren.

Margaret Wannamaker Kennon '27 on Feb. 17, 1989. She was the daughter of the late Dr. William Hare Wannamaker, who, along with president William Few and Treasurer Robert Flowers, guided the transformation of Trinity College into Duke University. A pioneer in Durham preschool education, she opened a preschool program on East Campus in conjunction with Duke's psychology and education departments. Several of her plays for children were performed in the Carolina Theater. She is survived by a son, **A. William Kennon** '62; a brother, **William H. Wannamaker Jr.** '29; two grandsons, and a sister.

Irene Margaret Mustard '27 in Cumberland, Md., on Sept. 21, 1988. A Durham native, she was a retired librarian. She is survived by three daughters, a sister, a brother, and eight grandchildren.

William Hays Simpson A.M. '28, Ph.D. '35 on Feb. 17, 1989, in Richmond, Va. He was a Duke faculty member from 1930 until retiring in 1974 as political science professor emeritus. He specialized in the American political system and Southern politics. He is survived by a son, **John N. Simpson** '57, and two grandsons.

Harris Alexander Coffin '29 on Sept. 13, 1988. A native of Asheboro, N.C., he was president of the Asheboro Chamber of Commerce in the 1950s. He worked for the family business, Coffin and Scarboro Shoe Store, and was active in his community with the Boy Scouts, the Kiwanis Club, and the United Way. He is survived by his wife, Parinne, a son, a daughter, and four grandchildren.

Ruby Johns Elmore '29 on Jan. 21, 1989, in Rockville, Md. She is survived by a son, a sister, **Hazel Johns Brown** '29, and two grandchildren.

Mary Elizabeth Simpson '29 on Feb. 16, 1989, in her native Durham. A retired teacher, she was a member of Delta Kappa Gamma Society International. She is survived by a sister, a brother, and several nieces and nephews.

Amos Glenn Smith '29 on Nov. 15, 1988, in High Point, N.C. He founded Glenn Hosiery Co. in 1932 and was vice president and production manager of Melrose Hosiery Mills after the two mills merged in 1952. Past president of the American Business Club, he was on the board of directors of the Salvation Army and Maryfield Nursing Home and a Red Cross volunteer for 40 years. He is survived by his wife, Mary Frances, a son, and two grandchildren.

William M. Baucom '30 in Charlotte on March 11, 1988. He is survived by his wife, Nellie.

Z. Wilbur Groom '30 Jan. 16, 1989. He graduated from the University of Southern California's law school and was a district manager with Southland Life Insurance Co. for more than 40 years. A volunteer for Cancer Crusade and the Medic Alert Program, he worked for more than 25 years with the Boy Scouts and for 37 years with the High Point (N.C.) PTA. He is survived by his wife, Ruth Whaley, two daughters, three sons, three sisters, one brother, and nine grandchildren.

Inez Harleigh Page '30, A.M. '41. She was a Durham High School history teacher and a past chair of the state governing board of the Martha Frank Franrance Garden Club. She is survived by one sister and two brothers.

Melvin A. Peeler '30 on Sept. 5, 1987. He was a member of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity and played both football and baseball for Duke.

Ashby W. Smith '30 on Dec. 28, 1988, in Rockville, Md. He was a general practitioner in the Washington, D.C., area until he retired in 1980. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a son, three daughters, a brother, and nine grandchildren.

Oliver Holloway Hicks '31 in March 1989. A Durham native, he worked in the office at Durham Hosiery Mill until his retirement in 1967. He is survived by his wife, Bessie, and a sister.

Emerson Philip Jones '31 on Nov. 3, 1988, in Franklin, Va. A Harvard Business School graduate and Navy veteran of World War II, he was national sales manager for National Cellulose Corp. in New York City. He worked with Boy Scouts for over 40 years and was in the Franklin-Southampton Chamber of Commerce, Franklin Development Committee, and the American Legion. He is survived by his wife, Emily, two sons, and a grandson.

John Thomas Keever '31 on Sept. 11, 1987, in Jonesville, N.C. During World War II, he was a prisoner of war in Germany for 26 months. He worked for Chatham Manufacturing Co. until retiring in 1974. All of his siblings received degrees from Duke.

Homer Keever '23, A.M. '31, B.Div. '32; **Anna Keever Shepherd** '29; and **Catherine Keever** '30, A.M. '42, Ph.D. '47. He is survived by his wife, two children, two grandchildren, and his sister, Catherine.

Glady's Paschall Lindsay '31 on April 20, 1989. A Durham native and resident, she graduated from the Southern Conservatory of Music, where she was an honor student in piano. She is survived by a sister.

Nannie May Tilley A.M. '31, Ph.D. '39 on Oct. 4, 1988, of a heart attack. She was a retired history professor at East Texas State University, where she chaired the history department from 1950 to 1958. She was also on the faculty at Del Mar College in Corpus Christi. She is survived by a sister.

Mack U. Herring '32 of Mount Olive, N.C., on Aug. 2, 1988. He was a trustee of his Baptist church and past president of the local Rotary Club. He is survived by two daughters, three sisters, a brother, and three grandchildren.

Louise Moses '32 on Nov. 2, 1988, in Virginia Beach, Va. A retired teacher and librarian, she taught business classes in Va. high schools after completing postgraduate studies in business education at Va. Tech and Columbia University. She is survived by two sisters, including **Ellen Moses Timberlake** '29.

John Archibald Womack Sr. '33 of High Point, N.C., on Feb. 20, 1989. A senior radar engineer in the U.S. Navy during World War II, he was vice president of the High Point Paper Co. until he retired in 1971. He worked as a volunteer with the Boy Scouts for 20 years and was a life elder in his

church. He is survived by his wife, Florence, two daughters, a son, and five grandchildren.

John Wesley Wood '33 of Winston-Salem in January 1989. A retired principal of Richmond School in Forsyth County, N.C., he was also a high school teacher in Durham and a safety engineer for General Motors. He is survived by his wife, Marguerite, a son, two daughters, two sisters, and four grandchildren.

Gustaf A. Carlson '34 on Feb. 17, 1989, of a heart attack. He represented Killingsworth, Conn., and the surrounding district in the state House of Representatives from 1955 to 1970 and the Senate from 1963 to 1966. Chosen Lions Club Citizen of the Year in 1987, he chaired Killingsworth's school board from 1947 to 1957, was a trustee of the local volunteer fire department, and was on the planning and zoning commission and the Republican Town Committee. He is survived by his wife, Marjorie, two daughters, four sisters, and four grandchildren.

Carolyn Mann Freeze '34 on Dec. 15, 1988, in High Point, N.C. She was in Alpha Delta Pi sorority and the Junior League of High Point. She is survived by two daughters, two sons, a sister, a brother, nine grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Woodrow Wilson Hayes Sr. '36 in February 1989. A lifelong Durham resident, he was in charge of student housing at Duke until his retirement in 1976. He is survived by son **W.W. Hayes Jr.** '63, a daughter, a brother, and seven grandchildren.

Robert Rufus Anders '37 on March 12, 1989, in Gastonia, N.C. He was general manager of Hemingway Transportation, deacon and trustee of his church, and past president and state treasurer of the local chapter of the Mental Retardation Center. He is survived by his wife, Wade, a son, a daughter, and four grandchildren.

Richard Isaacs '38 on Sept. 5, 1988, in Sharon, Ga. He was a commercial photographer in New York City with the Dione-Denner Studio. He is survived by four daughters, nine grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Mary Derrickson McCurdy Ph.D. '38 in March 1989. A resident of Chapel Hill, she was a faculty member at the Marine Biological Laboratories in Woods Hole, Mass., for several years. She is survived by her husband, **Harold McCurdy** '30, Ph.D. '38.

Oliver J. Purnell Jr. '38 on Aug. 10, 1989. A retired Naval officer and World War II veteran, he was on the surgical staff of two Rockville, Conn., hospitals from 1954 to 1977 and was the UConn. sports team physician from 1978 to 1985. He is survived by his wife, Helen, four sons, a sister, and five grandchildren.

Kermit Martin Stover M.D. '38 on Jan. 25, 1989. He was a school superintendent in King of Prussia, Pa.

Eleanor Oak Ayer '39 on June 11, 1988. She was a resident of Punta Gorda, Fla., and a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma society. She is survived by her sister.

Jean Kouwenhoven Barker '39 on Sept. 28, 1988. Wife of the late N.C. Rep. Christopher Barker, she was a member of the Sir Walter Cabinet, an organization for wives of state legislators. She is survived by a son, a daughter, a stepson, a sister, and a grandson.

James W. Blackburn LL.B. '39 on Oct. 11, 1988, in Louisville, Ky. A World War II veteran and past commander of the Military Order of World War II, he was an assistant in the attorney general's office in Frankfort, Ky., and a major in the U.S. Army Reserve. He is survived by his wife, Clare, and his brother.

Waldo O. Badgley M.D. '40 on Jan. 19, 1989. He began private practice in orthopaedic surgery in Lansing, Mich., in 1944 and retired to Chuluota, Fla.,

in 1984. He is survived by a daughter, a son, and three grandchildren.

John Scott McWilliams M.F. '40 of Monroe, La., on Nov. 21, 1988. He is survived by his wife.

Virginia Hodges Spector '40 on Feb. 10, 1989, after a long illness. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, she studied music at Mason School of Music and was a member of the Charleston Symphony, Charleston Music Association, and the Charleston Chamber of Commerce. She is survived by her husband, Horatio.

John W. Sweeney Jr. '40 of Narragansett, R.I., on Nov. 30, 1988. He was a commissioner for the Putnam County Department of Social Sciences in Carmel, NY.

Robert M. Lester Jr. '41 on Dec. 21, 1988, in Chapel Hill. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, a daughter, and a son.

Richard H. Pierce '41 of Ormond Beach, Fla., in April 1989. A U.S. Army veteran and German prisoner of war during World War II, he was recreational director for Erwin Mills in North Carolina before retiring to Florida. He is survived by his wife, Willo, three sons, and a sister.

Phillip Stanhope Covington A.M. '42 on Feb. 3, 1988, in Greenwood, S.C. A retired English professor, he was dean of students and acting president of Wofford College. He belonged to Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Chi fraternity. He is survived by his wife, Lilliane, three daughters, a son, a stepson, and eight grandchildren.

Judson D. Dowling Jr. '42 of Tuscaloosa, Ala., on Sept. 23, 1988. He practiced medicine in Tuscaloosa for more than 30 years before retiring in 1981. He is survived by his wife, Katherine, five sons, and 10 grandchildren.

Kenneth G. Kuehner Ph.D. '42 on July 14, 1987. A resident of Hartsville, S.C., he was a professor at Coker College. He is survived by his wife, **Mildred Bobbitt Kuehner** '39.

Catherine "Kitty" Curtis Stein R.N. '42 on Aug. 11, 1988, in San Antonio, Texas. She was a nurse with the 65th General Hospital during World War II and retired from the Army Nursing Corps as a captain. She is survived by her husband, Hal, a son, and a daughter.

Marian Jones Tyte A.M. '42 on Dec. 10, 1988. During the 1960s, she was an English professor at the University of Missouri-St. Louis and a society/news/features writer for the *Chattanooga Times* and other papers. In the 1940s she produced a women's radio show in Danville, Ky. She was a national committee member of Phi Beta Phi fraternity and a fellow at the Writer's Conference in Breadloaf, Vt. She is survived by her husband, **Wilbur H. Tyte** B.Div. '42, a daughter, three sisters, and three grandchildren.

Mary Lee Mullis Walton '42 of Hendon, Va. She is survived by her husband, Wesley, a daughter, and a son.

Lyle M. Allen '43 on March 9, 1989. A magna cum laude graduate and member of both Phi Beta Kappa and Omicron Delta Kappa, he was a Navy veteran of World War II and later retired from the Naval Reserves as a lieutenant commander. He graduated first in his law school class at Washington University in St. Louis, where he was elected to the honorary Order of the Coif. From then until 1985, he was assistant counsel for the May Department Stores Co. and later head of the corporate legal division for American Home Products Corp. He is survived by his wife, Leigh, a son, and a sister.

William F. Doyle '43 on Feb. 11, 1989. A retired real estate broker, he was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity while at Duke. He is survived by his wife, Virginia.

Continued on page 36

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MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED TO BUY: Duke Wedgewood china. (415) 321-6221.

WANTED FOR PURCHASE: Well-preserved copy of Duke's own 1942 Rose Bowl game program. Call **Brownie Futrell**, Class of 78, (919) 946-2144 days; (919) 946-2073 nights.

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INVESTORS(S) WANTED: Duke graduate seeking \$70,000 for start-up of unique product line. Newly patented energy-saving device to revolutionize entire industry. Endorsed by U.S. Dept. of Energy. Contact Steve Melnik (513) 271-1615.

NEW ARTS DORM NEEDS HELP. Schaefer House, innovative new theme dormitory for arts students, desperately needs grand piano in Commons Room for recitals, workshops, and camaraderie. Call (919) 684-6654.

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NOTE NEW DEADLINES: April 1 (June-July issue), June 1 (August-September issue), August 1 (October-November issue), October 1 (December-January issue), December 1 (February-March issue), February 1 (April-May issue). Please specify issue in which ad should appear.

Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register.

THE FIRST DEGREE

Rose M. Davis '16 has the distinction of being the first woman to receive a Ph.D. degree from Duke University. She received her doctorate in the field of chemistry on June 5, 1929. She has since proved herself quite adept in another field of knowledge, that of law.

After graduating from Trinity in 1916, she attended the law school at the University of Virginia and was the fifth woman to pass the bar examination in that state. Her examination bore a grade of 100 percent. She practiced law for a while with her brother in Norfolk, Virginia, but her love for the laboratory caused her to return to Alma Mater and pursue further study in chemistry.

Miss Davis is now professor of chemistry at Randolph-Macon College for Women, Lynchburg, Virginia. She was one of the two alumni elected to membership by the local chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at the meeting in February.—May 1930

THE MERRY MONTH OF MAY

In the setting of a formal Southern garden, which had been created on the East Duke lawn, Suzanne Sommers of Maplewood, New Jersey, was crowned queen of the annual May festival. . . . Gowned in the flattering fashion of the 1860 period, Miss Sommers and her attendants formed a striking picture as they watched the presentation of a modern dance symphony from a pergola, erected under the two large magnolia trees on the lawn.

Immediately after the coronation ceremony. . . . "Southern Colonial" was presented by thirty-six women students, including two students from the Duke School of Nursing. . . . The symphony was divided into four parts: "Discovery," depicting colonization and pioneering; "War," picturing desolation and destruction; "Renaissance," describing the birth of new hope; and "Modern Colonial," dealing with the South today.

DUKE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES



The dance symphony, which was the most ambitious project ever attempted for a May celebration at Duke, was proof of the excellent work being done in the field of modern dance by the physical education department in Woman's College.—May 1940

COLD WAR AT HOME

The problem is not merely how to keep the cold war between the Soviet Union and the United States from developing into a hot war, but also how to

The Fifties—best of times, worst of times: For a freshman "girl" entering the Woman's College at Duke in 1951, what could be better? Estimated expenses for a year were listed in her student handbook at \$1,404.80 (and that included her "reasonable allowance" of \$25 a month). And, as she came to know the university, she learned "the little customs and traditions that give a personality to the school—peculiarities of professors, Sunday night suppers in the Union with your date, the story of the Sower and the Summer House, freshman boys, Goon Day, fraternity days, and dope shop dates."

But what could be worse? Sign-in, sign-out cards, chaperoned fraternity and cabin parties, approved social calendars, "after a late dance which is not campus-wide, a student may not go to an off-campus eating place," permissions, approvals, social standards, "no walking or sitting on the grass of the main quadrangles," coats over gym clothes and jeans on campus. . . . One could go " loco" from *in loco parentis*.

keep the guerrilla fighting within our own ranks from weakening our morale. . . .

We may suspend judgment on the question whether there are communists in the State Department at Washington, but we can hardly suspend judgment on the question whether there should be communists in our State Department, for atheistic communism is headed in a direction different from that of Christian democracy. . . .

The danger from Soviet Communism is through infiltration rather than invasion. And the only defense against infiltration is a cohesive, cooperative, reasonably satisfied citizenry. The best protection against communism is a healthy community spirit. The

college graduate must go forth to be a cultivator of his local community and not a mere critic of the world at large.

We Americans were good enough soldiers to win the war. Let us now not lose the peace by "soldiering" on the job of peacemaking.—*from a baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Ralph Sockman, minister of New York's Christ Church, June 1950*

ASSAULT WITH BATTERIES

The day may not be too far away when fuel cells rather than gasoline will supply the power for automobiles and other machines now using the internal combustion engine.

Speaking at the spring meeting of the Southeastern Electric Exchange in New Orleans recently, Dean Walter J. Seeley of the College of Engineering discussed research in the fuel cell field and noted that it is developing so fast that what is fact today is obsolete tomorrow.

The fuel cell is still very much in the research stage, Dean Seeley said, and still subject to wild speculative predictions on the part of enthusiasts, but it is an interesting and intriguing device, worthy of continued study, and someday soon will be with us. . . .

The cell has desirable characteristics, for military and aeronautical applications, he said. It is portable, noiseless, and less bulky and lighter in weight than lead-acid storage batteries. It is proposed as an ideal source of power for submarines as it is noiseless, vibrationless, and hazardless. There is great promise for the fuel cell in electrically propelled vehicles. This would seem to eliminate the storage battery for electric automobiles. It is suggested as a desirable substitution for the gasoline engine where exhaust fumes are a problem.—*May 1960*

WASHINGTON DUKE: FEMINIST?

Duke missed its chance. It might have become the university of the suffrage movement and the home of women's liberation.

On December 5, 1896, Washington Duke offered a \$100,000 endowment to Trinity College if before the close of 1897 Trinity would "open its doors to women, placing them in the future on an equal footing with men, enabling them to enjoy all rights, privileges, and advantages of the college now enjoyed by men."

What motivated Washington Duke to offer this restrictive endowment is uncertain;

one Duke historian suggests it may have been prompted by the death of Mary Lyons, Washington's only daughter. One of the first four women to graduate from Trinity at Durham in June 1896 wrote that Mr. Duke was interested in the coeds and "would question us about our progress and would chuckle over our achievements. It was the testing period, and in the light of subsequent events it seems that we made good. What was being tested is hard to tell, but it must have been woman's ability to complete the college course in the same length of time and under the same circumstances as men."—*May 1970*

CHILLING OUT

It has been known for some time that proper exercise can reduce the physiological dangers of a heart attack. But now scientists at Duke's medical center have concluded, based on studies at the university's cardiology center, that such exercise

can also reduce the psychological risks—that is, can modify the coronary-prone Type A behavior.

"The overly rushed, competitive, and aggressive personality has been implicated in the development of coronary atherosclerosis [hardening of the arteries that supply blood to the heart] and its clinical consequences—heart attacks and angina [chest pain]," explains Dr. James Blumenthal of the medical psychology faculty, who described the study and its results at a professional meeting.

A panel of scientists recently assembled by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute has recently concluded that Type A behavior pattern is associated with increased risk of heart disease over and above that imposed by age, blood pressure, serum cholesterol, and smoking, Blumenthal says. He adds that while previous research has shown the importance of physical exercise in reducing blood pressure, serum cholesterol (blood fats) and resting heart rate, the Duke study is the first to demonstrate that the Type A behavior pattern can be modified by participation in a regular exercise program.—*May-June 1980*



Go for baroque: In January of 1975, work began in Zaandam, The Netherlands, on the construction of a 5,000-pipe, hand-crafted, Flentrop organ. Built in the baroque style and mechanics of the 18th century's magnificent age of organ building, the impressive instrument would fill the top two-thirds of the great arch at the rear of Duke Chapel's sanctuary.

Delivery and set-up in Durham began immediately after 1976 commencement, when workers began removing pews to make room for a gallery to hold the 22,000 pounds. Steel columns were implanted in the Chapel basement to support the upper columns sheathed in mahogany-stained panels.

On Founders' Day in 1976, the organ was dedicated as a memorial to Benjamin N. Duke, son of Washington Duke and one of the university's earliest benefactors.

JIM WALLACE

A WALK ON WEST

Editors:

Five years passed after my graduation from Duke before I first returned to visit. Although I am no diarist, I was moved at the time to record something of the experience. The lines survived and have resurfaced, and I thought to share them with others who might have felt the same as I did then. They follow.

I was walking through West Campus rather late, when it was empty and quiet, save for the humming of a stereo in a distant quad. I could feel a soft breeze upon my face, and I could see it jostling the leaves on the familiar trees; I saw the darkened buildings and the cool white light from the old lampposts, and I felt very sad.

I had seen it all many times before, but this



was the first time I fully realized I was no longer part of it; it was no longer mine. As much as I had loved it once, it had new lovers now, and would have more; our time together was nothing but a memory, sweet and painful. I looked around, and everywhere I saw reminders of things I never could go back to, or things that could have been or should have been but never were. Everything was the same, but everything was different. I

noticed I was walking very slowly, trying to stop it slipping from me any more than it already had, but it already had.

The moon looked down as it had always done; it had seen students come and go from the beginning, and I was just one more. I walked on, and I was gone, but part of me was left behind, forever young and full of hope, to take slow walks along the quads on quiet nights.

Jacinto Regalado '79
Baltimore, Maryland

CONTRA DITIONS

Editors:

I found the December-January issue of *Duke Magazine* very impressive due to David

Universities and the Future of America

Derek Bok

Harvard's President Bok urges academic leaders, trustees, foundations, and government agencies to work together to help universities realign their priorities to face the social crises of our day. Based on the Terry Sanford Distinguished Lectures at Duke. 128 pages, \$14.95

Published in cooperation with the Duke Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs

Averting the Apocalypse

Social Movements in India Today
Arthur Bonner

Bonner, veteran journalist and former *New York Times* correspondent in Asia, provides a vivid portrait of contemporary India in all its sadness and promise, focusing on the accounts of social activists working to create a more equitable society. 464 pages

cloth, \$52.50; paper, \$17.95

Soviet Choreographers in the 1920s

Elizabeth Souritz

Translated from the Russian, this work provides a groundbreaking study of the most pivotal and experimental period in the history of dance. Lavishly illustrated with rare color and black-and-white photos of dancers and performances. 384 pages, 75 photographs, 10 color, \$29.95



The Art Museums of Louis I. Kahn

Patricia C. Loud

Foreword by Michael Mezzatesta

A beautifully illustrated exhibition catalog that provides the first comprehensive study of renowned American architect Louis I. Kahn's museums. 304 pages, 271 duotones, 7 color cloth, \$60.00; paper, \$30.00

Published in association with the Duke University Museum of Art

Memory

A Fourth Memoir
Wallace Fowlie

Wallace Fowlie, James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of Romance Languages, addresses the changing interests of college students—from Bob Dylan to Jim Morrison, Fellini to Pasolini—in this fourth memoir. 160 pages

cloth, \$27.50; paper, \$12.95

Personology

Method and Content in Personality Assessment and Psychobiography
Irving E. Alexander

Drawing on the personal writings and theories of Freud, Jung, and Sullivan, Duke psychologist Alexander presents a case for considering the personal narrative of a human life as the most compelling aspect of that life to be decoded and understood. 294 pages cloth, \$42.50; paper, \$18.95

Available from the Gothic Bookshop, Bryan University Center, or directly from Duke University Press, 6697 College Station, Durham, NC 27708

NEW TITLES FROM DUKE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Perkins' article on the extremely important subject of Central America.

But after viewing recent events in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Panama, one must wonder why the recommendations of the International Commission for Central American Recovery and Development have failed to have any significant effect on slowing the escalation of violence in the region. Perkins seems to say that the problem has been one of implementation, since the Reagan administration had "ignored" the commission's report and El Salvador and Nicaragua have failed to "honor" its requirements. Perkins fails to point out that the recommendations are useless since they contradict themselves.

The contradiction can readily be seen by exploring what is meant by "peace, economic growth, and democracy." Perkins seems to agree with William Ascher in the belief that economic growth is best reached by "economic cooperation and the application of free-market principles." By this, they mean to say that the Central American countries should freely allow U.S. and multinational corporations to use the countries' labor and land resources. But what if a country democratically decides to use its resources for itself and limit exports? Well, then democracy fails because the government is bought by the few individuals made wealthy by international corporate investments. Or peace fails because the government must constantly battle with groups paid and armed by the U.S.

"Peace, economic growth, and democracy" will only be achieved when the countries are allowed to democratically choose their path of economic growth free of military and financial pressures from outside.

Billy C. Burge '88
Houston, Texas

THAT OTHER DUKE

Editors:

Duke alumni might be interested in knowing why graduates in Louisiana are reluctant to display Duke bumper stickers and other such paraphernalia.

There is an individual, David Duke, who is a member of the Louisiana legislature and now seeks election to the United States Senate. He is quite articulate and does appeal to a segment of the population. He was at one time, however, a leader (Grand Dragon) of the Ku Klux Klan. That he has not renounced this past is evident in the fact that he has recently dispersed racist literature (some of it neo-Nazi) from his residence.

One of the Duke bumper stickers (Duke University, that is) was loose on the dashboard of my car. A friend saw it and exclaimed,

"Good heavens, are you for David Duke?"

Lorraine Friedman Ph.D. '51
Kentwood, Louisiana

POETIC LICENSE

Editors:

"Baron's Bluff"

News item: Texas man successfully passed himself off at Duke University and Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity as Baron de Rothschild; defaults on loans, credit cards.

Out of all the schools (and other fools)
He chose our dormitory.
That's how our frat (and a Noble Brat)
Became the crowning point of this story.

Born to royalty (of foreign loyalty)
Baron de Rothschild was his name.
Only a role well-donn'd (we got conn'd)
By a knave in a princeless game.

Of his king and queen (we'd never seen)
And ascendants, we heard the story.
On what we were told (artfully sold)
We built his local glory.

Those he ruled (completely fooled)
Went forth to minstrel his tales.

On Rumor's wings (widespread things)
Merchants rushed him to credit sales.

Then commands unpleasant (to a fraternity peasant)
Made some think his blood untrue blue.
Creditors inherited (perhaps what they merited?)
Regal bills marked "payment due."

George E. Kelly III '78
Raleigh, North Carolina

ARTISTIC LICENSE

Editors:

I am heartsick about the cover picture and article in [the October-November 1989] *Duke Magazine*—your art professor defending the artistic rights of those who blaspheme the Lord Jesus Christ in the name of artistic expression.

As the Supreme Court has reasoned through the years, all speech is not protected speech.

Is Duke Chapel just a fancy campus centerpiece?

Is the Duke seal just an interesting design?

Joann Mitchell Grier '50
Salisbury, Maryland

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GUEST QUARTERS
SUITE HOTELS

William Fontaine Creath Sr. M.D. '44 in September 1988. He was principal of Midway School in Church Road, Va., from 1940 until his retirement in 1971. He is survived by his wife, Mary, two sons, and three grandchildren.

John T. Crowe III M.D. '44 of Cape Girardeau, Mo., on Feb. 25, 1988. He is survived by his wife, Margaret Ann, and three sons, including **John K. Crowe** M.D. '69.

Richard F. Faulkner '44 on June 2, 1988, in Orange, Calif. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, three sons, three daughters, and four grandchildren.

Helen Wellman Tracy A.M. '44 on March 27, 1988, in Alexandria, Va. A former English teacher, she was president of the local chapter of the American Association of University Women and the Beverly Hills Women's Club. She is survived by her husband, Robert, two sons, a daughter, a sister, four brothers, and three grandchildren.

William C. Battle '45, M.D. '49 in Baltimore on Jan. 26, 1987. He had a private psychiatry practice and was on the faculty of Johns Hopkins University's medical school for 26 years. He is survived by his wife, Carolyn, and two daughters, including **Susan Marlowe Battle** '86.

Walter E. Gladstone Jr. '45 of Winston-Salem on Feb. 7, 1989. During World War II he was a captain in the U.S. Army Combat Engineers in the European theater and received a Purple Heart. He worked for Planters National Bank and Trust Co. in Rocky Mount, N.C. for 24 years. He is survived by his wife, Nancy, a daughter, two sons, two grandchildren, and a sister.

Seymour R. Kaplan M.D. '45 on Sept. 20, 1988. He was a physician at Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University.

Louis Patterson Walker Jr. '45 on Jan. 22, 1989, in El Paso, Texas, of heart failure. He is survived by his wife.

Audrey Ransom Leete '46 of Sarasota, Fla., on June 11, 1988. She was a registered nurse. She is survived by her husband, Bradford, a son, two daughters, a brother, three grandchildren, and her step-mother.

Marion "Lee" Spears Sr. '46 on Oct. 13 in Salisbury, N.C. A member of the 1945 Sugar Bowl team and an Iron Duke, he was a salesman for Wilson Sporting Goods. He is survived by two sons, a daughter, a brother, and a sister.

Hulda R. Whitely '46 in 1988 in Winston-Salem, N.C. She had been secretary of a Methodist church in High Point.

David Gaines Evatt Sr. M.Ed. '47 on March 29, 1989. During World War II, he was an officer in the U.S. Army's Quartermaster Corps. Later, he was a principal in Spartanburg County (S.C.) schools and president of the Union County Teacher's Association. He taught Bible classes for 25 years and was an active volunteer for the American Red Cross. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, a son, a daughter, two sisters, and two grandchildren.

David Scott Ramey M.F. '47 on March 2, 1989. A U.S. Army veteran of World War II, he was vice president of Multicraft Inc. until he retired in November 1988. He is survived by his wife, Lavinia, a son, two stepsons, and a brother.

John M. Wells '47 on Sept. 4, 1988, in Fairfield, Pa., of cancer. He graduated from Emory University's law school in 1952 and was in the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the Air Force until 1960. Active in the civil rights and antiwar movements, he participated in the 1963 March on Washington, joined the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. in the Selma-to-Montgomery march in 1966, and helped introduce a bill declaring

the war in Vietnam to be unconstitutional. In 1962, he earned his divinity degree and preached until his retirement in 1987. He is survived by his wife, Rollene, four daughters, a brother and sister.

Mary Louise Smith Whitaker '47 on Jan. 11, 1989. She was a member of the Junior League of Winston-Salem, N.C., a volunteer at Art Gallery Originals in Reynolda Village, and a nurse's aide at Baptist Hospital. She is survived by her husband, George, two daughters, a son, four grandchildren, and a sister, **Ella Mae Smith Dalton** '44.

Robert L. Holland B.S.E.E. '49 on March 27, 1989, of a heart attack. An Army Air Force veteran of World War II, he was a sales engineer for the Westinghouse Co. for 40 years. He is survived by his wife, **Nancy Hedden Holland** '49.

Carolyn Callihan Burns '50 of Deerfield Beach, Fla., in May 1987. While at Duke, she was sophomore class secretary, senior class treasurer, and a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. She taught elementary school for 20 years in Boca Raton, Fla. She is survived by her husband, Warren, five children, and three grandchildren.

Frederick L. Carr '50 of Greensboro, N.C., on Dec. 25, 1988. He was a retired executive vice president of Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta. He is survived by his wife, **Dolly Brim Schenck Carr** '49, two daughters; three sons, including **David Schenck Jr.** A.M. '77, Ph.D. '79; two sisters; and five grandchildren.

Edwin Roudillon Ferguson M.F. '51 of Fayetteville, N.C., on Dec. 30, 1988. A retired Forest Service research forester, he was a fellow in the Society of American Foresters and a past area council committee member of the Boy Scouts. He is survived by his wife, Edna, a son, a daughter, a sister, and a grandchild.

Thomas M. Pogue ET. Cert. '51 on Aug. 25, 1988, in Dallas, Texas. He is survived by his wife, Pat.

Mary Jo Stroud Poston '51 on Oct. 9, 1988, in Spartanburg, S.C. She is survived by her son, three daughters, three granddaughters, and the aunt who reared her.

Paul Blanton '52 on Jan. 20, 1989, in a car accident near Austin, Texas. He was a program specialist for the Texas Department of Human Services in the adult protective services division. He is survived by a brother.

William T. Ellington M.D. '52 on Feb. 13, 1989. A resident of Coconut Grove, Fla., he practiced medicine for more than 25 years in Miami and also taught at the University of Miami. He is survived by a brother and several nieces and nephews.

Richard C. Kime '52 on May 5, 1988, in Bridgeport, Conn. He was a retired financial analyst for General Electric Co., where he worked for 36 years. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, two daughters, and a son, **Charles B. Kime** '84.

A.G. Lugar Jr. '52 on Aug. 5, 1988, in Charlottesville, Va. He was president of Luger Lumber Co. in Oceana, Va., and past district governor of Lions International. He is survived by his wife, Dee, a son, a daughter, two brothers, and three grandchildren.

Roger Edwin Sappington A.M. '54, Ph.D. '59 on March 19, 1989. He was a professor at Bridgewater College in Virginia. He is survived by his wife, LaVerle Hochstetler, a daughter, three sons, and two grandchildren.

John Cameron McConnell '58 on Aug. 31, 1988, while diving near Little Cayman Island, British West Indies. A former president of the Charlotte Ad Club, he was founder and president of the advertising firm McConnell & Associates. He was active in the local theater and civic causes, including Planned

Parenthood. He is survived by a son, two daughters, his mother, a brother, and a grandchild.

Gordon Hearst Rosser '58, LL.B. '62 on March 10, 1989. He was a vice president and founder of Carolina Securities Corp. brokerage firm and manager of its Durham office until 1986. He is survived by his wife, Fleta, a daughter, a sister, five grandchildren, and a great grandchild.

Judith Giles Bailey '59 on Nov. 25, 1988, in Laurel, Md. A member and chapter president of Delta Gamma fraternity, she served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps in South Carolina. She was the manager of a local jewelry store and was active in local and community affairs. She is survived by her husband, David, her parents, a son, two daughters, a sister, a brother, and a grandchild.

Sue Knappenberger Ecclestone '60 on Aug. 19, 1988, in California. She is survived by a brother.

Lou Ella Hicks '60 on March 2, 1989, in New Orleans, La. She received her Ph.D. in psychology from Tulane and was employed by the state as a psychologist. She is survived by her mother and a brother.

Charles "Jack" Mullen '62 on Oct. 18, 1988, in Arlington, Va. A scholarship athlete, he played basketball and baseball at Duke after serving in the U.S. Navy for four years. He is survived by his wife, Karen, his mother, two sons, a sister, and three brothers.

Armed Lee Hinshaw Sr. M.D. '64 on Feb. 20, 1989. He was chief of obstetrics and gynecology at Womack Army Hospital at Fort Bragg before moving to Durham in 1971. He was in private practice at two Durham area hospitals until 1977, when he was appointed commander of the 327th Army Hospital, a Durham-based reserve unit. In 1988, he retired from the Army and wrote a posthumously-published, non-fiction book, *Heartbreak Ridge*, describing a battle in the Korean War. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, a daughter, two sons, a sister, and two grandchildren.

William Thomas Sims J.D. '64 of a stroke on Aug. 14, 1988. A former Peace Corps member and Methodist missionary to Ethiopia, he owned a travel agency in Debary, Fla. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, his mother and father, and a daughter.

Robert L. Ellis Ph.D. '66 on Nov. 3, 1988. He was a mathematics professor at the University of Maryland.

James Robert Clark M.H.A. '74 on Oct. 24, 1988, of multiple sclerosis. He graduated from the University of Maryland and spent five years in the Air Force, attaining the rank of captain. He entered Duke upon his discharge and later became associate director of Wesley Long Community Hospital in Greensboro, N.C. He is survived by his wife, Sheryl Snyder, a son, a daughter, and his parents.

Pamela Patricia Vanderschoot Hubbard '76 in April 1989. A cum laude graduate of Duke, she was a legal assistant with the Charlotte law firm Robinson, Bradshaw & Hinson. She is survived by her husband, C. Richard Hubbard, a son, her parents, a sister, three brothers, and three grandsons.

Shelley Abbey Fogleman M.Div. '83 on Dec. 22, 1988, in an automobile accident near Brunswick, Ga. Also killed were her three children, ages 2, 3, and 6. She was associate minister of Trinity United Methodist Church in Durham. She is survived by her husband, Jan, her father, and her mother and step-father.

Elsie Nevin Brims '84 on Jan. 20, 1989, of complications following brain surgery. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance, she earned a master's at Johns Hopkins' School for Advanced International Studies and was a fellow at its Bologna Center in Italy in 1987-88. She was an intern at the World Bank in Washington, D.C., and was pursuing an M.B.A. She is survived by her parents, a brother, a sister, and a half-brother.

BIG WHEEL IN BIKING

GARRY SNOOK

BY BILL FINGER

After taking over the top spot in the mail-order business, he is gearing up to become the nation's largest bike retailer. "Fitness and recreation drive my market. They are almost as much a necessity in the United States as a car is."



JEWELLACE

What motivates a businessman after he's pushed his life savings past the first million? What's next after trans-

forming a spur-of-the-moment idea into a \$40-million enterprise—Performance, Inc., now the nation's leading mail-order bike company? And what made Garry Snook's dream work in the first place?

From a nondescript corporate hub in the middle of a North Carolina corn field, Alan Garrett Snook M.B.A. '81 is pursuing an American dream that holds more than just fame and fortune. "Performance has certain things that it can do that few, if any, companies could achieve," he says about his creation—a creation that he speaks about in almost fawning, fatherly terms: "It would be wrong not to let the company achieve the things that it could do."

Seven years ago, Snook personally packaged the first bike orders from his basement, between calls coming in from around the country on the two WATS lines he and his wife, Sharon, were covering. Now Snook is looking to expand the fledgling Performance retail business into the first national bike chain and the largest bike retailer. Two years ago, Performance had only four retail shops. Now, it has twelve, each about 6,000 square feet with department-store like racks of clothing and cycling accessories. Five years from now, Snook envisions a chain of fifty stores, maybe more.

"It's a definable and achievable—yet not an easy—goal," he says. "I consider business a complex, nontrivial game. That word, 'nontrivial,' is important. It's challenging."

In the 1980s, Snook had the good fortune to piggyback on two fast-moving freight trains—the fitness and mail-order frenzies. As part of the leisure-time industry boom, serious cycling was coming of age in the United States. Traditionally dominated by kids' purchases, the \$3.1-billion industry now depends for about half its sales on adult sports enthusiasts who pay from \$300 to \$3,000 for a cycle. "He hit the bike market

at a very, very healthy period," says Mike Kershow, spokesman for the Bicycle Manufacturers Association of America.

Locked into a low-investment and low-overhead strategy, Snook was able to attract a large customer base from the beginning because of the mail. Mail-order buying has quadrupled in the last twenty years as credit cards, computer processing, and working women have altered basic consumer shopping patterns. Borrowing from L.L. Bean and others, Snook brought the idea of full-color catalogues to the bike business. He emphasized not just bikes but bike-related outfits meant to appeal to design-conscious and wind-swept cyclists, custom wheels, sweep-stake contests, and bike accessories, such as the wireless heart monitor that provides a wristwatch-style readout and a "cyclocomputer" that keeps track of everything from mileage to cadence to pulse rate. Plus, he offered a 100-percent guarantee, two-day delivery anywhere in the country from his central warehouse, and prices below the specialty shops—his central competitor.

"He's simultaneously respected and reviled in the industry," says Joe Kita, editor of *Bicycling* magazine, with a circulation of 350,000. "He will always be hated by bike shops because they feel that mail order takes away from their business. But you have to respect him for what he has done; his mass marketing has helped the sport overall."

After graduating from the University of North Carolina in 1968, Snook married his college sweetheart, Sharon Magnant. They took a cross-country camping trip, then lived and worked on a Navajo reservation for a year. They taught junior high school in the Virgin Islands for several years and traveled around Europe; and from there, Snook became a commercial lender with an Atlanta bank. He joined another bank in Colorado, came back east with First Union in Burlington, North Carolina, then went with two growing companies there, Carolina Biological Supply Company and Nova Scientific. The last two years in Burlington, he commuted to Durham for the Fuqua School of Business' evening M.B.A. program.

Snook grew up in Charlotte, where his father ran an appliance business that grew



eventually to four or five stores. Says Snook: "I'm sure growing up in a household where my father was an independent businessman has influenced the way I see things." Starting his own business was a dream from childhood, but he never had the capital, nor the confidence, he says.

He did summon the self-confidence to enter the Ph.D. program back at Carolina, hoping to build a consulting business along the way, as he had seen his business professors do at Duke. On a visit home to Charlotte in the Christmas of 1981, Snook and his brother, Richard, were taking a car ride through the country. Richard had worked in bike shops for a while, had done some racing, and was by then designing his own cycles. "We were rounding a curve near Waxhaw and were talking about cycling," recalls Snook. "Suddenly, it was like a lightbulb went on. The products sounded good for a mail-order business." Driving back home the next day, Snook continued thinking about the idea. "Sharon took a nap," he says. "When she went to sleep, I was thinking maybe this could be a \$200,000 business. By the time she woke up, I had it figured five times bigger, at \$1 million. My mind was swimming."

Snook kept swimming. Back in school with a second child on the way, he lacked major start-up capital. But his brother knew the bike trade, and Sharon, who had been a programmer at Burlington Industries, knew how to set up a computer system for mail orders. So Snook started crunching numbers. "I was strong in finance. That's rare for most small businessmen, who are good in sales or manufacturing. I had realized along the way that I was the kind of person who should work for myself. I liked changes."

Richard guided him on inventory, and Sharon had a hefty dose of common sense, "the most important thing in business," says Snook. A printer friend in Burlington "spoon-

Mail-order buying has quadrupled in the last twenty years as credit cards, computer processing, and working women have altered basic consumer shopping patterns.

fed me through the first catalogue," which Snook mailed to 35,000 names in April 1982, right after his daughter was born. Among the books he took Sharon to read in the hospital was *The Most Frequently Asked Questions About Bicycles*. Then Snook went to work packaging his first orders from his basement, which was not much bigger than the conference table where he sits telling this story.

The phone at the end of the conference table interrupts him. The third of eight phone calls Snook's assistant sends through during the interview, it turns out to be the longest. Snook listens for about six minutes, with only a few short questions of his own, and then says, "I just don't know how well it will sell." After hanging up, he explains the call.

"It was one of my sales people. He's on the road, calling from a pay phone. He's come up with a great product which we want to try to get in our Christmas catalogue. We're going to try to hold it up and fit this in." Performance has its own art department, which

produces about ten catalogues a year, some sixty pages each. "I think we can hold it up in time, but it's going to be close."

Snook reprinted that first catalogue and sent it out to another 100,000 names. When he made it through the first winter—the weakest season, obviously, for biking—Snook knew he had achieved his first goal, to survive. He moved out of his basement into a storefront in Carrboro, the small community adjacent to Chapel Hill. Richard eventually moved up from Charlotte into a bike-design-and-repair area. Snook hired assistants and built a small warehouse behind the offices. Still the orders poured in.

Taking over the top spot in the mail-order business was Snook's next goal. No one can pinpoint that milepost because there is no concerted information-gathering on this very fragmented industry. In 1988 Performance had \$26 million in mail-order business, 60 percent of the market, says Snook. Before Snook sent out his first brochure, the leader in the mail-order field was Ami Nashbar. "We're growing at a faster rate than ever," Nashbar says, explaining that Snook has helped his company grow, even while surpassing it. "We went to color because he was all color. We've gone to 100-percent satisfaction guaranteed. We've always had it, but now we're stressing it."

In achieving his first two goals, Snook managed to retain the bike-shop feel but on a corporate scale. Today, 450 people report ultimately to Snook—200 in the corporate center, 150 in the twelve retail stores from San Diego to Alexandria, and 100 at the Graham, North Carolina, cut-and-sew factory, where Performance makes its private-label biking apparel.

A business professor might describe the business as integrated both vertically and horizontally. Vertically, Snook has his own workforce in the low-paying apparel industry of North Carolina, where he can stitch together bike clothes for a high mark-up in a national market—not unlike such North Carolina-based textile and apparel giants as Cannon sheets, Burlington socks, and Hanes underwear. Snook travels regularly to Europe and the Orient to buy bike hardware directly instead of relying on domestic distributors, as do other serious importers. With an expanded retail market, he's now considering buying his own fleet of trucks, his own parcel service for the retail inventories. He's shipping leisure-time products from one of the lowest-wage areas in the country straight to the American consumer. And horizontally, Snook has pushed from bikes and parts deep into accessories, from high-gloss exercise clothes to energy drinks and the \$129.95 BioScan heart monitor. He's now considering diversifying into ski clothing and accessories after rejecting running clothes "because the average order is real small."

As Snook pushes these assets into the retail market, what is he risking? How much influence can one person have on this very fragmented industry, with 7,500 separate shops nationwide?

"As he opens more stores, he's going to have more fixed costs," says Ash Jaising, president of the Bicycle Market Research Institute. "There are a number of small retail bike shops who have grown very smart, too. With the big costs involved, Performance will lose their competitive edge in pricing."

Snook, of course, has done his own studies, one of which rests on the edge of his desk. And he's tested the waters. In his standard store designs, about three times larger than most upscale shops, Snook has chosen wood paneling, parquet and carpeted floors, and cherry fixtures stocked full of inventory. "I don't think he's revolutionized the retail industry, but he's certainly changed it," says Kita of *Bicycling* magazine. "He's forcing shops to change the way they do business, especially where he's opened stores. You upgrade the look of it, increase inventory, or you're going to go out of business. In the little shops, it used to be like a men's-club atmosphere, racers hanging out, a neat atmosphere but intimidating for novices and women. His shops have made cycling more accessible for females and novice riders."

Snook plans to open the new stores from his low-slung, plain-looking headquarters, which lacks even an identifying sign. In 1986 he built a major warehouse south of Chapel Hill, the first phase of the corporate center. In 1987 he moved management to the new building, converting the storefront

Shifting gears from bikes to accessories, Snook now offers high-gloss exercise clothes, energy drinks, and heart monitors.

offices in Carrboro to his third retail store. Then in 1988 he doubled the size of the warehouse. On a typical day, more than a thousand separate orders are loaded onto the UPS and Federal Express sixteen-wheelers parked at the back docks every morning. The warehouse is jammed to the rafters with imports and shipments from his factory.

Snook goes over to the warehouse often during the days he's in town, taking a brisk, five-minute walk past the accounting division, through what he calls the "Call Center," and down a connecting corridor. Forty-eight WATS lines feed into the main call center with another two extensions going directly to technical experts working in the shop area over the two-acre warehouse. The walk takes longer when Snook chats with his employees, which he does regularly.

Snook acknowledges plans to seek more outside investors for his expansion. "Eventually, Performance may go public, probably

in a two- to seven-year time frame." He also may go to a franchise arrangement on the new stores, but for now, he and his vice presidents will oversee the operation.

Meanwhile, the feasibility study encourages thoughts of expanding into skiing. "I'm 70-percent sure that we'll go into it," says Snook. "Fitness and recreation are what drive my market. Fitness and recreation are almost as much a necessity as a car in the United States."

Snook estimates 1989 sales at about \$40 million, with nearly three of every four dollars coming via the mail. In five years, he hopes to reverse that ratio. "The retail side should dwarf the mail order in two or three years," he says. The established stores now bring in about \$1.5 million a year. With fifty or so stores, the retail business alone could balloon to \$75 million or more. By 1994, Performance could be a \$100-million to \$150-million enterprise.

If skiing becomes his new business theme, Snook may give himself the opportunity to enjoy the product along the way. Now that he has a management team to keep the day-to-day business running, he has indulged in several ski vacations with his family. But as he leaves his mark on the biking industry, his own mountain bike and Italian road model sit in the garage rarely used. "I ride them but not in a serious way," he says. "I would like to be a serious biker, but I don't have the time." ■

Finger '69 is a free-lance writer living in Raleigh, North Carolina.



Our operators are standing by: \$26 million in mail-order business, 60 percent of the market in 1988

NOT THE SAME OLD STORY

DEBUNKING MYTHS ABOUT AGING

BY LEONARD G. PARDUE

Census data, surveys, and other research show that the vast majority of the elderly are doing fairly well, a remarkable improvement from mid-century.

older persons, a society whose productivity could sag dangerously. Some experts are saying that older people may need to extend their working lives (countering a decades-long trend), that reductions in benefits for the elderly may become necessary, that expensive medical procedures may have to be rationed, and that society will have to find new ways of using the skills and wisdom of older Americans.

Palmore, a Duke faculty member since 1967 and the author or editor of thirteen books on aging, is professor of medical sociology and a senior fellow at the Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development. Not everyone shares all the misguided notions about older people, he says; but taken together, those views form a distorted mass portrait. It depicts the elderly as bored, unadaptable, poor, angry, and isolated; as more injury prone, more likely to be crime victims, and more likely to be mentally ill than younger people; and as widows and widowers in equal numbers.

Quick, now, pick up a pencil and with no research or deep thinking, respond to these statements:

- At least one-tenth of the aged are living in long-stay institutions

(such as nursing homes, mental hospitals, and homes for the aged).

- The majority of people sixty-five and older have incomes below the poverty line as defined by the federal government.

- The majority of older people are socially isolated.

- Older persons experience much more acute (short-term) illness than do younger persons.

- The aged are more frequently victims of crime than are younger persons.

Answer: They're all false, and just a sampling of those in a series of quizzes developed by Duke sociologist Erdman B. Palmore '52. Most of us know little about the lives of the mass of older persons in the United States, at a time when they are becoming a larger and larger part of our worlds.

Census data, surveys, and other research show that the vast majority of the elderly are doing fairly well, a remarkable improvement from mid-century. But the battle is far from won. Today's group of 30 million persons over sixty-five (about 12 percent of the population) will nearly double in forty years, making up about 20 percent of the population, according to the Census Bureau's most conservative projections. The trend will become more pronounced in twenty years, when the Baby Boom generation begins to hit sixty-five. As the boomers complete their lives, they will once more transform the social and political landscape.

Just how, no one can figure precisely. But already social scientists and gerontologists have begun to point to a range of alarming possibilities—a Social Security system that can't stand the strain, a health-care system incapable of caring for additional millions of

On Palmore's twenty-five-question quizzes, college-educated persons score an average of 64 percent, barely a passing grade. Even older people believe the myths about their peer group about as often as younger people do. Perceptions haven't kept pace with reality.

Take economic status. As recently as 1970 nearly 5 million persons over sixty-five, or about one in four, lived in poverty; but both the absolute numbers and the percentage have dropped dramatically. In 1987 the figures were 3.5 million elderly in poverty, or one in eight. Some groups of older people suffer much higher rates of poverty (notably blacks and women living alone); and the national poverty rate for the elderly still troubles many observers. That rate is, though, no greater than the poverty rate for society as a whole.

Income figures tell some of the story: In 1987 half the households headed by older persons topped annual incomes of \$14,334, an increase (after allowing for inflation) of almost 40 percent from 1970. Even those numbers understate the gleam of the "golden years": Older people's needs have declined and they benefit from tax breaks and a variety of subsidies, such as cheaper movie tickets and discounts on bus fare, motel rental, and plane tickets. And big jumps in Social Security payments have helped to boost the incomes of older people. Even after adjusting the figures to eliminate the effects of double-digit inflation in the 1970s, those payments rose 50 percent in seventeen years. In part because succeeding generations of voters and legislators have pushed hard, at least the elderly in our society now come much closer to realizing Franklin Roosevelt's dream of freedom from want.

Along with economic improvements have come longer life and better health. In fact the "geezers boom," as one news magazine insensitively put it, reflects the improvements in public health and medical care that have cut the death rate and improved longevity. Someone born in the United States in 1900 could expect to live forty-nine years; someone born in 1950 could expect to live sixty-eight years; and children born now can

expect to live well into their seventies. Demographers also can project how long someone can expect to live after reaching age sixty-five. In 1900 it was twelve more years; by 1983 that had risen to seventeen years.

Despite the common wisdom, Duke's Palmore says that all the surveys and studies show that older people are not:

- Confined to nursing homes and hospitals in extraordinary numbers. About 5 percent of older people at any one time may be living in long-term-care facilities.

- Mostly ill and accident-prone. They suffer fewer acute illnesses and experience fewer accidents in the home and while driving than do younger people. Three of four older persons are healthy enough to engage in their regular activities. Older people suffer no more mental illness than do younger people, and only about 2 percent are hospitalized with a primary diagnosis of psychiatric illness.

- Incapable of learning new things. "Most elders retain their normal mental abilities, including the ability to learn and remember," Palmore writes in his book on ageism, to be published in November. Older people may take longer to learn something, their reaction times do slow, and they do lose some long-term memory, but "the majority do not have serious memory defects."

Nor are older people by and large wasting away, lonely and disengaged from the flow of life's events. Responding to national surveys by pollster Louis Harris, one in five older people said they worked as volunteers, one in ten held jobs, and nearly two in five described themselves as homemakers. Harris also found that only 12 percent considered loneliness a serious problem. Most lived within easy visiting distance of close relatives. Half attended religious services three times or more a month, and half belonged to community and civic groups. Hardly a picture of millions of couch potatoes.

All of this is not to say that the majority of older people could zip through Marine boot camp or "ace" advanced calculus. Palmore and other specialists believe that both older and younger people should accept the reductions in capacity that aging brings, without yielding to stereotypes or exaggerations. A balanced view, Palmore says, will help individuals prepare for their own aging rather than avoiding the subject because of misguided fears; will help employers fully use the skills of older workers, rather than pushing them into retirement or ignoring them as candidates for promotion; and will help family members and communities deal sensitively with older people.

Flickers of the fires to come already arise over potentially hot questions of productivity and equity. Can society afford to let so many people cease their work lives so early? Already most people retire before age sixty-five,



Palmore: ageism as serious as racism and sexism

and one-third of the men aged fifty-five to sixty-four have left the work force. Some argue that it's simply wasteful not to draw upon the skills and knowledge of older people, if only as volunteers. Others worry that because lower birth rates in recent years mean that the proportion of younger workers will decline, we'll have too few working taxpayers to support the programs that benefit non-working older people. That leads to a big question for society: Can we afford to provide so many benefits to older people without regard to financial need, particularly if—as some predict—today's surpluses in the Social Security trust fund turn into shocking deficits in three or four decades?

Even among the allies and advocates for older people, differing views emerge. "There are a lot of people who have a lot to give," says Sara Craven, director of Duke's Institute for Learning in Retirement. The institute provides non-credit courses and social opportunities for persons over fifty. Still, when asked if she thinks older people are a resource that society should tap, she answers, "Well, yes, but . . ." and notes that retirees "have paid their dues" and deserve the chance to use their time for different pursuits.

The Center for Creative Retirement at the University of North Carolina at Asheville offers not only a College for Seniors, but also seminars on retirement planning and on leadership opportunities for older people. The latter program encourages retirees to become "informed, committed, and involved in the community," a center brochure says. "We're turning out a tremendously able volunteer force," says Ronald Manheimer, executive director of the center.

He cites as examples a retired international banker who has become the chief fund raiser for the Asheville symphony and a "seniors-in-the-schools" program that provides mentors and consultants to the public school system. Those volunteers, he notes, are motivated by an interest in the welfare of their adopted county and its children. "That is an attitude I'm seeing more and more of," Manheimer says. "The moral perspective is crucial." The center plans this year to begin holding the leadership seminars in other North Carolina cities, thanks to a grant from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation. And Richard Fischer, the University of Delaware's director of continuing education, has identified 126 such programs at colleges and universities around the nation. Fischer, who is writing a book on the subject, estimates that a hundred of them have begun in the past five years.

From other quarters comes a strong emphasis on jobs and fair treatment in the workplace for older people, pegged to the view that the minority of needy older people is substantial and growing. The National Council on the Aging, in a two-year project, found employers in labor-short, service-oriented businesses receptive to hiring older persons. But corporate and industrial America seemed preoccupied with cost-cutting and down-sizing and intent on using early retirement inducements to achieve it, says Joyce Welsh, director of the council's Prime Time productivity program. "There are a lot of misperceptions about the cost of the older workforce."

Duke's Palmore, who plans in the coming year to become partly retired, sees employees' doubts about the abilities of older workers as a sign of negative ageism, which "is becoming possibly as serious and far-reaching" as racism and sexism. Tactics perfected by the civil-rights movement may be necessary to root it out, in his view. But he finds problems with some aspects of positive ageism, too.

It's fine when television shows like *The Golden Girls* portray older people as vigorous and sensual, Palmore says, and benign at worst when they are depicted as wise and serene. But the issue of "whether it's fair to give all these benefits to older people just because they're old" raises a serious question, he says.

In the age-irrelevant society that Palmore desires, need—not age—would provide the basis for tax breaks and federal subsidies. Unless an aging America matures naturally into that stance, he says, "I think there is going to be a revòlt" by younger people. ■

Pardue '61 is a free-lance writer who also teaches journalism at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.



LOIS GREENFIELD

Pilobolus: hot this summer in "Televistation"

DANCE FEVER

An extra week of American Dance Festival programming will make room for eighteen commissioned premieres, a celebration of black dance, and international choreographers as part of the 1990 season American Masters Plus series, which runs from June 7 to July 21.

In addition to such tried-and-true crowd favorites as the Martha Graham Dance Company, the Paul Taylor Dance Company, and Pilobolus Dance Theater, audiences can choose from an eclectic mix of companies. From the spare minimalism of Japanese duo Eiko & Koma to the dynamic cultural celebration of the African-American Dance Ensemble, the seven-week series encompasses a diversity of dance styles.

Although the festival will showcase choreographers and performers from places foreign, the focus of the series will be innovators in American dance. "Last year we hosted performances by more than ten foreign dance companies to give our audiences a chance to see how American modern dance has taken root abroad," says American Dance Festival

(ADF) director Charles L. Reinhart, who has worked more than forty dance artists in the last decade from nations on four continents, including France, China, Argentina, Italy, Venezuela, and Finland. "We thought it fitting this year to celebrate the American masters of modern dance, those artists who made the art form possible in the first place."

For the third and final year, the ADF will sponsor the Black Tradition in American Modern Dance project, which highlights the contributions of African-Americans in the development of modern dance. The project has involved various outreach projects across the state, and is funded by the Ford Foundation, with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities and AT&T.

REVEALING DEBATE

What kind of woman poses for *Playboy*? In its April "Girls of the A.C.C." issue, the magazine includes three Duke women. Two of the models—sophomores Krisanta Lasko and

Karen Green—were photographed fully clothed; junior Arden Clark bared all.

Not surprisingly, the publication caused quite a commotion on campus. But controversy surrounded the magazine even before it hit the stands. When a *Playboy* photographer came to Durham in the fall to interview prospective models, a flood of letters to the *Chronicle* denounced the magazine's "objectifying" of women, while a few others defended a woman's right to vie for a *Playboy* appearance.

"I believe *Playboy* magazine's feature on the 'Girls of the A.C.C.' shows extremely questionable taste," said President H. Keith H. Brodie when the issue was published. "The A.C.C. is an athletic conference, not a modeling agency, and the focus of a feature like this is demeaning to women in the A.C.C., especially since some of them rank among the nation's best collegiate athletes."

Even though the university can apparently take no legal action against the magazine, Brodie met with other A.C.C. college presidents to discuss the matter during the A.C.C. tournament in March.

During a campus discussion organized shortly after the magazine came out, Clark said she had posed nude to express her sexuality. Other panelists and audience members countered by saying that the magazine portrays women as nothing more than sexual objects. The liveliest point in the debate occurred when a male student, a Trinity sophomore, completely disrobed to "open people's minds" about nudity.

Despite the hoopla generated by the issue, the Bryan Center lobby shop, which carries the magazine, didn't get many buyers. A few weeks after publication, the "Girls of the A.C.C." edition of *Playboy* was still available.

RESOURCES FOR SCIENCE

Board of Trustees chairman Fitzgerald S. Hudson B.S.C.E. '46 and his wife, Susan, have made a \$1-million gift to help fund the university's new Science Resource Initiative (SRI). Their gift is the first announced contribution to the SRI project, which will expand office, laboratory, and classroom space for sciences and engineering.

"The SRI will facilitate and enhance much of Duke science in the 1990s," says Charles Putnam, vice president for research

administration and policy. "This facility will provide research labs, offices, shared instrumentation, and tremendous collaborative research opportunities for a generation of Duke faculty members. With this gift, we are on our way."

The financing plan for the \$73-million SRI facility includes \$13.5 million in private gifts, with an additional \$27 million in bond financing, \$21.3 million from medical center equity, and \$11.2 million from research partnerships. Completion is tentatively scheduled for 1995-96.

Hudson is chairman of Collier Cobb & Associates, a Charlotte, North Carolina-based insurance brokerage firm. A member of the board of trustees since 1979, he has also been active in alumni activities, and has served as chairman of the Duke National Council and the Duke Engineering Alumni Association. The gift counts toward The Campaign for Duke, a university-wide effort to raise \$400 million for endowment, facilities, program and research support, and current operations. An earlier gift established the Hudson Professorship in Engineering in 1986.

ATTACK ON ALZHEIMER'S

The battle against Alzheimer's disease and other brain disorders got a major boost in February with the dedication of the new \$26.5-million Joseph and Kathleen Bryan Neurobiology Research Building.

In 1985, Greensboro, North Carolina, philanthropist Joseph M. Bryan gave \$10 million toward the cost of the new research building. An earlier gift of \$250,000 established the Kathleen Price Bryan Brain Bank at Duke, where brain tissue could be preserved for study. This gift and the work it allowed led to major federal funding of the Alzheimer's center.

Through its one-of-a-kind rapid autopsy program, the university shares samples of brain tissue, retrieved from Alzheimer's victims soon after death, that preserve changes in brain chemistry caused by the disease. By studying these chemical changes, researchers hope to discover the cause of the disease and develop a cure.

The new 140,000-square-foot building has four floors and two underground parking levels and will be home for the five-year-old Bryan Alzheimer's Disease Research Center. Another component of the building will be the department of neurobiology, which will be headed by its recently recruited chairman, Dale Purves, whose first priority is "the recruiting of the best scientists available," he says.

Bryan's gift was the largest made to the uni-



Building a reputation: Bryan, left, after dedication

versity from a North Carolina resident since James B. Duke created the endowment that transformed Trinity College into Duke University in 1924. Bryan's late wife, Kathleen, was a victim of Alzheimer's.

Although it usually strikes people after age sixty-five, Alzheimer's disease can occur in middle age. Its cause and cure are unknown, and there are no effective treatments. Its victims become increasingly helpless as the disease slowly robs them of their memory and reason. Alzheimer's results in about 150,000 deaths a year.

This is the second building on campus to be named for the Bryans, who gave \$4.5 million toward construction of the student union, which opened in 1982.

ACADEMIC SHIFTS

In recent years, the number of science-oriented undergraduates nationwide has dropped drastically. Unfortunately, Duke suffers from the same trend.

Since the 1983-84 academic year, the number of science majors at Duke has declined by 38 percent. Among the majors most affected in the last five years are computer science, down 62 percent; geology, down 92 percent; biology, down 44 percent; and chemistry, down 48 percent. In contrast, the number of humanities majors has jumped, especially in English (with a 33 percent increase), comparative area studies (73 percent), and political science (28 percent).

During the February meeting of the board of trustees, President Brodie said he was unsure of the reasons for the trend, but noted that it is partially rooted in a lack of emphasis on the sciences in grade school. He recommended that the university allocate more money for teaching in those areas, and offer more opportunities for interdisciplinary study embracing the sciences.

University officials point to other dimensions of the turn away from science. Despite continued career gains, fewer and fewer women are pursuing jobs in science and technology. According to some female faculty members at Duke, the problem is related to lack of role models, and the responsibilities of maintaining both an academic career and a family life.

Women make up 51 percent of the population and 45 percent of the nation's work force, yet they make up only 11 percent of all employed scientists and engineers. In 1985 only 13 percent of all college and university science faculty and 2 percent of all engineering faculty were women. They were more than twice as likely as men to be in non-tenure track positions.



In search of new scientists: women leaving labs

As of September 1989 Duke had 204 men and eleven women in its science and engineering departments, which includes the physical and biological sciences, mathematics, and computer science. Overall, the faculty was 17 percent female, with 1,235 men and 258 women faculty members.

"In general our recruiting office has recorded a higher percentage of women in the past couple of years. Better than one-third of new

faculty appointments are women," says Richard White, dean of Trinity College and Arts and Sciences. Unfortunately, he adds, not many of those appointments are in the science departments. Since he became dean seven years ago, White says Duke's science departments have added only two female faculty members.

"There are a number of activities on campus concerned with the under-representation of minorities, including women," says White. "We have successfully competed for and received several grants to support programs at Duke that encourage minorities to enter science and technology fields. The university is considering curricular changes to attract students to science courses." White says changes will be directed at introductory courses in mathematics and science as well as courses for non-majors in those areas.

The number of graduate students in science programs is also declining; and by the year 2010, the United States could have a shortfall of as many as 560,000 science and engineering professionals.

ENDURING BLOOMS

Imagine buying flowers that last for weeks. That luxury may not be far off, thanks to a chemistry professor's discovery of a chemical compound that prolongs the life of cut flowers for one to two weeks.

Flowers wilt because of ethylene, a common compound produced by plants. Associate professor of chemistry Michael Pirrung found that aminocyclopropanecarboxylic acid (ACC) prevents wilting by blocking the production of ethylene. ACC also may advance attempts to engineer plants genetically.



Flowering future: longer blooming through chemistry

Because ethylene influences some plant functions, including ripening and germination, the ability to block ethylene production with ACC also could be important to future research.

Pirring hopes further ACC analysis will lead to more projects like one at CalGene, a biotechnology company collaborating with Campbell Soup Company to produce a tomato that does not age rapidly. Such advances would permit companies to ship products long distances without their becoming overripe.

"For any sort of agricultural product that needs to have a shelf life, this will be advantageous," says Pirrung. He plans to continue his chemical research with funding he received from a five-year \$25,000 (plus matching grants) 1985 Presidential Young Investigator award.

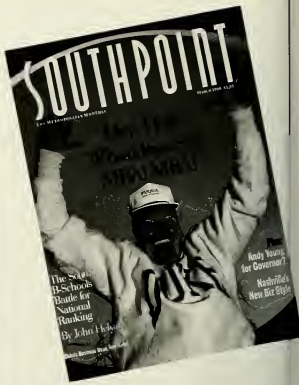
TRUSTEE NAMED

Duke's newest trustee is Edwin N. Sidman, managing partner of The Beacon Companies in Boston. He will serve a six-year term.

Sidman lives in West Newton, Massachusetts, and is married to Paula L. Sidman. He received his A.B. from the University of Michigan and his LL.B. from Harvard Law School. The Beacon Companies is a national real estate firm with commercial, hotel, and residential portfolios.

Chairman of the board of Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston and national vice chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, Sidman has also been a trustee or committee member for Beth Israel Hospital, Temple Emanuel in Newton, the University of Michigan, the Bank of New England, the

Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the United Way of Massachusetts.



Professional recognition: Fuqua's head cheerleader and dean, Thomas Keller, isn't all business in acknowledging the business schools ascending reputation—here, on the cover of a regional magazine.

RIISING THROUGH THE RANKS

Duke ranks among the top ten schools in three out of four categories of graduate education, according to *U.S. News & World Report*. The university ranked third among medical schools, eighth among law schools, and ninth among business schools.

The magazine said a school's reputation among educators and in the outside world was a major subjective factor in the evaluation. Its survey also looked at the quality of students accepted, the value of the degree in the job market, and research spending.

Although *U.S. News & World Report* annually ranks undergraduate programs—Duke placed fifth in the nation this year—this was its first graduate-level assessment.

EXECUTIVE SEARCH

A search committee is seeking candidates for the position of executive vice president for administration. Eugene McDonald, now executive vice president, will become president of a new organization established to manage university assets and investments. McDonald will give up most of his current responsibilities to devote time to the Duke Management Company

when it becomes operational this summer.

The new executive vice president for administration will oversee the activities of the university officials responsible for operations and planning, the corporate controller, and the director of internal audit. He or she will also supervise the budgets and support services for the development office, alumni affairs, student affairs, Duke Chapel, the office of research and policy administration, and the newly created offices of public affairs and minority affairs. Heads of those offices will report to the president on matters of policy.

The eight-person search committee will present a list of finalists to President Brodie in the next few months; the new officer will begin work at the start of the next academic year.

In another administrative shift, university provost Phillip Griffiths is on a six-month sabbatical leave through the summer. Griffiths, a James B. Duke Professor of Mathematics who is widely published in his field, is work-

ing on several mathematics projects and traveling through China with his daughters. Vice provost Thomas Langford B.Div. '54, Ph.D. '58 is serving as interim provost during Griffiths' absence. Langford, the former dean of the divinity school, is a distinguished professor of Methodist studies.

FINAL FOUR FORTUNES

For the eighth time in university history, the men's varsity basketball team battled its way to the NCAA Final Four tournament. And for the fourth time, the Blue Devils reached the national playoff finals. But the NCAA championship title eluded them once more as they fell to a hard-driving University of Nevada-Las Vegas team.

"It's obvious they were great," said Duke coach Mike Krzyzewski of UNLV after the game. "I'm sorry we couldn't give them a better challenge." The final score, 103-73, was the largest margin in NCAA championship game history, breaking the record of 23 points set by UCLA in the 1968 contest against North Carolina. The UNLV total also broke UCLA's mark of 98 points against Duke set in 1964.

After an unremarkable effort in the ACC tournament, Duke played increasingly better ball in the NCAA tournament, defeating Richmond, St. Johns, and UCLA to advance to the East Regional final in New Jersey's Meadowlands. In that game against Connecticut, sophomore Christian Laettner made a

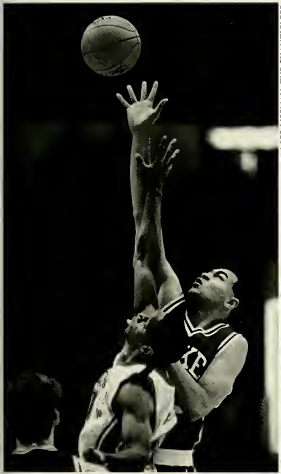
last-second, 14-foot shot in overtime to advance the team to the national semi-finals, where Duke beat Arkansas 97-83. That victory marked Coach K's 200th win during his Duke career. (Eddie Cameron, Duke's winningest coach, reached a total of 226.)

Sports commentators portrayed the final match-up as a rivalry between the "good guys" and the "bad guys." UNLV has incurred numerous NCAA infractions in recent years, and coach Jerry Tarkanian recently lost a thirteen-year legal battle with the NCAA over recruiting violations. The Blue Devils maintain a squeaky-clean image as hard-working student-athletes. But it was tough playing, and not reputations, that decided the outcome.

On the night of the championship game, about 6,000 Duke students and employees filled Cameron Indoor Stadium to watch the contest on a 25-foot screen. Despite the disappointing loss, the campus community rallied around the team for its homecoming the next day. Duke ended its season with a 29-9 record.

"We should never forget the outstanding achievements of a Duke team that was as unlikely as any of Coach Mike Krzyzewski's championship teams to reach the Final Four," said an editorial in *The Chronicle*. "Christian Laettner's buzzer beater against the top-ranked Connecticut Huskies is the stuff champions are made of, as were [performances by] Robert Phil Henderson, Alaa Abdelnaby, and Robert Brickey. . . . This was a rare team indeed; one that fulfilled its potential, and more."

Earlier in the season, *The Chronicle* and the basketball program were on rockier ground. After a *Chronicle* column was printed giving



ROGER LIPPMAN/THE CHRONICLE

Beyond reach: Alaa Abdelnaby bests UNLV's David Butler for rebound, above, in Denver debacle; 6,000 fans in Cameron, right, gathered before 25-foot screen for televised season highlights and a pregame thank-you message from Coach K in Denver to the 'sixth man' at home



LES TODD

each player a performance letter—and the team an overall grade of B+—Krzyszewski called the paper's sports staff together for a meeting. With the players and assistant coaches in attendance, Krzyszewski blasted the sports staff for being too critical of his young team's abilities. The student reporters said they had been under the impression that they had gathered for an informal get-to-know-the-players opportunity.

One *Chronicle* staffer had concealed a tape recorder in his backpack, capturing Krzyszewski's comments, which were peppered with expletives. Although he said several days later that he regretted the tone of the meeting, Coach K stood by the content of his remarks. But the *Chronicle* writers felt they deserved more of an apology—particularly from the athletics administration and the president's office—for what they saw as an intimidating encounter.

FOSTERING DIVERSITY

To encourage improvements in race relations and cultural and intellectual diversity, the Ford Foundation has chosen a panel to award \$1.6 million in grants to undergraduate colleges and univer-

sities. President Brodie is one of nine people selected for the panel, which also includes the presidents of Princeton, Stanford, Wisconsin, and Penn, plus other educational leaders.

"Improving race relations and fostering cultural diversity on campus has in recent years emerged as a major initiative at Duke," says Brodie. "It is exciting to see the Ford Foundation help promote this effort across the nation, and I am honored to have been asked to serve on this panel. I view it as a tribute to Duke."

The Ford Foundation has invited 200 colleges and universities to submit proposals for the grants, which will fund projects to begin by September. The foundation will award ten grants of up to \$100,000 each to implement new programs. It will award some smaller grants to revise or expand existing programs.

Because the program focuses on the quality of campus life—academic, cultural, and social—only institutions that are largely or wholly residential are eligible. The foundation's program is intended to launch or enhance campus initiatives that will develop their own momentum and continue after the start-up funding has ended. In judging applications, the panel will also pay attention to faculty, student, and administrative involvement in designing and implementing the project.

LOOMIS

Continued from page 16

what they thought we could earn from it in hardcover. If we paid the author \$15,000, we thought that was what we could earn. Paperback and other rights were extra. Our money came from the subsidiary rights."

"Then," says Loomis, "it was easy to talk about a book—the money was not too big. We used to get a manuscript, discuss it in-house, say 'I want this book,' and buy it. Now we get piles of books under auction, and the agent wants to hear by next week." Agents such as Andrew Wylie and Morton Janklow are rolling the world of publishing as if it were Hollywood. Wylie negotiated an \$800,000 advance from Viking for Salman Rushdie's *The Satanic Verses*. Janklow, who got a record \$3.2 million for the paperback rights to Judith Krantz's *Princess Daisy*, boasts of \$25-million deals for some of his authors, a stable that also includes Sidney Sheldon and Danielle Steel. (On the other hand, some published statistics show that the average advance for a first novel is \$7,500, and of the 10,000 trade books published in the United States each year, about 200 will be bestsellers.)

The morning our conversation took place in Loomis' office, a newspaper item had mentioned the \$1.7-million advance that Philip Roth (not a Random House author) had just received for three books. This does not sit well with the editor, who opens his palms in an exasperated gesture: "He never earned that much money from a book before," he says, adding that he considers Roth an exceptionally good writer. To those outside publishing, auctions are mystifying exercises, and advances, especially those for millions of dollars, make no sense. Who gets paid for work years before he or she does it?

Loomis explains: "An agent will make maybe eight calls and say, 'I have a book by a well-known author. I want at least \$500,000 for it.' The agent can reserve the right to do anything he wants for any deal, and some people are likely to go a little crazy just bidding it up." The publishing houses must guess about what the book will earn in hard cover, subsidiary rights, book clubs, paperbacks, foreign rights. "We have to take the whole risk up front. And we don't even have time to read the manuscripts we're bidding on. It's nerve-wracking."

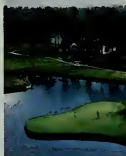
A similar escalation, Loomis concedes, has occurred elsewhere—sports and movies, for example. "Great amounts of money are paid to the top people—too much. But in baseball, it's different. If a player gets \$1 million, it's not easy to say, 'What did he really earn?' There are a lot of factors. But in books, the paid-earned equation is very clear. We pay too much for some books—perhaps like the Roth book. The company that bought it is paying two or three times what Roth's ever



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How can a publishing house buy a book for millions of dollars before the writer has even put pen to paper? The Random House book list comes out in August and February; the titles "we are talking about in May won't come out until February," says Loomis. "But we talk to our sales people, they record the subject, author, the editor's enthusiasm, and so forth. Especially if the writer has done well and been popular before, the book stores will order this book months in advance. For example, a book I am publishing, Shana Alexander's book on Bess Myerson, was sold before it was finished. A buzz gets around."

And what's behind the buzz? "Well, the sales force is very good," Loomis says. "They listen, even if they haven't time to read all the books. I can say to the sales people, 'We can get this author on the *Today* show; we'll take the author on tour; we'll get an autograph party.' This helps the sales people convince the bookstore owners that we'll help them move the books." At that point, chains like Waldenbooks, with 1,200 outlets across the country, B.Dalton, and Crown, which collectively capture about half the book market, whip the media and readers into a lather about certain books—usually, of course, easy reads. In that way, a few writers and a few agents profit from the marketing mania.

Some publishing insiders (though Loomis was not among them) say that the system finally got to Robert L. Bernstein. The genial, thoughtful, greatly admired Bernstein, who succeeded founder Bennett Cerf in 1966, had built Random House into the country's preeminent book publishing company, but the house had recently expanded too fast. In 1988 he paid what was reported as an overly generous \$100 million for Crown Publishing Group, a division now said to be in financial trouble. And last November, Bernstein resigned as president and CEO of Random House, succeeded by Alberto Vitale, former president and CEO of Bantam Doubleday Dell.

At Random House in particular, enormous pressure falls on the editors, now numbering about ten. In fact, they supervise everything from acquisition through approval of design. Then they must follow through in the marketplace. "I'll get a call," says Loomis. "My aunt in Peoria can't find this book in the store. Where is it?" Authors call: 'How many did you send out and to where?' Orders going out don't mean much; the books can come back. For every twenty that go out, five or ten will come back." There is an old saying in the book business: "Gone today, here tomorrow."

The basic problem of editing, Loomis says, "is that it's all-consuming—just getting through the piles; it's nights, weekends, vacations." He gestures toward the hall with people to-ing and fro-ing, artists bringing in book jackets for his approval, the phone ring-

ing incessantly. "I can't read and edit here, as you can see."

"Publishing has become a different kind of thing," says Loomis, who has participated in it for more than three decades, and who—though he can't remember his title because it doesn't affect what he does—continues to find, support, befriend, and publish the most talented writers in the country. A year ago, as his friends at the National Book Awards ceremony came around to congratulate Loomis for being the editor of both the fiction and nonfiction winners, many asked jokingly, "What are you going to do for an encore?"

The answer to that rhetorical question came this past November. Daniel J. Boorstin—former librarian of Congress, author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning trilogy *The Americans*,

and also of *The Discoverers* and the forthcoming *The Creators*—received his own National Book Awards recognition, a medal for "distinguished contribution to American letters." In his acceptance remarks, Boorstin thanked his wife, Ruth, who has always worked closely with him, and Bob Bernstein, then publisher of Random House. Then he thanked another winner: He was grateful, Boorstin said, "for the two decades when Bob Loomis has given me the encouragement, the caution, and the stimulating guidance that I want and need. He is the ideal editor." ■

Cleveland, founder and former editor of Columbia Magazine, is president of a New York-based communications firm.

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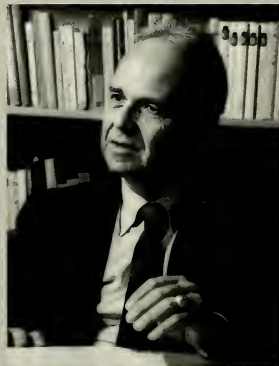
At a literary conference, Stanley Fish found himself listening to a colleague lament the cultural illiteracy of his students. The great names in the canon, complained the other professor, just don't resonate with today's undergraduates. "So I said to him," Fish recalls, "do you know who Cathy Acker is? He said no. I said a lot of your students do. That's knowledge, and it's knowledge not of a contemptible kind." (A contemporary British author, Cathy Acker is described by one Duke reader as someone who "combines feminist issues with the belligerent anarchy of the punk movement.")

To Fish, chairman of Duke's English department, the canon controversy is "not a question of the dilution of knowledge. There are different bodies of knowledge competing for attention. And those who thought that there was only one body of knowledge, that they had mastered it, that they belonged to the social class that in effect owned it, are now being told something else. So they don't listen, or they listen and they label what they hear as the words of the devil."

On both sides of the canon controversy, Fish perceives "incoherent theoretical positions." As he writes in a recent paper: "The introduction into our classrooms of Alice Walker, Maxine Hong Kingston, and Zane Grey will no more guarantee tolerance, openness, and flexibility than a steady diet of *King Lear*, Dante, and Henry James will

guarantee a refined moral sensibility." The agenda of the left and right with respect to educational policy "could not have the consequences claimed for them."

But Fish is clear in his choice between the alternatives, and it's a choice rooted as much in administrative realities as in theoretical orientation: "The agenda of those who advertise themselves as celebrating difference will generate more subject matter, more avenues of inquiry, more elaboration of unfamiliar materials, more work for academics, more attention to neglected and marginalized areas of our society, more opportunities to cross cultural, ethnic, and gender lines, more



Fish: challenging complacency and convention

ways of honoring the incredibly diverse labor of fellow human beings. The agenda of those who would contain and regulate difference will generate more rules, more exclusionary mechanisms, more hoops to jump through, more invidious distinctions, more opportunities to be demeaning and to be demeaned, more bureaucracy, more control."

Fish came to Duke five years ago from Johns Hopkins. He is a former president of the Milton Society of America, and much of his writing has focused on Milton. Much has focused, too, on critical theory, most recently his *Doing What Comes Naturally*, with the subtitle "Change, Rhetoric, and the Practice of Theory in Literary and Legal Studies." The meaning of a novel or poem, he argues in his criticism, is not a secret embedded in the work, but a complex awareness that unfolds through "reader response"—through the reader's ongoing collaboration with the author.

As he muses on his teaching at the moment, Fish is hard-pressed to point to a common thread: Freud is interesting for his "dialectic of mastery and submission"; Milton's *Paradise Lost* shows how "a particular theological vision is worked out in a narrative aimed at believing Christians"; George Herbert's *The Country Parson*, a seventeenth-century manual on how to manage a small parish, is rich with political warning signals "ten years before civil war breaks out in England." But Fish is at the forefront not so much of redefining the canon—no "canon buster," he notes that much of his teaching comes out of the canon—but of repositioning literature in the academy.

SHAKING UP

Continued from page 5

not necessarily a sign of wonderful stuff when a book is read by five people." One of the books he's taught is Mario Puzo's *The Godfather*, which he considers noteworthy both for its formal qualities and its social commentary. "An aesthetic argument can be made for *The Godfather*. It's a piece of writing as well as a piece of sociological analysis, and it's structurally beautiful."

Far from turning away from traditional literary concerns, Lentricchia doesn't mine the messages in literature to the exclusion of formal elements; and he speaks of the "sensuous excitement" from encounters with literature. Apart from their cultural insights, his writers "are culturally innovative. They shape their medium in a new way, they handle their discourse freshly." Lentricchia's classroom objectives would be familiar to generations of students of literature: "Doing careful reading, staying with the passages in the text, is the first job. My predilection is to put the text at the center, to have a sustained engagement with the text, and finally to get to the wider cultural and historical issues. The

point is to liberate the student, and whether at the freshman level or in the most advanced class, the student has to be first a good reader."

But does being a good reader, ask the traditionalists, hinge less on political insights than on aesthetic judgments? Wellesley College English professor Arthur R. Gold wondered in a *New York Times* opinion piece: "How are our students going to be helped to read freely, and read for the pleasure of apprehending their own minds at work, if men and women in positions of authority keep telling them that what matters in a book is that it did, or did not, shape what Mark Twain had Huck Finn call 'sivilization?'"

Michael Moses, who joined Duke's department as an assistant professor in 1987, has a different idea of reading for meaning: "I try to locate a work in its historical and political context. That, in my opinion, is not the equivalent of reducing it to some sort of expression of a world view or of a historical moment. It doesn't seem to me that understanding the conditions of the Elizabethan theater or the political controversies of Shakespeare's time demeans or debases the literary work; indeed such understanding makes the work far richer. It makes us take

quite seriously issues such as whether monarchy is the best form of government, whether religion should have a place in civil society."

Moses has little sympathy for the notion of literature as *belles-lettres*; and, he says, only in relatively modern times have critics tended to equate literary merit with aesthetic exquisiteness. "When Plato talks about the Beautiful, the Beautiful is connected to the Good or the Virtuous or even to the True. Platonic criticism, in its concern for beauty or form, was never without attention to other things—political questions, for instance." The idea of literature for literature's sake—of "a version of beauty which is purely formal, which is detached from all social concerns, which is detached from all political controversy"—doesn't square with literary history, he says.

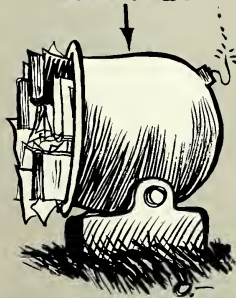
And a lot of canonical figures, in their own times, didn't exactly inhabit the role of high-brow artist. "Shakespeare's plays were put on in the south side of town. The choices were basically going to a bear-baiting exhibition, to a public execution, or to the brothels. Shakespeare's plays hardly have their origins in high culture; drama was viewed as disreputable."

A moderate in the canon controversy,

In the role of chairman, Fish, a pugacious personality who holds a second appointment in the law school, has remodeled the English department. As *The Chronicle of Higher Education* put it, he has transformed the department "into the talk of the literary establishment, buoyed by the arrival of scholarly hotshots who work at the cutting edges of the field." Fish says he's no believer in change for change's sake; but he is disturbed by intellectual complacency. "Sometimes you have a department that has in effect been doing the same kind of thing for a long time. Even though the people in the department may be comfortable and quite content doing what they have been doing, it seems to me a good idea to bring in persons who are doing something else, who by their very presence produce a new alertness that may have been lost in a period of relative complacency. Since most departments are traditional in their orientation, I think that most departments could do with a bit more of what is thought now to be unconventional or avant-garde."

If anything is on the literary cutting edges, Fish suggests, it's the trend toward historicist, or history-conscious, reading. "Up until about 1960 the reading of literature was considered a practice through which one became adept at identifying and participating in specifically literary strategies—learning to talk about the way poems work, by which you meant their internal dynamics and their relation to the genre of poetry. Now, although that is still done, people are also reading literary works as active participants. They

LITERARY CANON



Neither the traditional canon nor a more open reading list will have the educational impact claimed by partisans of both sides.

Moses, who specializes in modern British and third-world literature, says the idea of "representing various groups which have somehow been silenced" will "only be successful if those voices are the most powerful, the most articulate, the most self-reflective voices. When I teach writers from Latin America or Africa or the Caribbean or the Indian subcontinent, it doesn't do me or my students any good if I teach authors simply by virtue of the fact that they hail from different places. What I'm interested in is that they are writing great literature in the old sense of that term—literature which is going to have a lasting historical importance, literature which is shaping the cultures in such places, literature which asks very fundamental questions, and—not to dismiss all formal categories—literature which is well-written."

"I also don't think the old canon was so homogeneous to begin with. This seems to be one of the great misrepresentations: the canon as dead white English males one after another. If you look at Milton, Virgil, or Homer, you can't imagine men having such enormously divergent opinions on fundamental questions like what constitutes human virtue or what constitutes human evil. The

Romantic poets were the radicals of their times, and poets like Blake and Shelley articulated many of the same views that we see advocated now by the contemporary academic left."

Moses worries that in the debate over what's taught and with what rationale, something may have been lost—concern with how well it's taught. "Canon reformation finally doesn't mean that much if teaching is not effective. What the canon debate misses is the fact that you can have an ideal canon, whatever that may be, and that it doesn't matter if you don't have good teachers. By the same token, there's no particular reason to think that people aren't going to be good teachers of Shakespeare. Shakespeare can still evoke the passionate interests of students and teachers."

Long at the forefront of the revisionist movement, Duke's Jane Tompkins, like Frank Lentricchia, concentrates on American writers. Before coming to Duke in 1985 she taught at the City University of New York, Columbia, and Temple. Tompkins' teaching repertoire has ranged from a course on American literature and culture in the 1850s to "Home on the Range: The Western in Ameri-

can Culture." During the 1986 celebration of fifty years of *Gone With the Wind*, Tompkins said it was time for educators to give the book the respect it deserves and to include it in their teaching. She attributed its absence from the classroom to an "elitist" literary establishment, and singled it out for giving "clues to the deepest motivations of people in our culture."

Literary studies, in Fish's view, long ago moved beyond concern with aesthetic issues. "Beauty is not a notion that is even intelligible apart from some historical moment. Even when people thought they were talking about beauty with a capital B—that is, as it supposedly existed apart from any culture—they were, in fact, speaking of beauty as it was understood within some particular culture or paradigm or interpretation." And if the critics of literary criticism complain about the disregard for aesthetics, the complaints are hollow. "The notion of beauty has not been displaced, because the timeless, transcendental beauty was never there in the first place."

These days lots of other disciplines are borrowing from literary studies, says Fish. And now "nothing is outside the scope of 'literature.'" The new literary thinking, as "a set of interpretative strategies," has permeated the academy. Says Fish: "If by literature one means works that are imaginatively constructed, then according to the new definitions there is nothing that is not imaginatively constructed. But that doesn't mean that there are not different ways of being literary, one of which might be called history, one of which might be called philosophy, one of which might be called anthropology, and one of which might still be called poetry."

Tompkins conceded that Margaret Mitchell's writing style is "not the book's most distinguishing feature," but she defended the author's characterizations and use of narrative as "powerful." The novel presents a view of a hierarchical, feudal-like society changing to a contemporary urban society. And, "it's a text that raises so many central issues—relationships between the sexes, relationships between races."

Gone With the Wind's critical reception is, as Tompkins sees it, the "most flagrant example of the systematic and complete exclusion of popular women's fiction from our literary tradition." Her 1985 book on American novels between the Revolution and the Civil War, *Sensational Designs*, includes an account of herself as a woman working in a "male-dominated scholarly tradition that controls

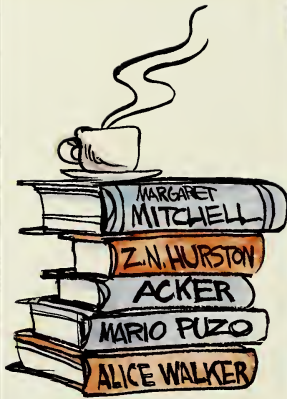
both the canon of American literature and the critical perspective that interprets the canon for society." The book considers the making of literary reputations—a study in literary history, she says, that reveals as much about political relations as it does about aesthetic judgments.

Tompkins argues that Nathaniel Hawthorne's literary standing, however merited, was built through the influence of friends in criticism and publishing such as Longfellow and Emerson. She compares the canonization of Hawthorne to the declining reputation of Susan Warner, author of *The Wide, Wide World*. Hawthorne "had been taken up by the second generation of the New England clerisy, whose power to shape literary opinion had been inherited from the first through an interlocking network of social, familial, political, and professional connections. . . . The members of this elite could not fail to keep Hawthorne's reputation alive since it stood for everything they themselves stood for." The friends and associates who outlived Hawthorne "kept his fiction up-to-date by writing about it, and then *their* friends took over."

But unlike Hawthorne, Warner had not surrounded herself with influential friends. Rather, she had been forced by family financial troubles "to retire to an island in the Hudson River where the family owned property, and where, along with her maiden sister, she wrote novels to earn a living." Warner's poverty and resulting social isolation affected both what she wrote and the way her work was received. And when she died, "There were no surviving relatives whose connections would allow them to publish excerpts from her journals in prestigious places, no son to write three volumes of reminiscences, no son-in-law to write a full-length critical study and then go on to edit her complete works in twelve volumes." And so, for Tompkins, it's time to reconsider the classic definition of a classic; "a literary reputation could never be anything but a political matter."

A year ago, one of the nation's renowned black-studies scholars took to the pages of *The New York Times* "Book Review" section to argue the case for a more inclusive canon. Henry Louis Gates Jr. was then the W.E.B. Du Bois Professor of Literature at Cornell; after completing a fellowship year at the National Humanities Center, he will join Duke's English department this fall.

Gates lumped together the conservative critics as representative of an "antebellum aesthetic position." They symbolize, he said, a nostalgic yearning for the time "when men were men and men were white, when scholar-critics were white men and when women and people of color were voiceless, faceless servants and laborers, pouring tea and filling brandy snifters in the boardrooms of old boys' clubs." As Gates sees it: "To reform curricu-



Fifty or sixty years ago, one question—at Duke and elsewhere—was whether English departments should be teaching American works. For many critics and scholars, the answer was obviously no.

lums, to account for the comparable eloquence of the African, the Asian, and the Middle Eastern traditions, is to begin to prepare our students for their roles as citizens of a world culture, educated through a truly human notion of 'the humanities,' rather than . . . as guardians at the last frontier outpost of white male Western culture, the keepers of the master's pieces."

W.W. Norton, which Gates labels the "canonical" anthology publisher, will be publishing *The Norton Anthology of Afro-American Literature* under his editorship. "We face the outraged reactions of those custodians of Western culture who protest that the canon, that transparent decanter of Western values, may become—breathe the word—*politicized*," Gates wrote in his "Book

Review" essay. While expressing sympathy with those who have raised the alarm about students' ignorance of history, he said the history of the canon is itself significant. He wondered how people "can maintain a straight face while they protest the irruption of politics into something that has always been political"; and he saw such a posture as evidence of "how remarkably successful official literary histories have been in presenting themselves as natural objects, untainted by worldly interests."

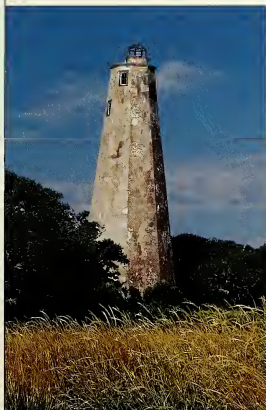
Duke's Marianna Torgovnick says she's uncomfortable with the "canon busting" imagery that's surrounded the debate over reading lists. Far from being an "unhealthy disease-like phenomenon," canon revision is "a sign of the health of the discipline," she says. It surely is a sign of these literary times: January's M.L.A. convention brought 10,000 conferees to Washington to take in topics like "Comedy, Politics, Post-Modernism" and "Women Reading the Bible." Conservative critics look on English departments as museums, "musty and a little run-down," Torgovnick says. "They forget that even museums are not museum-like in that sense. They're always being forced to respond to change."

The change isn't easy—not for tradition-minded critics, and not even for revisionist English departments. Duke's Michael Moses, who was educated at Harvard, Oxford, and the University of Virginia, says his interests had him straddling the disciplines of English, philosophy, Spanish, and government. "I remember as an undergraduate feeling out of place in the philosophy department because they weren't asking philosophic questions about anything. As a number of disciplines stagnated, the questions that they had raised began to be asked by people in English departments, which for years were hardly thought of as the centers of philosophic controversy. They were quiet, secluded places in which one read in a leisurely, gentlemanly fashion, but where there was not much dynamism or intellectual spark."

While the new intellectual energy may be invigorating for English departments, "It also means it's a practical difficulty for those departments to organize their canons, decide on examinations of graduate students, decide on priorities for hiring faculty, because they are trying to do so much," Moses says. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, "It was at least conceivable for students to read the whole canon and to be acquainted with the important secondary material."

"Now we're adding women and black writers, Hispanic-American writers, third-world writers, and so forth. And we're asking students to be acquainted with psychoanalytic criticism, the history of political philosophy, economic theories. It all becomes very daunting." ■

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Brighten the Corner Where You Are.

By Fred Chappell '61, A.M. '64. *New York: St. Martin's Press, 1989. 212 pp. \$15.95 cloth.*

On the back cover of a recent catalogue from Cahill & Company, a Midwestern purveyor of good books, there is this huge headline: "IS THIS MAN AMERICA'S MOST VARIOUSLY GIFTED WRITER?" Under that eye-catching question is a somewhat fuzzy picture of a fellow holding a cat, and the announcement, "This is Fred Chappell. He is, in our judgment, the most variously gifted writer in America." Inside, leading off the category "Greatest Living American Writers," Cahill offers a more focused photo and Chappell's *I Am One of You Forever*, "a magnificent fictional memoir," "a rollicking wonder of a book."

I think Cahill is right: Fred Chappell may well be our country's most "variously gifted writer," certainly one of its greatest living writers. There are others, like John Updike and Duke's own Reynolds Price '55, who have also assayed a wide range of genres; but none have done it so consistently well as Chappell, a fact confirmed by the recent *Fred Chappell Reader*, which contains intriguing excerpts from novels, remarkable short stories, exemplary poetry, and a retrospective essay that should be required reading for all young writers. And I think Cahill is right to offer *I Am One of You Forever* as the best introduction to Chappell's work, embodying as it does elements of the novel, the short story, poetry, and even the essay. It displays his "various gifts" brilliantly.

So does Chappell's new book, *Brighten the Corner Where You Are*, a fully worthy sequel to *I Am One of You Forever*. Though both novels are narrated by the boy Jess Kirkman, this new book focuses not on Jess himself and his coming of age but on his father, Joe Robert Kirkman, "a thirty-six-year old country schoolteacher" by necessity but—in his own playful, restless mind—"a farmer, a scientist, an inventor, an explorer," "a dreamer, and a catferey scapegrace." Though both novels are set in and around the "mouse-colored" town of Tipton, North Carolina (a place not unlike Chappell's native Canton, North Carolina), *Brighten the Corner Where You Are* is set six years later than *I Am One of You Forever*,



ILLUSTRATION BY JAMES STEINBERG

in 1946; and it has a much tighter narrative structure, telling the story of a single day in Joe Robert's life, a significant May Friday that begins with him pursuing a devil possum in the wee hours of the morning and ends with him chuckling in his sleep about a dream he's just had, which ended with the execution of Charles Darwin behind Tipton High School.

Sound peculiar? Well, you ain't heard nothing yet. For not a single thing during this "curious, mixed-up day" turns out the way Joe Robert Kirkman thought it would. He should be preparing for his meeting with the school board in the afternoon, during which he expects to be called to task "by some grumpy narrow-minded flinthearts who are after his hide" for teaching Darwin's still-controversial theory of evolution. He should be deciding whether to insist on modern scientific truth or simply to "smile and slide easy, protect the family, ease into a step or two of the Soft-shoe Hypocrite Shuffle." Instead, Joe Robert finds himself falling scared to death from the top of a poplar tree, rescuing a drowning girl from a creek, borrowing a ludicrously inappropriate pair of overalls and brogans, enduring a descent into hell in the school's basement boiler room, trying to coax a goat named Bacchus off the roof, and on and on, one mishap and misunderstanding after another.

But though the cumulative comedy of *Brighten the Corner Where You Are* never lets up, all these seemingly outlandish events have a deliberate dramatic necessity: the incidental is essential. This novel is not mere episodic slapstick, no simplistic turn-

ing of the tables on Joe Robert—that supreme jester, prevaricator, and purveyor of mischief against a complacent custom-bound world, "so poky, so matter-of-fact, so lacking in spice." By the end of the book a change is under way in Joe Robert, a deepening; and though you know he can never lose his appetite for pranks and adventures and "heroic feats," you also know that he's finally begun to grow up.

Among many other things, *Brighten the Corner Where You Are* is one of the best books I've ever read about teachers and teaching. It has several delightful classroom scenes, with the grandiloquent Joe Robert trying to involve his students in the intricacies of science and philosophy. (Their response can be hilariously exaggerated, as when he asks, "Shall I tell you what Dr. William Buckland did?" and they cry, "Oh, please please please do! If you ever stop talking about him, our callow young minds will be blighted and impoverished.") In fact—despite his complaints that the profession is "too tame and limiting" for such a free spirit as himself—Joe Robert is an excellent schoolteacher, passionate about his subjects and his students, the mouthpiece of enlightenment in a "hayseed mountain community" with "such a benighted attitude toward science that it wouldn't afford the students lab equipment."

In *Brighten the Corner Where You Are*, as in *I Am One of You Forever* and the "verse-novel" *Midquest*, Chappell is not so much re-creating the world of his past—the hardscrabble mountain farms, the town of "Tipton" and its "Challenger" paper mill, the memorable members of family and community—as he is creating a world all his own, a mythic place as potent as Faulkner's Yoknapatawpha. And I have reason to believe that Chappell isn't through yet: In the last sentence of the new novel, after the sleeping Joe Robert Kirkman pokes his wife and she does not respond, Jess concludes, "My mother, too, was dreaming, busy with her own concerns, pursuing her own exotic life." Is that not the most perfect set-up for a sequel you've ever heard? I, for one, can hardly wait.

—Michael McFee

McFee, a regular reviewer for the magazine, has published two books of poems: *Plain Air* (University Presses of Florida, 1983) and *Vanishing Acts* (Gnomon Press, 1989). His poems have appeared in *The New Yorker*, *Hudson Review*, *Poetry*, and *The Nation*.

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Typesetting by Liberated Types, Ltd., printing by PBM Graphics Inc.

© 1990, Duke University
Published bimonthly; voluntary subscriptions \$15 per year
Duke Magazine, Alumni House, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, NC. 27706; (919) 684-5114.

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SAN FRANCISCO'S UPHILL BATTLE

BY CONNIE BALLARD

THE AIDS EPIDEMIC:

PREVENTION AND CARE

As the AIDS crisis enters its second decade, one city stretches its resources to the limit. In fact, many experts believe that the Nineties will be worse than the Eighties.

Researchers can't trace the origin of AIDS; but for those in the area that has felt the impact from AIDS most dramatically, it's clear who sounded the original alarm. Marcus A. Conant '58, M.D. '61, the physician who first detected the AIDS epidemic in San Francisco in 1981, has led the fight both citywide and nationally against the disease. For almost ten years, the dermatologist, who now heads his own AIDS clinic and research facility, has pressed for more funding, more research, and more drug testing. From the beginning, he warned that the epidemic could wipe out the gay community and spread beyond it.

"Marc was very negative, but he was right," says Harry G. Britt '60, president of San Francisco's board of supervisors. "He is the hero of the AIDS epidemic. The man was our Cassandra. He proved more right than he wanted to be."

Conant is still a prophet, but today his messages do not go unheeded. In the coming decade, he says, "We're going to see a decrease of AIDS in the gay community, but we will see the disease spread to IV drug users and

people in close proximity to IV drug users. The AIDS epidemic is not an island unto itself but part of a bigger social problem," which includes drug use, teenage pregnancies, and promiscuity. "One of the recent fears about AIDS," Conant says, "is that it seems to be moving to black and Hispanic kids who are trading sex for cocaine." The high number of crack babies being born to teenagers, he says, is an indicator of the trend.

This year marks the dawning of the second decade of the AIDS epidemic. In ten years the disease has gone from being a mysterious, deadly killer to a retrovirus detectable by a blood test. Now, with drugs such as AZT and aerosol pentamidine, people with AIDS can live longer, more productive lives. And early intervention with AZT might delay the onset of the disease in people who are infected (HIV positive) but as yet have no symptoms.

But the battle is hardly over. In fact, many experts believe that the Nineties will be worse than the Eighties. The disease is still fatal, with researchers offering little hope of a vaccine or cure in this century. People who get AIDS will still probably die of AIDS, though at a slower rate. At the beginning of



the year, the Centers for Disease Control estimated 50,000 AIDS cases nationwide and 945,000 to 1.4 million who are HIV positive or infected with the AIDS virus. The CDC projects that in 1992 alone, 80,000 new cases will develop. Over the next decade, these people are all going to need health care—and with health care costs running up to \$50,000 per year for each AIDS patient, the funds needed are staggering.

In the early years of the epidemic, the city developed its internationally acclaimed model for treating AIDS patients. It consists of a loose network of city and volunteer organizations, funded by private donations, that provide everything from shopping to cleaning to emotional support to psychiatric house calls to housing. Part of the city's success, says the board of supervisors' Britt, is because it has responded to people's needs in cost-effective ways by treating them as outpatients—by treating them, that is, as individuals capable of living normal lives. "The only other alternative," he says, "is to put them in hospitals. The San Francisco system would have been overwhelmed if it had done that."

But insiders warn that the system is overwhelmed anyway, and in danger of crumbling for lack of funds and care-givers. "So much of the San Francisco model is based on volunteerism," says Steven Petrow '78, author of two books on AIDS and consultant to the San Francisco AIDS Foundation, the largest private AIDS organization in the country. The foundation has 500 volunteers supplementing its paid staff of fifty-five. And those volunteers who are "so crucial to our efforts" are "getting very tired and burned out," Petrow says. Plus, he adds, many of them are from the gay community, which is 50 percent infected with AIDS.

For now in San Francisco, AIDS is mostly confined to the gay community. Gays and bisexuals make up 85 percent of the cases, says Petrow. Another 11 percent are intravenous drug users. Nationally, the problem is entirely different, according to Petrow, with homosexuals and bisexuals forming 61 percent, IV drug users 21 percent, and gay or bisexual IV drug users 7 percent of the infected population. (The remaining cases are heterosexuals—hemophiliacs like the celebrated young victim Ryan White and people who contracted AIDS through blood transfusions.) But while the incidence of new cases among white gay men is leveling off and will probably start to decline soon in San Francisco (cases dropped in number from 20 percent in 1983 to less than 1 percent in 1987), the incidence among IV drug users is rising. Some 20 percent of IV drug users in San Francisco are HIV positive, and the incidence in this group is rising 3 to 4 percent a year.

"After the first wave of the AIDS epidemic," says physician Conant, "we failed to educate large numbers of people about AIDS. Gay



BENJAMIN AILS

"Our response to AIDS in the last decade was to help people die. Now we are looking at AIDS as a chronic illness rather than an acute illness."

HARRY G. BRITT '60
President, San Francisco Board of Supervisors

men in San Francisco stopped the epidemic themselves." And now, he says, no one is adequately educating the drug users. That group may prove much more difficult to reach than the gay community. The gay community overall is well-educated and relatively affluent; most IV drug users are not well-educated and often are from the poorer sections of town. Many do not even speak English. And education is not a cure. Even if IV drug users do know that sharing needles can spread the AIDS virus, Petrow says, many are "high" when they shoot up, and that condition impairs their judgment.

One of the effective treatments for IV drug users in other countries, Conant says, has been providing methadone on demand. In many U.S. cities, there's a six-month waiting period for methadone, and drug users aren't going to stop shooting up while they wait.

Needle-exchange programs have been very successful in European countries, but those are illegal in the United States. "The problem we face is that many of our conservative legislators feel that acknowledging a problem's existence is the same as condoning it," Conant says. Not only would a needle-exchange program reduce the spread of AIDS, but "it's a way of the health care field accessing people, bringing them into the system. It's how we can reach out to these people."

George W. Rutherford III M.D. '78, a physician who directed the San Francisco Health Department's AIDS division before resigning to become chief of the state's infectious disease office, says the health department is petitioning to change California law in order to do a pilot needle-exchange program. And while the health department works through legal channels, a volunteer organization called Prevention Point is quietly exchanging needles in the Tenderloin, one of the city's roughest districts. Meanwhile, the police just look the other way.

In dealings with IV drug users, says Conant, no single strategy works. "There's a whole universe of drug abusers; the stereotype doesn't hold true." A variety of people, from teens to physicians, shoot up for a variety of reasons, he says. "The only way it's going to be effective is the multiprong approach. You've got to acknowledge that you aren't going to reach some people. You want to help people prevent getting AIDS without the precedent that they give up drugs. Give them whatever tools necessary to keep them from getting AIDS."

Many of the AIDS organizations are identified with the gay community in San Francisco, because that's where they started in the early years of the epidemic, AIDS consultant Petrow says. Services for minorities still lag somewhat behind because they were started later. The health department has responded by assigning social workers to AIDS patients in minority communities. "For whatever reason," says health-official Rutherford, "minority patients don't seem to be accessing the range of services as effectively as white male patients." The social workers, he says, will serve as liaisons to these services. The other way to reach minority patients, health experts have concluded, is by setting up programs within the communities. "There are 118 [AIDS] organizations," says Petrow, "which is then another problem because there's a lot of duplication as well."

Another hurdle has been getting the minority communities to admit that they have an AIDS problem. Until recently, Conant says, the black community did not even acknowledge that it had AIDS or gay men. "Black churches are the focus of the black community, but black ministers were reluctant to get involved." In the Hispanic community, "the Catholic church, from a

policy point of view, has been totally unresponsive of efforts to educate people about AIDS," he says. Instead the church sets down rules of no sex outside of marriage and will not discuss condom use "even though you will kill your sexual partner. Which is the lesser of the two evils—birth control or murder?" Conant is careful to point out that he is not talking about the pastor in the field but, in his words, "the official view of the church I view as the main obstacle to educating the Hispanic community."

But education has its limits. "One of the basic problems is that information doesn't lead to behavior changes," says Petrow. "One of the things we're seeing now among gay men is a problem called relapse. Fifteen percent of the gay men in the city who have been having safe sex are no longer having safe sex now. We're concerned about why that's happening—and what effect it might have." Until a vaccine can be found, though, the cure for AIDS will have to reside in prevention.

Critics charge that research to develop treatments and vaccines for AIDS has been inexcusably slow. Lack of funding stunted research efforts in the early years of the epidemic; later, governmental red tape delayed development and distribution of drugs. And many private drug companies, which do the bulk of drug research, have been hesitant

to invest a lot of time and money in AIDS research.

"The federal government needs to indemnify private researchers against lawsuits that arise with experimental drugs," says Britt, the board of supervisors president. "AIDS research is not rewarding. They have needed to guarantee that successful products will be purchased. For the same amount of effort you can develop products that are less risky."

AZT has proven effective in prolonging the lives of AIDS patients and delaying the onset of AIDS in people who are HIV positive. The drug was developed by the Burroughs Wellcome Company in North Carolina's Research Triangle Park, employing research

"So much of the San Francisco model is based on volunteers, and they are getting very tired and burned out."

STEVEN PETROW '78
AIDS Foundation consultant

studies done at Duke Medical Center. Recently, an FDA advisory committee recommended using AZT for early intervention, something many physicians had already been doing privately on their own. Still, many AIDS advocacy groups worry that the Bush administration will not appropriate enough funds to pay for early intervention.

Although studies show that early intervention pays off, the payoffs come with big price tags. Early intervention with AZT treatment runs about \$7,000 per patient per year, says Rutherford, whose infectious-disease concerns now embrace the whole state. With 10,000 to 15,000 patients eligible for therapy in San Francisco alone, "That's a big price tag item. The cost of being able to deliver early intervention is tremendous. Not just money for drugs but doctors and labs for T-cell tests [to measure immune levels]. It's a real logistics problem, but something we really need to grapple with and develop a system for as rapidly as possible."

But once patients get AIDS, Conant says, medical care runs from \$20,000 to \$50,000 every year. The same is true for aerosol pentamidine, which is used to treat the pneumonia that eventually kills most AIDS patients. Early intervention with the drug costs \$100 per month. But just one hospitalization for pneumonia is \$17,000, and most AIDS patients are hospitalized two or three times



BENJAMIN AILES

because of the bacteria.

"The FDA has moved over the last few months to approve AZT for everyone, from people with ARC [AIDS-Related Complex] to people who are without symptoms," Petrow says. "But federal approval does not mean that Congress is going to raise the funds so that people can have access. Private insurance will take care of those who are insured and the absolute indigent will be taken care of. But the middle won't—and that's really unforgivable."

California is the only state that pays for early intervention, but it can't continue the practice without federal assistance. The city of San Francisco is already spending \$30 million per year on AIDS, Rutherford says. The costs of AIDS treatment, excluding hospitalization and long-term care, is expected to reach \$91 million over the next four years, according to a health department study. With a total city budget of \$1.7 billion, as Rutherford puts it, "the additional expenditures are not minuscule."

Conant and many others believe the answer has to come from the federal government. In the next few years, he says, "many cities—and this city is one—are going to have to call the president and say, 'This is a disaster.'" Cities will ask to be declared disaster areas, just as they are when struck by catastrophic events such as hurricanes or earthquakes. The only difference, Conant says, is that this disaster has been coming on slowly. Some 38,000 people are infected in San Francisco, by his estimate. "Maybe 80 percent of them will die in this decade. Where are the funds going to come from? San Francisco can't afford that

"For whatever reason, minority patients don't seem to be using social services as effectively as white males."

GEORGE W. RUTHERFORD III M.D. '78
Director, California Infectious Disease Office

kind of burden."

Conant and other experts have not been happy with the government's response so far. Last year, of the \$2.2 billion the U.S. Public Health Service requested for AIDS, only \$1.7 billion was budgeted. And the Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction strategy may hold that figure for another year.

AIDS activists think it's inexcusable to let people die because of a lack of funding. "Our response to AIDS during the early part of the Eighties," Britt says, "was to help people die. With the medical advances being made, we are now looking at AIDS as a chronic illness rather than an acute illness. The terrible news is that we are not offering them what we can offer primarily because of dramatic insensitivity on the part of the federal government. I don't believe Mr. Bush's people know anything about this change in the epidemic. The administration has been criminally unwilling to acknowledge the crisis and

has consistently played down the epidemic and treated it as something that affects gays and not something the general population needs to be concerned about. I think public awareness is very great. And in Congress, the response has been much, much better. Political leaders of both parties have been increasingly responsive to the epidemic."

Ironically, even the good news can be bad news. Redefining AIDS as a chronic illness, Petrow says, could be detrimental to fund raising. "In certain ways, we were lucky with AIDS in the severity of the problem." Calling AIDS a chronic disease, he says, puts it at the same level as other chronic problems such as heart disease, and forces it to compete for the same funds. "We find ourselves fighting with other special interest groups."

But AIDS has not been treated like any other disease. If this had been an epidemic among the heterosexual community, Conant

UNDER THE SWORD

In 1979 Mike Hippler '74 moved to San Francisco. For a young gay man, it seemed like the Promised Land.

There was no better place for someone who wanted to be at the forefront of the gay movement. Gays, who made up 25 percent of the registered voters, had a seat on the board of supervisors. And in this liberal city, gay liberation was more than a slogan.

Unfortunately, San Francisco was on another forefront that year—the forefront of the AIDS epidemic. Though the illness would not be detected for another two years, doctors suspect the epidemic began spreading in 1978 and 1979, infecting thousands of people who didn't know there was anything to fear. And Mike Hippler was there, right where he had wanted to be. He was there, too, in the early Eighties, when his friends began to get sick; and he was there in the late Eighties when attending funerals became a regular activity.

He watched half his friends die in the Eighties. And in this decade, he fears, it may be his turn. Almost three years ago, Hippler tested positive for HIV, the AIDS virus. He has an extreme deficiency of T-cells, the white blood cells that help fight off infection. "That means although I don't have a diagnosis, I definitely have ARC [AIDS-Related Complex]," Hippler says. "I'm living under the sword of Damocles like everyone else, wondering when it's going to drop all the way. I definitely have to deal with the crisis on a personal level."

But the disease has not stopped him or even slowed him down. He attends the baller and takes trips to Tahoe and the Russian River. He has just completed a biography of Leonard Matlovich, the former Air Force



says, the government would have "been in there the first day." He says the Centers for Disease Control responded appropriately to three other epidemics in this century: Legionnaire's Disease, Toxic Shock Syndrome, and the Tylenol poisonings. "With [AIDS], they knew by April 1982 how the disease was transmitted. But the institution charged with controlling the epidemic had the techniques to find out how it was spread and did not take the obvious step: Send teams into the area and do education. They could have done in 1982 what the gay community did in 1983." That one-year lapse, Conant says, accounted for half the AIDS cases in the United States. "Clearly, the institution failed at that point."

But the gay community and the AIDS groups are better organized now, and they have learned a useful lesson in politics. The San Francisco AIDS Foundation has lobby-

ists in Sacramento and Washington, D.C., to push for more funding. And private citizens have organized into protest groups such as ACT UP (AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power), which has staged numerous demonstrations across the country, and SANO (Stop AIDS Now Or Else), a San Francisco group that blocked commuter traffic on the Golden Gate Bridge last winter. These and other groups maintain that if they make enough noise, the government will have to listen—and pay up.

"I'm a very big supporter of ACT UP," says Britt, who chained himself with fifteen others to San Francisco's Federal Building in 1988 to call for more government action on AIDS. An early-on activist—he ran as a gay candidate in the board of supervisors race, and won—he says it's tempting for gays in the midst of an epidemic just to give in. "You lose your sense of your life having a poetry about

it, a beauty about it, a hope about it. ACT UP sends a message to the community that it's okay to express anger and not lie down and hope people will come along and take care of us.

"Civil disobedience in the short term always looks like it's offending people. In the short term it may provoke a negative response." But AIDS patients, says Britt, don't need people's sympathy and compassion only; they need money.

"Setting up unpleasantness is a way of motivating people to do what they have to do to get rid of the unpleasantness. If people are more offended by ACT UP than they are by the failure of the administration to stop the epidemic, then they need work. They're not there yet." ■

Ballard, who works for the San Francisco Chronicle, is a free-lance writer living in Mill Valley.



ROBERT FOLZMAN

Crisis dealings: Hippler, at left, interviewing story subject Leonard Matlovich

sergeant who challenged the military's policies toward homosexuals. And since 1982 he has worked as a columnist for the *Bay Area Reporter*, one of the local gay papers, covering the gay urban beat.

The diagnosis was not a surprise, he says, because of the kind of life he led. "I always assumed from the beginning I would be positive. So it was easy for me to deal with." He had had an assortment of dermatological problems, thrush, and hepatitis—all early warning signs for the AIDS virus.

Hippler says he had not had himself tested earlier because there seemed to be no reason: There was no known treatment, no cure. But when doctors began promoting the advantages of early intervention, he went in for a test.

He's been taking AZT and aerosol penta-

midine for almost three years. Early intervention with the antibiotic aerosol pentamidine can help ward off the bacteria that cause the pneumonia that kills most AIDS patients. The FDA advisory board has recommended early intervention with AZT to anyone with a T-cell count below 500 (the norm ranges between 1,000 and 1,200). AZT is supposed to stabilize the T-cell count, though Hippler's has plunged from 200 to twenty, "a precipitous decline," he says.

Hippler says he thinks San Francisco has done a wonderful job of coping with the epidemic. Even though people talk about the system being on the verge of collapse, he says, it's worked well so far. "I've felt very comfortable here," he says, citing the services and treatments available for people who are HIV positive. Once a month, Hippler

goes to one hospital for AZT treatments and to another for aerosol pentamidine. Because he makes less than \$40,000 a year, the treatments are free. He's not sure how readily available these drugs would be in other areas. "I'd be very reluctant to leave this city because this city is always at the forefront of what's happening."

There are a lot of experimental drugs being tested in San Francisco, such as Compound Q and DDI, Hippler says, "but I try not to get obsessed by new drugs. It's the drug-of-the-month mentality: People want a miracle drug. I try not to get excited."

In Hippler's view, the federal government does not get the high marks that San Francisco does in dealing with the epidemic. "The government response has been inadequate. They don't care." He does consider President Bush "a vast improvement over Ronald Reagan. Basically, I believe Reagan committed genocide. He allowed people to die by the thousands. If that's not genocide, I don't know what is. If the Reagan administration is remembered for anything, it's going to be for the way it handled this crisis."

While not ready to give up on action through political involvement, Hippler considers himself a militant, and he supports the AIDS protest groups. "It's very important to take control of our destiny and express our anger. I think it's important to have groups like ACT UP at one extreme, not just sitting back and working politely within the system."

The prevalent mood in the gay community, Hippler says, is resignation. "Not people waiting to die, but people settled in for the long haul. They know it's not going to go away miraculously. Basically, the mood is resignation and a determination that we will meet and conquer the enemy. But it will take a long time, and the toll is going to be pretty high in the meantime."

—Connie Ballard

MOPPING UP THE MESS

BY MICHAEL MILSTEIN

THE ALASKAN OIL SPILL:

IN THE WAKE OF THE EXXON VALDEZ

Even now, a year after the spill, scientists are finding that last summer's cleanup did little, if anything, to remedy the heavy environmental impacts of the spill. Money can't buy any more.

Mine were simple, self-contained environments, but they seemed at the time perfect for my naive purposes: transparent Tupperware containers, each holding about a quart of tap water and one well-fed goldfish.

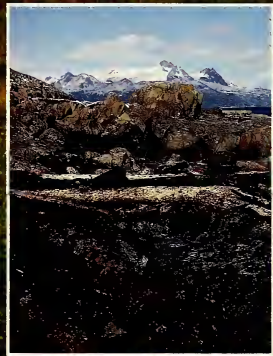
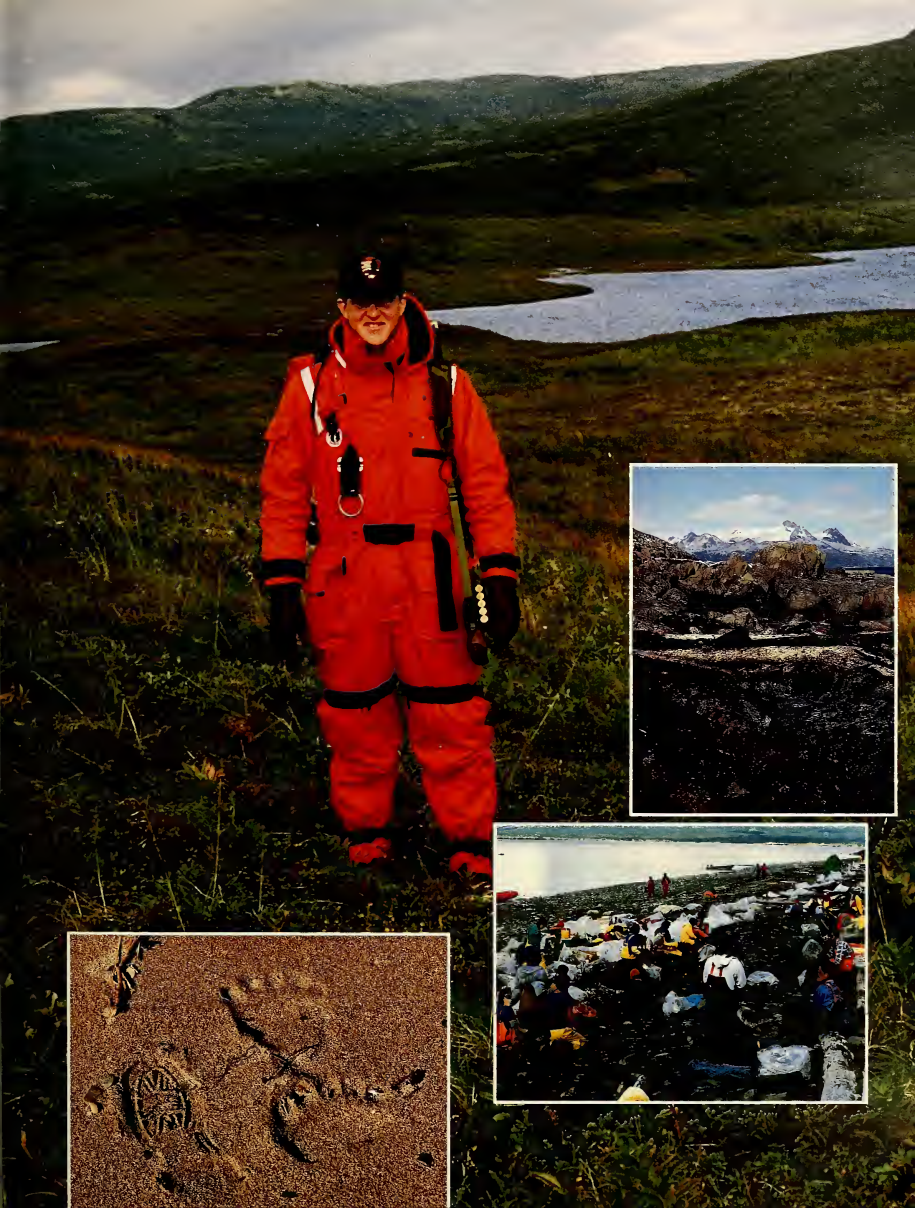
I had created these tiny aquatic worlds for a grade-school assignment to carry out an experiment of my own design. My plan was to taint the water carefully with various types and amounts of pollutants, from food coloring to paint thinner, and see how long it took the goldfish to die. In keeping with the scientific process, I had established a preliminary conjecture, which was that it would take roughly five tablespoons of turpentine to bring the tormented goldfish to an end. Fortunately for the goldfish, my hypothesis was never tested, since my horrified teacher terminated my venture and nearly threw me out of the class altogether.

Now I wonder whether she or I could ever have imagined that my doomed scientific trial would actually be carried out less than two decades later, by one of the nation's largest corporations, in a far more realistic

environment, and on a far more immense and destructive scale. This time, there was no one to stop it.

"That's what we're looking at here, a 2,000-mile-long experiment," mused Tony, our helicopter pilot, as we whizzed along just feet above the thick alders, clear streams, and icy bays of the Alaska coast last August. About five months earlier, in what is now a familiar, fateful tale, the supertanker *Exxon Valdez* had rammed into Bligh Reef and spewed 11 million gallons of crude oil, just about 20 percent of its cargo, into the virginal Prince William Sound and surrounding sea. Now, roughly 300 miles to the west, striking bald eagles soared beneath the chop of the helicopter's blades, while one of their brethren lay still on the rocks below, coated in brown ooze. More than 150 eagles, 1,110 sea otters, and 36,400 sea birds have been found dead from the oil, and some biologists think those figures represent only around 10 percent of all casualties.

It will be years before the ultimate effects of the nation's largest oil spill are known. But my simplistic grade-school hypothesis has already been proven on a much-expanded scale:



11 million gallons of oil can end a lot of lives.

It seems ironic that it was partly my concern for the natural world that led me last summer to that majestic but tainted land of Alaska. Not long after leaving Duke and completing the standard pre-professional internships, I had embarked on a sort of soul-searching job as a green-clad, flat-hatted ranger of the National Park Service. That venture took me from the sagebrush plains and sheersandstone of Utah's Zion National Park to the reflective, cacti-studded sunsets of Lake Mead in Nevada to my residency last summer in the shadow of Devils Tower, an unearthly volcanic monolith rising out of the pines of eastern Wyoming.

The ranger trade is not quite as idolent as some would suspect: I never, for instance, spent my summer days lounging in a sylvan glade with birds twittering about. Nor, as my friends sarcastically wonder, have I seized any contraband picnic baskets from unruly bears (bears were hunted to extinction in most of the West many decades ago).

However, I have broken up fisticuffs between tourists and native Indians angry because the tourists had impetuously videotaped their sacred ceremonial dances, lectured park visitors for feeding blue corn chips to prairie dogs (they were feeding the chips to the wildlife, they explained, because their kids wouldn't eat the stuff), and chased down drivers of runaway Winnebagos. I've been lambasted by a drunk dune buggy driver—"You feds think you can tell everybody what to do!"—before he passed out and was loaded by his family into the back of their van. And I've tried to reason with a woman who wouldn't pay for her campsite because, she confided, a flying saucer would be arriving during the night to transport her to the undiscovered planet of "Diana." She was transported, all right, but not by a UFO and not to another planet.

Beyond all its comedic havoc, though, the ranging profession does have its spiritual rewards. Once in a while I got the promising feeling a park visitor actually cared that native bighorn sheep are losing their habitat to exotic burros, or that someone really sees a place for mountain lions in this world besides as a stuffed trophy on a hunter's mantel. And there's some satisfaction in admiring the vista from the wooden porch of your antiquated government quarters and knowing it won't be bulldozed next week to make room for a new condominium complex. As many of us "greenbloods" (also known in our law enforcement capacity as "forest fuzz" or "tree pigs") put it, the scenery pays far better than the salary.

Alaska seemed so supremely invulnerable. The difference there was not so much in the sights themselves—the mountains, the water, the wildlife—but in their profound dimensions. In Alaska, a peak the size of Mt. Mitch-

Although cleanup crews shoveled up some of the worst areas and hauled the gravel away in plastic bags, it was impossible to rid the beach of buried oil without losing the beach altogether.

ell (the highest point in North Carolina) would be a foothill; a wide torrent of water, a stream; and a 500-pound bear, a cub. Comparing the Alaskan landscape to scenic terrain in the continental United States is like comparing a newborn fawn, cute and appealing, to a full-grown buck, glorious and majestic. Or like comparing my third-grade near-mini-oil spill to the "sliming" of more than 1,000 miles of sparkling Alaskan coastline. Or the crass arrogance of Exxon to the simple ignorance of tourists roaming our national parks.

For me, these comparisons were first made possible back in mid-August, when I was freed from the summer crush of *tourons* (ranger lingo for a tourist/moron cross) by a temporary detail to the Park Service's Oil Spill Incident Command Team. A band of crack rangers displaced from across the country, the team was organized shortly after the spill to help remedy the inevitable oiling of three premier national parks in Alaska.

Within the extensive, convoluted federal effort to deal with the spill, I was what was called a Resource Protection Officer (RPO). In National Parks affected by the oil, we RPOs became the enforcers, sent to "observe, monitor, and protect" the Exxon cleanup crews and their work. We were to keep them safe from lurking beasts, and make sure they did not collect any artifacts or specimens, or otherwise disturb wildlife or the park's natural resources. Given the crews' reason for being, that last seemed an awfully ridiculous notion.

Based off foggy Kodiak Island, my particular RPO contingent was assigned to accompany the motley crews to shore within Katmai National Park and Preserve, a 5-million-acre wilderness of precipitous volcanic peaks and crisp salmon streams, and a refuge for caribou, moose, foxes, otters, Wolverines, eagles, and especially, bears. Lots of bears. Big bears.

In such a humanly forsaken place, it was odd, walking through the tall, lush grass along the Alaskan beaches, to find expansive networks of well-worn paths—popular hiking trails of the sort that usually lead to

stunning overlooks or cascading waterfalls. Except the hikers that frequent these trails aren't interested in snapshots for the family album; don't wear backpacks, weigh up to a ton, and very closely resemble a Ryder rental truck in size. *Ursus middendorffi*. Bears. Alaskan big brown bears. Each morning, as we RPOs courageously preceded the Exxon crews ashore to scout for these feisty beasts, the beaches would be crisscrossed with their tracks, footprints my size-11 boot would barely cover.

The differences between Alaskan brown bears and their Lower 48 counterparts (known as grizzlies) are primarily that the Alaskan variety are bigger, meaner, and generally hungrier, commonly eating 100 pounds of their favorite food a day. When it's available, their favorite food is salmon. Coincidentally, I happened to be in Alaska at the height of the salmon spawning season, when the meaty fish are abundant in and around rivers that flowed across beaches where we happened to be working. This was a modest concern, I was assured; as our resident bear expert muttered, "Salmon season can be touchy. But at least we're done with mating season. In July, we had big frisky bears copulating everywhere."

This was the government, and so of course we had a policy. In the case of bears, frisky or not, our position was: If they want the beach, let them have it.

This surprisingly sensible tactic was complicated, however, when seventy-five oil-stained workers, already busy on shore, found themselves in the company of a large, curious, brown, furry creature that had wandered down the beach to check out all the cleanup commotion. Such a large surprise happened to us only once. We had what George Bush might call a "series of alternative options," which went like this. First, the crews should stay calm, without running. Then, all the rangers should group together, to simulate something large, and wave their arms and yell. The idea here was that, because bears have notoriously poor eyesight, they will think they are confronting some terrible monster and run away. A key to carrying this off effectively, though, was to keep your arms in constant motion—hold them steady and you might look much like a caribou with large antlers, another favorite bear meal.

Whatever you do, the bear experts said, don't run. If you run, you will look like frightened prey. Bears will chase you. They will catch you. And although humans apparently taste bad, the bear might take a bite anyway.

That first scare tactic produced the comical sight of three frightened rangers flailing their arms wildly, but astoundingly, it worked for us. Had it not, the next step would have been to retreat at an angle, indicating submission. Finally, the last resort would have been to use the 12-gauge shotgun loaded with lead slugs

that each ranger carried. And if that didn't work, well, I was safe in the knowledge that the first piece of documentation I provided on arrival in Alaska was a photograph of my teeth—a makeshift dental record that would identify me should I meet an untimely end.

It was difficult, though, to communicate our bear defense strategy to crews of sluggish Exxon workers, many of whom had never before seen an animal bigger than a dog. They gained a surprising amount of energy when a brown beast came on the scene: One ranger had to tackle a guy who took off running when a bear appeared on a nearby ridge. Most of the time, in spite of their long days and specific orders, the cleanup crews accomplished little. They took four 15-minute and two half-hour breaks each day, plus an hour for lunch. And they were paid almost \$17 an hour, more than twice my GS-5 federal ranger salary.

Standing on a bluff, watching these folks scrub rocks, I had to doubt this \$1 billion-plus cleanup was all worthwhile. At dawn each day, the workers would haul their equipment ashore: an outhouse (a small tent housing an elevated toilet seat, from which hung a plastic bag); and then, rolls of oil-absorbent material that looked like giant diapers; and "pom-poms," which looked like cheerleaders props, but mopped up oil easily when wet. When it was time to get started, the workers, each clad in rain gear to protect them from the greasy goo (too bad the wildlife couldn't take similar precautions), would find a comfortable log to sit on. They then would pick up oil-stained rocks, one by one, and attempt to wipe them off. This continued all day.

By August, when I arrived, most spilled oil had already either sunk or floated ashore, leaving porous beaches stained with black residue that stuck to rocks like asphalt. It was virtually impossible to remove without a chisel. Most of the viscous oil itself had seeped through the rocks and gravel, and could be revealed only by digging several inches below the surface. Although cleanup crews shoveled up some of the worst areas and hauled the gravel away in plastic bags (to be incinerated), it was impossible to rid the beach of this hidden taint without eliminating the beach altogether. So when crews returned to their ships at day's end, the beaches looked about as they had when the day began, still sporting a black bathtub ring, still smelling like a gas station, except now the blackened rocks were stacked in small piles near the workers' roosts. Alaskan officials demanded that Exxon refer to these shorelines as "treated," never as "clean."

It was not so if the officials from Exxon who flew in on helicopters from time to time didn't know their expensive efforts were mostly ineffective. As many said privately, it was not so much results that were important,

ON THE BATTLE LINES



The most dangerous thing in the world is to leave a chasm in two jumps." Leading with that cautionary David Lloyd George quotation—and a somewhat off-putting graphic of a bear—the National Park Service outlined the role of its workers during a more-or-less typical day (September 3, 1989) of the Exxon Valdez cleanup. This excerpt comes from the official plan for the day; the planner was the Kodiak section of the Oil Spill Incident Command:

- Ensure the safety of all personnel assigned.
- Report all oil sightings.
- Report all oiled wildlife.
- Provide oversight for beach cleanup operations.
- Report all illegal or improper activity related or not related to the incident to the Kodiak Field Office.
- Perform beach assessment and flora/fauna monitoring as weather permits.
- Provide oversight direction for pickup of birds and wildlife.
- Contact United States Fish and Wildlife Service to report oiled raptors (birds of prey); do not attempt to capture them.
- Watch for and report banded birds collected on beaches.

it was the money spent to achieve them; after all, dollars are the yardstick of modern society. And, boy, could Exxon spend them. The comfortable ships I lived on, normally used as fishing vessels, were each leased by Exxon through its cleanup contractor for \$9,000 and \$15,000 a day (for the entire summer). We were free to use satellite telephones; calls cost \$20 for the first minute and \$10 for each minute afterwards. And a crew leader told me that a fleet of all-terrain-cycles, bought new for about \$1,000 each, would be dropped in the ocean after the cleanup, since it would be too much of a bother to get rid of them otherwise.

Because there was really no way to mop up the mess right, the feeling in Alaska was that Americans could probably only be satisfied knowing Exxon has spent many millions of dollars—a good-looking figure, but mere pocket change for Exxon brass. Even now, a year after the spill, scientists are finding that last summer's cleanup did little, if anything, to remedy the heavy environmental impacts of the spill. And those impacts will be apparent for years, if not forever: Biologists monitoring three Katmai nesting sites of the prolific black-legged kittiwake shorebirds found the survival rate for newborn chicks last spring was zero. Money can't buy any more.

—It will ultimately, of course, be up to Mother

Nature to heal herself of this deep, human-inflicted wound. But we sure don't make it easy. Even more noticeable than the rainbow scars of oil on most Alaskan shores where I walked were the vast mounds of human trash that had accumulated at the tidal lines. Plastic detergent containers, soft-drink collars, empty cans of hair spray, and more than anything else, net floats, plastic bags, and other debris from Japanese fishing boats. It was unseemly graffiti on a magnificent landscape. People can't seem to dominate an environment, as I had planned to rule my little Tupperware domains, without destroying it.

Obviously, fouling the earth is not a new practice, and neither has it been relegated safely to the past. One evening just before I left Alaska, I was watching the sun set over a flock of orange-beaked puffins resting in the shelter of calm Halo Bay. The ship's cook walked out onto the deck below. He paused for a second, glanced at the view, and then dumped a vat of kitchen scraps and trash over the side. He watched as it splashed into the sea, flipped his cigarette butt after it, and walked away. ■

Milstein '88 is the Wyoming state bureau reporter for the Billings (Montana) Gazette and a frequent contributor to National Parks magazine.

HAVE WE GOT A CAMPUS FOR YOU!



BY BRIDGET BOOHER

DUKE'S VARIETY PACK:

CATERING TO STUDENT TASTES

Shrewd marketing ventures give the university an advantage over schools that may boast impressive educational opportunities but that still offer undergraduates limited amenities.

Ask Joe Pietrantonio what makes an enterprise successful and he'll tell you it's simple: "Quality of service, quality of product, and competitive price. That's it. The Bible has ten commandments, I have only three," says Pietrantonio, a bustling businessman whose mission is to please his customers.

And that's no small feat, because the nearly 6,000 men and women who frequent his operations every day are rather choosy. They are Duke undergraduates, and while a twenty-one-meal board plan and hand-me-down dorm furniture were fine for their parents and grandparents, this new crop of students is a discriminating bunch. So it's Pietrantonio's job to see that the out-of-classroom experience fulfills their wants and whims.

"I'm continually striving to meet demand," says Pietrantonio, who keeps a calculator in his shirt pocket and a "Do Not Disturb! Leader in Action" sign on his office door. "I cannot make Duke a better academic institution because I'm not a professor. My job is to make the eat, sleep, transit, and bookstore module the best, the most versatile, and the most fun it can be."

Pietrantonio has done just that in the decade that he's been in charge of Auxiliary Services, which encompasses housing, food services, transportation, special events, conference services, book and retail stores, vending, office products, and housekeeping. The most highly visible of his ideas is the campus card system. When students want to get a haircut, buy a burger, charge theater tickets, make photocopies in the library, or purchase textbooks, they whip out a piece of plastic known as the Duke Card. Faster than you can say "charge it," an electronic reader registers the account number and deducts the item price from a pre-established spending limit.

Not only does the Duke Card keep track of purchases, it can also be used for voting in student elections, unlocking dorm and academic building doors, and operating photocopy and beverage machines. If it's lost, it can be invalidated instantly with one phone call. Designed to be extensive and convenient, the Duke Card is the most innovative system of its kind in the United States.

"No other school is as advanced as Duke is in the comprehensiveness of the card system," says Francis Wesley Newman '78, aux-



OBPRON

- Theaterland
- Restaurantland
- Text Mountain



DuKeworld

MARKETING MEMORABILIA



Searching for short glasses engraved with the Duke Chapel? How about a toilet seat bearing the Duke name? Some Blue Devil Dog Food for your pooch, perhaps?

Forget it. Even though you can find the Duke name on everything from golf putters to jewelry to wall clocks, there are certain items that will never earn the university's stamp of approval. (Don't bother looking for Duke condoms anytime soon.)

But if you're in the market for mainstream Duke paraphernalia, there's plenty to choose from. Whether in the Duke stores or through mail order companies, dozens of manufacturers use the Duke name on their products. To become authorized, prospective merchants submit samples of how they intend to use the Duke name to an Atlanta licensing firm that represents Duke and other major universities nationally. Ideas are forwarded to Harry Rainey, director of Duke's stores operations, who approves or disapproves the proposals. Those accepted split their profits 50-50 with Duke.

Once companies or

individuals are licensed to sell Duke memorabilia, they can peddle their wares anywhere. Because of limited space in campus stores, not all endorsed items make it to those shelves. The Duke Shop, a Durham store dealing exclusively in Duke clothing, for example,

carries designs and styles that aren't carried in the Duke stores a few miles away. Anyone caught manufacturing or carrying unapproved university logo items is subject to prosecution, so store owners usually double-check with the Atlanta licensing firm before purchasing merchandise from an independent entrepreneur.

To help manufacturers achieve optimal sales results, Rainey advises them on the fine points of selling to Blue Devil fans. "You might get a California company that doesn't know the right shade of Duke blue and prints up a sweatshirt that's Carolina blue," says Rainey. "Or a company might pick a devil [image] that has no selling value. So we provide a service by telling them what Duke people will buy."

What's good for the vendor is good for Duke. Because of its nonprofit status, the university can't advertise for business beyond the university community. But an outside dealer can, so it's Duke's advantage to bring in quality merchandise.

"Even though we aren't producing the item, our name is on it," says Rainey. "We look very closely at how something is made and how it reflects on the university before we agree to let the manufacturer use our name."

iliary services' director of special events and conference services. "Most have some kind of card for food service or libraries, but Duke carries all those applications and more on one card. And it's not just that we're the first school to put everything on one card; we've also been aggressive in having new applications developed," such as making photocopiers and vending machines card-accessible.

Other schools are starting to take notice. This spring, the National Association of College Auxiliaries asked Duke to present a series of lectures for college administrators on choosing a campus card system. And dozens of colleges, including Clemson, Vanderbilt, the University of Southern California, and the Air Force Academy, have sent representatives to Durham to see innovative marketing ideas at work.

"People see what we're doing and say, 'Sure, you're Duke, you can do things like that,'" says Pietrantonio. "But we're small, we've got less than 6,000 students. We're not large in student population, it's just that the way we do things is different. Is it entrepreneurial? Of course it's entrepreneurial. Do I see things other people don't see? I don't think so. I just look at them a little longer."

The possibilities, it seems, are nearly limitless. Duke is working on putting dormitory washers and dryers on the card system, as well as dormitory vending machines. Last year, Coca-Cola funded a \$30,000 study to see if students would buy more sodas with plastic than with silver. By equipping twelve campus Coke machines with the electronic readers, the company found that students liked the convenience—to the tune of \$37,000 during the course of the thirteen-week study, a 400 percent increase from the same time period a year earlier. When the study was over, Duke got to keep the card-ready machines.

What students spend their (or their parents') money on is as notable as how they're making those purchases. Most colleges, like Princeton and Harvard, offer a standard three-meal-a-day, seven-day-a-week plan. And most of their dining halls have limited hours, so that if you sleep in after pulling an all-nighter, you can't grab a late breakfast or get credit for the missed meal. But at Duke, variety and availability prevail. With nineteen food locations around campus—some opening as early as 7:15 a.m. and closing as late as 1 a.m.—there is a time and a place for even the pickiest eaters. And no two eating establishments are alike. From the candle-lit Magnolia Room on East Campus, with its lobster and roast duck offerings, to Lick's, offering gourmet ice cream, frozen yogurt, and cappuccino, students have options that their friends in other institutions find enviable.

But campus amenities haven't always been this remarkable. When Pietrantonio took over auxiliary services in 1980, three areas under his control—housing, food services,



and transportation—were in dire straits: The dining halls were losing \$450,000 a year, dorm furniture was threadbare and rickety, and Duke Power Company wanted to relinquish its contract to provide campus bus service.

Pietrantonio was the right man for the formidable job. Having centralized all of Duke's printing operations and established a copy center and a student labor pool in the Seventies, the former General Electric executive had proven he could turn a money-losing operation into a profitable enterprise. He persuaded the trustees to buy a campus bus fleet and saved the university \$907,000 over the eight-year period since it began running.

He then turned to housing, and with the help of Fidelia Thomason A.M. '76 replaced aging dorm furniture and implemented a strong damage control policy. Every piece of furniture in the dorms is now on a replacement schedule—mattresses every five years, for example, and commons rooms furnishings every four years. Decorating the dormitories is left up to the students.

"Guys want stuff they can put their feet up on while the women may want to add a dining room table so they can have nice dinners," says Pietrantonio. "I don't care, it's their living room, not mine. But if they have a party and tear a hole in the couch, we'll go in there Monday morning to repair it and charge them for damages. We don't wait until it has two or three tears in it. And we're finding that they're taking care of what we give them."

Building managers are on-call to troubleshoot for problems like leaky faucets and broken windows. These managers contract service from the physical plant operations, and the resulting decentralized maintenance system works efficiently and economically.

While putting this process into service, Pietrantonio also tapped into student opinion about the fate of food service operations. Working with a student committee, Pietrantonio visited every living group on campus to ask for advice. "They were shocked," says Pietrantonio. "But I said, 'Look, the administration's mad at me because I'm losing \$450,000; you're mad at me because we're not giving you the kind of food you want. So I've got no place to go but up.' And it came through loud and clear that they did not want a board plan; they wanted variety."

And they got it. Each year, students choose one of six meal plans that range from \$1,440 to \$2,610 (graduate students can also sign up for meal plans if they wish). They have until mid-November to revise their status by lowering or raising the amount of money they think they'll spend for the rest of the year. If, at the end of the year, a student has unused money, referred to as "points," Pietrantonio gives back the first \$100 of the surplus and

When students want to get a haircut, buy a burger, charge theater tickets, make photocopies in the library, or purchase textbooks, they whip out the omnipresent Duke Card.

then splits the remaining balance 50-50.

He rarely gets to collect, though, because students can spend those unused points at Uncle Harry's, a grocery store on Central Campus that was established in 1985. Named for Harry Rainey, director of stores operations, the market carries a full line of groceries, from fresh fruit to frozen foods. Buying habits confirm the trend toward the country's eat-and-run culture. Because students can lease or purchase (from auxiliary services) microwave-refrigerators for their dorm rooms, "nuke food" products are popular. The top selling item? Pop Tarts. Each year, the stores sell about 14,000 boxes of the toaster treats.

"Around spring break, Uncle Harry's probably averages \$25,000 a day," says Pietrantonio. "Students clean the place out. You can hear them comparing how many unused 'points' they have with their friends. They'll buy ten cases of Coke, bags of pretzels—they'll buy those Pop Tarts to take with them. It's a great way to burn up your unused money."

Uncle Harry's and its West Campus counterpart, the Lobby Shop, now account for 23 percent of the money spent on food; dining halls absorb the remaining 77 percent. Pietrantonio says that the average expenditure per student last year was \$1,961, far less expensive than colleges that don't have the diversity that Duke does.

"At Yale they charge you \$2,720 for a twenty-one-meal board plan," he says. "If you want a pizza at night you have to take your money out of pocket. If you want to buy groceries, same thing. Knowing students today—not just Duke students but all students—you can add another thousand dollars. So it costs a Yale student about \$3,695. For \$1,961 at Duke, you not only get nineteen operations to choose from, you get eighteen-hour-a-day service and no missed meal factor. We're balancing our budget—it's tight, but we're balancing it."

In addition to the meal plan, students can put money on a "Flex" account, to be used for all non-food purchases around campus. (The

Duke Card has two magnetic strips: one for food and another for "flex.") There is no minimum amount that must be deposited and all unused funds are returned at year's end.

Harry Rainey's stores attract a large part of that non-food revenue. Between the textbooks, computers, T-shirts, and other Duke logo items sold in the shops on East, West, and Central campuses, Rainey oversees a business that has grown from \$3.6 million a decade ago to \$25.3 million last year. Numbers like that make them the most successful in per-student sales of all college stores nationwide.

"Our first priority is in the book area," says Rainey, who has worked at Duke since 1967. "To do those things that are not as profitable, such as trade books, textbooks, the Gothic Bookstore, we have some very profitable operations like the university store [which sells merchandise]."

"And we have a lot of [non-Duke related] people who call and say they saw the basketball team on television or read an article about the university and now Duke is their school," he continues. "We don't solicit off-campus business other than through our alumni mailings. We don't run ads in papers. But if you come to us, we're certainly here to serve."

In addition to school supplies, Duke logo items—everything from drinking glasses and book ends to running shorts and caps—comprise the bulk of the goods sold through the stores. With the exception of Uncle Harry's, the Duke stores sell products that tie in with academics or the university image; for the most part, Duke's marketing ventures haven't created any apparent strain in town and gown relations. But Sam Boy, owner of Sam's Quick Shop (formerly the Blue Light) between East and Central Campus on Erwin Road, says the opening of Uncle Harry's dealt his convenience store business a sharp blow.

"Did they have a big impact? What do you think?" says Boy, who has since diversified his business to include photo developing and a car wash. "I wish you hadn't even brought it up."

But proximity to campus has benefited other merchants and helped launch new businesses. In recent years, entrepreneurs have opened several shops along Durham's Ninth Street—not far from Duke's Uncle Harry's—devoted almost exclusively to Duke ware.

Off-campus businesses have traditionally relied on a steady community customer base rather than on student shoppers; Duke students are drawn to the convenience and selection available on campus. What effect do Duke's shrewd marketing ventures have on how students view campus life? For one thing, it gives Duke an advantage over schools that may boast impressive educational opportunities but that still offer

undergraduates limited amenities.

"The first thing a student looks at is academics," says Richard Steele, director of undergraduate admissions. "Once they're accepted, they start to look at the other things a college or university has to offer. Those 'extras' are often the determining factors in where the student decides to go."

Once they're here, though, students may begin to take the luxuries for granted. Although Pietrantonio tries to give his customers what they want, there is always some grumbling from the hard-to-please.

Barry Scerbo, director of food services, says that college fare has traditionally gotten a bum rap, and that even though Duke shines its less pioneering campus counterparts, students still complain. "No matter how good we are, a student sees us more than any other individual on campus, including their roommate. They see us two-and-a-half to three-and-a-half times a day. And when you see someone that often it gets old. So we try to change things on a year-to-year basis."

In the spring, *The Chronicle* ran an article claiming that Duke charged more than area restaurants for comparable food items. To counter those claims, Scerbo took out a full-

"Do I see things other people don't see? I don't think so. I just look at them a little longer."

JOE PIETRANTONI

Assistant Vice President, Auxiliary Services

page ad in *The Chronicle*. Using bar graphs and recipe information, Scerbo argued that when a food item cost more on campus, the difference reflected larger portions or better quality ingredients. But he agreed to reduce quantity or use fewer quality ingredients if that's what the students demanded (the recipe for chicken fajitas has changed five times in recent years).

Two full-time marketing experts and a handful of students are constantly fine-tuning auxiliary services' various departments. Scerbo's assistants vigilantly com-

pare food size, weight, and price with local merchants; they also conduct on-site surveys throughout the academic year. As a result of one such survey, the piped-in music at the Oak Room dining hall was changed from classical to light jazz. And after pressure from students, Pietrantonio and Scerbo have arranged for outside vendors to deliver pizza and subs to campus in the fall, with payment on "points."

The risk with these new ventures is that they take money away from campus establishments. When students shift their spending patterns away from university restaurants to off-campus merchants, Pietrantonio must readjust his operations, cutting back on offerings or hours in the less popular eating places. He says "Pizza on Points" could pull as much as \$1 million worth of business away from food services.

"If I can't meet your needs I'll tell you," says Pietrantonio. "But let's take some chances. If you don't take any risks you're not going to get any success. You can't have everything you want all the time; it doesn't work that way. This is not Alice in Wonderland. We're just a clever organization that knows how to work the nth degree of a dollar." ■



LES TORO

DUKE

ALUMNI
REGISTER

RON FERRELL



Senior send-off: the Class of 1990 gathered for the annual senior class picnic on the Alumni House lawn in late April

OFF-CAMPUS EDUCATION

There's more to Duke clubs' activities than hurrah-for-the-home-team, sports-support parties. There's an educational factor that goes along with the growing humanitarian efforts among clubs across the country.

A January forum, sponsored by the Duke Club of Dallas and NCNB Texas, combined the themes of athletics and academics. The club, whose president is Jay Grogan '81, experimented with the idea of opening an event to the entire Dallas community. The forum, "Academic Integrity and College Sports," was held at Plaza of the Americas in January, in conjunction with the Dallas-based NCAA national meeting. Discussants were Eugene F. Corrigan, Atlantic Coast Conference commissioner; Thomas Hill, parent of a Duke

athlete and assistant athletic director for academic services at the University of Oklahoma; Richard Lapchik, founder and director of Northeastern University's Center for the Study of Sports in Society; A. Kenneth Pye, president of Southern Methodist University and former Duke chancellor and law dean; Quin Snyder '89, basketball star and National Academic All-American while at Duke; and Rick Teland, author and senior writer for *Sports Illustrated*.

More than 200 attended the event, moderated by radio sports journalist Brad Sham. A cocktail reception, with remarks by William G. Anylan, Duke chancellor, preceded the forum.

Seminars led by Duke faculty are also a part of Duke's educational road show. A veteran traveler for Duke clubs is Orrin Pilkey, J.B. Duke Professor of Geology and director of Duke's Program for the Study of Developed Shorelines. Pilkey spoke in February to the

Duke Club of Miami/Ft. Lauderdale at the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science on Key Biscayne. A special guest was former Duke geologist Bruce Rosendahl, now director of the Rosenstiel facility. The club is headed by Rhonda Montoya '86. The next evening, Pilkey—a long-time prominent skeptic of coastal development—spoke at The Mooring Club in Vero Beach, just one month before the city held a referendum, for the second straight year, on sand pumping for beach restoration. Ninety-five alumni, parents, and guests attended, more than three times the usual crowd size. The Treasure Coast club's event was organized by Betty Taylor '49 of Vero Beach, Nell Talcott '67 of Melbourne, and Raymond White '51 of Fort Pierce.

The Duke University Metropolitan Area Alumni Association (DUMAA) sponsored three seminars in New York this spring, organized by John Forlines '77, J.D. '82 and Robert Neuhaus '82 of its Alumni Education Pro-

gram. In March, historian Peter Wood addressed the topic "Hitting Home: How Recent Events Abroad May Reshape the Ways That We Americans Look at Our Own Past." Robert Durden, Duke historian, led the second seminar in April with "Lincoln and Davis: Commanders-in-Chief, and War Aims of the American Civil War." In June, Bruce Payne of public policy studies at Duke discussed "Deepening the Audience: Controversy, Passion, and the Arts in American Intellectual Life." Each of the programs, which included a dinner, were held at the home of David Sadka '78. DUMAA's president is Patricia A. Dempsey '80.

Duke even exports its expertise: Stanley Fish, chair of Duke's English department and professor in the law school, spoke to the Duke Club of London at Mayfair's Dover Street Wine Bar. Dara Catuzzi Near M.B.A. '85 organized the event.

Community outreach continues in the field, with community service projects held in March and April by the Duke Club of Central Ohio, whose president is James S. Savage III '78. The Duke Club of Boston, headed by Tammy Wilson '80, held a food bank project in February; and DUMAA, in conjunction with New York Cares, sends a group of alumni volunteers every fourth Sunday to help prepare meals for nearly 450 at the St. John the Divine Soup Kitchen.

LEGACY GUIDANCE

With the goal of educating parents and their college-bound children about the complex college admissions process, Alumni Affairs and the offices of Undergraduate Admissions and Financial Aid are sponsoring an information seminar in July.

Approximately seven hundred rising high school juniors and seniors and their families have been invited to attend the day-long forum, which will focus on college admissions. Registration is limited to the first three hundred families that register. Topics include what to look for in a college, the application procedure, standardized testing, and financial aid. The format is designed to demystify the college selection and admissions process in general; but director of undergraduate admissions Richard Steele will present a session on the university's admissions philosophy and procedures.

"The program is offered as a service to Duke alumni and their children and will be useful regardless of intentions to apply to Duke," says Laney Funderburk '60, director of alumni affairs. "Participation will have no effect on a student's candidacy at Duke."



In addition to Duke admissions and financial aid staff, guest faculty include Carl Bewig, director of college counseling for Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and former admissions director at Oberlin College; Karen Bogenschutz, director of college counseling at Birmingham, Alabama's, Mountain Brook High School; and Sarah McGinty, former high school teacher and author of *Writing Your College Application Essay and Fifty College Admission Directors Speak To Parents*.

YOUNG TRUSTEE TRANSITIONS

Margaret Rowlett, who graduated from Duke in May with degrees in law and public policy, was named a Young Trustee, Duke's first from the graduate and professional schools. A 1986 graduate of Emory and Henry College in Emory, Virginia, she is a past president of the Graduate and Professional Student Council (GPSC), whose duties included representing graduate students at quarterly meetings of the trustee board.

In December, Duke's board of trustees approved a proposal by GPSC for a fourth Young

Trustee position. Rowlett, who was nominated by GPSC and approved by the board, will have full voting privileges for all three years of her term.

At first, the Associated Students of Duke University (ASDU), which has picked a Young Trustee annually since the early 1970s, did not want to give up one of its three Young Trustee positions to the graduate students; and the trustee board was reluctant to expand from thirty-six or reallocate the total number of trustees to accommodate a graduate student.

ASDU and GPSC finally arrived at a compromise whereby, at any one time, only two of the three ASDU Young Trustees will be active voting members.

The ASDU-elected Young Trustee for next year is senior class president Paul Levinsohn, who will also be eligible to vote all three years of his term. He was selected from a pool of applicants by ASDU's Council of Presidents.

After next year, the ASDU Young Trustee will serve his or her first year as a non-voting observer, and then as a voting member the remaining two years of the term.

Current Young Trustee Margaret Nelson '89 told the student *Chronicle* that voting privileges are not as important for a trustee as is participating in board discussions. "I think it's the greatest compromise they could have come up with," she said.

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

20s, 30s, & 40s

Clarence L. "Curly" Harris '28 received the Melvin Jones Fellowship, the highest award conferred by Lions Clubs International Foundation, in recognition of exemplary humanitarian service. A Greensboro resident, he is director of the Greensboro Foundation and originator and operator of Project Eyeglasses, a Lions service that supplies eyeglasses to the needy.

Carlos DuPre Moseley '35, Hon. '85 was honored by the University of Oklahoma with its Distinguished Service Citation. He also received an honorary doctorate from the University of South Carolina and the Order of the Palmetto from South Carolina last year. Past president of Duke's Half-Century Club, he retired as chair of the N.Y. Philharmonic Orchestra and lives in Spartanburg, S.C.

Henry Freiser A.M. '42, Ph.D. '44 is a chemistry professor specializing in separation science at the University of Arizona.

George P. Clark '45, a member of Duke's Sports Hall of Fame, was selected from among 4,000 national agents as the 1988 Group Pension Agent of the Year by New England Life.

Frances Lumms Lloyd '45 retired after nearly 12 years in cryoclectronics at the National Bureau of Standards in Boulder, Colo. She lives in Virginia and works part-time in the University of Virginia's electrical engineering department.

Betty Akers Michael '46 retired from teaching in Fairfax County, Va., and works as a state consultant for the evaluation of new teachers. She and her husband, **H.L. Michael** '50, live in Fairfax.

W. Curtis Carroll Davis Ph.D. '47 has published a number of articles on William P. Wood, the first chief of the Secret Service, and on many other nineteenth-century Americans. His most recent article is "The Old Capitol and its Keepers: How William P. Wood Ran a Civil War Prison." He lives in Baltimore.

Al Newman '48, an account executive for Botany 500 Clothing in New York City, was named the company's 1988 Salesman of the Year.

Inez Turk James B.S.N. '49 was named one of the top 100 nurses in North Carolina for 1989 by the Great 100 Steering Committee. She is a nurse-clinician at Duke Medical Center.

J. Graham Smith Jr. '49, M.D. '51, professor of dermatology and medicine and chair of the dermatology department at the Medical College of Georgia since 1967, received the school's Outstanding Faculty Award for 1988-89. He took office as president of the American Academy of Dermatology in December.

MARRIAGES: J. Carl Clamp Jr. '42 to Laurie Gwynne C. Pilcher on Jan. 1, 1988. Residence: Columbia, S.C.

50s

Thomas B. Cookerly '50 resigned in July 1989 as president of the broadcast division of Allbritton Communications. During his 36 years in broadcasting, he chaired the ABC television affiliates board, was on the board of United Way and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and helped found The Neediest Kids, a Washington, D.C., charity.

H.L. Michael '50 retired as director for quality assurance for Contel Federal Systems in Fairfax, Va., where he and his wife, **Betty Akers Michael** '46, live.

Frank Nanla '51, D.Ed. '57 retired after 32 years as an education professor at State University College in Cortland, N.Y. He was acting dean of graduate and continuing education since 1984 and chaired the education department in 1966-1972 and 1975-76. In 1957, at age 27, he was the youngest person ever to earn a doctorate from Duke.

E. Denby Brandon Jr. A.M. '52 was elected to chair the International Board of Standards and Practices for Certified Financial Planners, Inc. He lives in Memphis, Tenn.

J. O'Neal Humphries '52 was inducted in February into the Johns Hopkins Society of Scholars, an honorary society for postdoctoral fellows or medical faculty. He is dean of the University of South Carolina's medical school.

Nancy Runyan Sullivan '52 is a real estate broker at Country Homes in Woodstock, Va. Her daughter, **N. Elizabeth "Betsy" Sullivan** '78, has joined Country Homes as sales associate.

Fredrick P. Brooks '53 received the 1989 Harry Goode Memorial Award of the American Federation of Information Processing Societies. He is the Kenan Professor of computer science at UNC-Chapel Hill.

Earl Crow '54, M.Div. '57 is director of High Point College's continuing education program. Over the past 26 years, he has been professor and chair of both the religion and philosophy departments. In 1974 he received the Meredith Clark Slane Distinguished Teaching-Service Award as the school's outstanding professor.

Reynolds Price '55 has published *The Tongues of Angels*, his eighth novel, which Time magazine called a "hypnotic tale of loss and redemption."

Allen Lacy '56, Ph.D. '62 is a philosophy professor at Stockton State College in Pomona, N.J. An avid gardener, he initiated and wrote the first gardening column ever carried by *The Wall Street Journal*. Now the gardening columnist for *The New York Times*, he has had many books and magazine articles on gardening and botany published.

Virginia Stratton Woolard '56 is the corporate secretary of Armature Winding Co., Inc., a family business that she and her husband, **William L. Woolard** '53, J.D. '55, own.

JoAnn Dalton B.S.N. '57, M.S.N. '60 was named one of the top 100 nurses in North Carolina for 1989. She is an associate professor at UNC-Chapel Hill's nursing school.

Sue Ratts Clark '58 received the 1989 Governor's

Arts Award for service to the arts from the Nevada State Council on the Arts. She is executive director of the Sierra Arts Foundation.

Hillard M. Eure III '58, managing partner of the Tampa Bay business unit of KPMG Peat Marwick, was appointed to a two-year term as chair of the Florida Orchestra's board of trustees.

Andrew G. Wallace B.S.M. '58, M.D. '59, vice president for health affairs and chief executive officer at Duke Medical Center, will be Dartmouth's new vice president for health affairs and dean of the Dartmouth Medical School, effective July 1.

Thomas Harris Ph.D. '59 won the 1989 Southern Chemist Award from the Memphis section of the American Chemical Society. An organic chemist, he is currently researching DNA.

Marcus W. Page '59 was appointed deputy assistant secretary of the U.S. Treasury in August 1987. He and his wife, Mary, live in Bethesda, Md.

MARRIAGES: Marcus W. Page '59 to Mary Bitting on Dec. 19. Residence: Bethesda, Md.

60s

Elizabeth March Timberlake '60, a professor of social work at Catholic University in Washington, D.C., is the author of more than 53 journal articles and books on child and family social work. She was the first woman to chair the school's Academic Senate. She also chaired the Group for Advancement of Doctoral Education.

John Derrick B.S.E.E. '61 is executive vice president and chief operating officer of Potomac Electric Power Co.

C. Gary Gerstl B.S.M.E. '61, chairman and CEO of LaSalle Advisors Ltd., chairs the board of United Charities, a Chicago social service network. He and his wife, Virginia, and their two children live in Winnetka, Ill.

Richard J. Walter '61, a history professor and director of the International Affairs Program at Washington University in St. Louis, was awarded his second Fulbright grant to study the history of Buenos Aires, Argentina, under the American Republics Research Program. He first received a Fulbright grant in 1981 to study Argentine politics and published *The Province of Buenos Aires and Argentine Politics* in 1985.

Victor Braren '62 was appointed to the National Kidney and Urinary Diseases Advisory Board for a 1989-92 term. He is associate clinical professor of urology and pediatrics at Vanderbilt University.

Edwin L. Chesnutt B.S.C.E. '62, executive vice president and general manager of the Amicon division of W.R. Grace & Co., is on the Fuqua Business School's advisory board. He and his wife, Anne, and their son live near Danvers, Mass.

Paul W. Jones M.D. '63 and his wife, Janice, teach Khmer medicines and nurses in the refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border. They live in Bangkok, Thailand.

Frank R. Goldstein '64, a partner in the law firm Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, chairs the Washington, D.C., corporate code revision project, which he also organized. He is treasurer of the D.C. Bar and lives in Potomac, Md.

Grant T. Hollett '64 represented Duke at the

ROARING SUCCESS

Long before George Bush began touting the virtues of volunteerism, the worldwide Lions Clubs organization was spreading its own points of light. So when the president's new Office of National Service was established this year, it was only fitting that the administration called on the Lions Clubs for advice.

Lions Clubs International is the largest service organization in the world. As president, Woolard has circled the world three times in the past year to monitor and promote the group's goodwill efforts.

"It has been a mentally and physically taxing year," says

Woolard. "But that is offset by the great privilege of meeting the finest people in the world, many of whom are Lions." A resident of Charlotte, North Carolina, Woolard maintains a law practice and is president of Armature Winding Company,

Inc., an electrical apparatus distribution company.

One of Woolard's pet projects this year was strengthening the organization's commitment to preventing blindness, especially in underdeveloped countries. Before he leaves office, Woolard will announce the Lions

Clubs' \$300-million international sight conservation project. He has also been instrumental in bolstering the number of women in Lions Clubs.

One of the first A.B. Duke Scholars at Duke, Woolard joined the Lions Clubs after law school. He married a classmate, Virginia Stratton '56, who ac-

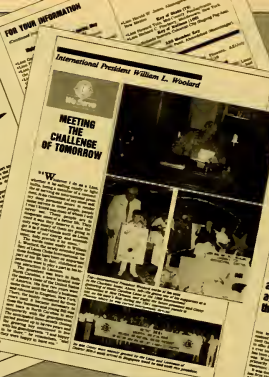
companies him on his global missions. Even though he's looking forward to slowing down a bit when his presidency is over, Woolard says he plans to continue his involvement with the organization.

"I honestly feel everyone has an obligation

to the community," he told the Raleigh News and Observer. "There are millions of people in the world who deserve a better life, and they're just not going to get it if we don't provide it for them."

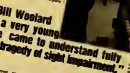


LCIF helps flying doctors reach Australia's Outback



MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF TOMORROW

"W"



"Bill Woolard at a very young age came to understand fully the tragedy of sight impairment."

inauguration of the president of Roosevelt University in April 1989.

Jeanne Etheridge Meiggs '64 is director of the Northeast Regional Education Center in Williamston, N.C. She and her husband, Stanley, and their son live in Shawboro, N.C.

Kenwood C. Nichols M.F. '64 was elected vice chairman and director of Champion International Corp. in August. He is on the boards of directors of Weldwood of Canada Ltd. and the Stamford Museum and Nature Center, and the board of visitors of Duke's forestry and environmental science school. He and his family live in Stamford, Conn.

Edward A. Vrooman J.D. '64 was appointed to the board of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority by Gov. Mario Cuomo of New York.

Sandra Collins Booher Acebo '65 is vice president of instruction at DeAnza College in Cupertino, Calif.

Heather Low Ruth '65 was appointed to the Environmental Protection Agency's environmental financial advisory board. She is president of the Public Securities Association in New York.

Michael Latta Ed.D. '66 received a Distinguished Alumni Award from Appalachian State University. Involved in high school and college education for nearly 30 years, he was one of 20 people selected nationwide as an Office of Education Fellow in 1970-71, and was one of five members of the Goals Formation Forum of the National Center for Research in Vocational Education at the University of California-Berkeley. He has written or co-written more than 60 published articles and reports.

Paul A. Vick '66, who was administrative assistant

to U.S. Sen. Terry Sanford in 1986-89, returned to Duke as director of federal and state relations in the Office of Government Relations.

Everett H. Wilcox Jr. '66, a partner with the law firm Alston & Bird, was elected president of the Society of International Business Fellows. He and his wife, Janet, and their two daughters live in Atlanta.

J. Gary Dean '67 is a partner at the Philadelphia office of Coopers & Lybrand in the tax group. He is an instructor for the graduate tax program at Villanova University and for continuing professional education programs at the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He and his wife, Lee Ann, and their two children live in Wilmington, Del.

Fred O. Priest Jr. '67 achieved Life Member status with the Million Dollar Round Table organization for insurance professionals. He is a special agent/investment officer for San Francisco's Northwestern Mutual Life and Baird Securities. He and his wife, Ineke, live in Fairfax, Calif.

Kent A. Zaiser '67 is general counsel of the S.W. Fla. Water Management District, a governmental agency with regulatory authority in 16 counties. Deputy general counsel of the agency since 1985, he lives in Homosassa Springs and Tallahassee.

Thomas E. McLain '68, J.D. '74 is a partner in Alfred Checchi Associated, Inc., a Los Angeles merchant banking firm.

Stephen R. Moore M.Div. '68 was elected to the board of trustees of the Fund for Theological Education, which provides scholarships nationally for religious studies. He is an attorney in Portland, Ore.

Robert Stephen Brent '69 is a special assistant for the Africa bureau of the U.S. Agency for International Development in Washington, D.C. He

earned his master's and doctorate from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

John Krampf '69, a partner in Morgan, Lewis & Bockius' labor section, chaired a California Business Law Institute conference in July 1989. He is editor of *The Employer's Guide to Federal Employment Law*.

Steven E. Lindberg '69 was named to a panel of international experts to lecture on and review the project "Mercury in the Swedish Environment—Causes, Consequences, Correctives" in Gavle, Sweden, in June 1990. A senior research staff member in the environmental sciences division of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, he lives in Kingston, Tenn.

MARRIAGES: Linda Keeny Toole '60 to Otis Clifton Jones on Oct. 28 . . . **Robert Stephen Brent '69** to Michelle Elaine Ward on Oct. 21.

70s

Richard A. Bindewald '70 practices psychotherapy with his wife, **Susan Parcell-Bindewald M.S.N. '82**, in Danville and Rocky Mount, Va. Their professional corporation is called Associates in Counseling and Psychological Services.

Victor A. Cavanaugh '70 is a labor and employment partner with the firm Elarbee, Thompson & Trippell in Atlanta.

Paul E. Fischer '70 works in the commercial section of the U.S. Embassy in Chile. He organized EXPOMIN '90, a Latin American-U.S. mining exhibition held in Santiago in May. It is one of the U.S. Department of Commerce's largest projects.

Gail McMurray Gibson 70, A.M. '73 had her book *The Theater of Devotion*, a reappraisal of fifteenth-century English culture, published in December. She is an associate professor of English and humanities at Davidson College in Davidson, N.C.

James B. Madden '71 joined PRADCO of Florida as the sales and marketing regional manager.

Charles H. Montgomery 71, who completed his eighth year on the Cary (N.C.) town council, joined practices with **O. Walker Reagan III** '74 to form the new law firm **Toms, Reagan & Montgomery** in Cary.

Daniel A. Pitt '71 is a senior engineer at IBM in Research Triangle Park and an adjunct computer science professor at UNC-Chapel Hill. He and his wife, Claudia, and their daughter live in Durham.

John D. Aillon J.D. '72 chairs both the Ohio Affiliate, Inc., and national boards of the American Diabetes Association. He is also on the boards of the Ohio Historical Society and the Capital Square. He and his wife, Judith, and their two children live in Norwalk, Ohio.

Sarah E. Hardesty '72 was named vice president for communications by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) in August 1989. She lives in Washington, D.C.

Thomas Mickle B.S.E.E. '72, former sports information director and Duke's director of sports services in 1987-89, was named an assistant commissioner and director of the service bureau for the Atlantic Coast Conference. He and his wife, Linda, and their son live in Greensboro, N.C.

Jennifer L. Warlick '72, associate professor of economics at the University of Notre Dame, was appointed associate dean of the university's college of arts and letters in May 1989. She joined Notre Dame's faculty in 1982.

Donald N. Yates A.M. '72 supervises employee communications at the Miles Inc. pharmaceutical company in Elkhart, Ind. He and his wife, Christina Maria Beardsley, live in South Bend, Ind.

Robert H. Brinkmeyer Jr. '73 had his book, *The Art and Vision of Flannery O'Connor*, published in January by Louisiana State University Press.

Sally Rackley Ph.D. '73 is a member of the classics department of Drew University in Madison, N.J.

Geoffrey Howe Waggoner '73 is a trial lawyer and partner in the law firm Claypoole, Ketalos, Waggoner & Barrow in Charleston, S.C., where he and his wife, **Laura Morgan Waggoner** '75, and their three children live.

Barbara A. Field '73, a certified public accountant, joined Bityx Corp. as corporate controller. She and her husband, David Curry, live in Cohasset, Mass.

Lawrence Rosen J.D. '73 was sworn in as a city court judge in Albany, N.Y., in July 1989.

Sue Dute Compton B.S.N. '74, assistant director of Valley Community Health Center, is founder and director of The Get Well Place, one of the nation's first child care centers for sick children. She and her husband, Joe, and their two sons live in Pleasanton, Calif.

O. Walker Reagan III '74 joined practices with **Charles H. Montgomery** '71 to form the new law firm **Toms, Reagan & Montgomery** in Cary, N.C.

Carlos Alvarez J.D. '75 was among six former college football players of achievement named to the GTE Academic Hall of Fame. A record-setting receiver as an undergraduate at the University of Florida, he now has a private law practice based in Tallahassee, Fla.

Marty Klapheke '75 is an advanced candidate in the Topeka Institute for Psychoanalysis and a staff psychiatrist at the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kan. He was awarded the J. Hamblen Abrahams Professorship for 1989-90 in the Menninger School of Psychiatry and Mental Health Services. He and his wife, **Kathy Carew Klapheke** '76, and their three children live in Topeka.

Fred T. "Buck" Bowers III '75 is national sales manager for Diversified Products Corp., a sporting goods manufacturer in Opelika, Ala. He and his wife, Deborah Rankin, and their two children live in Auburn, Ala.

Alfred P. Sanfilippo Ph.D. '75, M.D. '76 was named a full professor of pathology at Duke Medical Center. He is also an associate professor of experimental surgery. He and his wife, **Janet Thompson Sanfilippo** '72, M.B.A. '80, assistant to Duke chancellor William Anlyan, have two children and live in Durham.

Barry Shelley '75 is a resource person in church-related educational programs in El Salvador. He is sponsored by the Mennonite Central Committee and the United Church of Christ.

Laura Morgan Waggoner '75 is a vice president, trust officer, and marketing committee member at South Carolina National Bank in Charleston, S.C. Formerly on the Charleston Estate Planning Council and currently on the Duke Estate Planning Council, she lives with her husband, **Geoffrey Howe Waggoner** '73, and their three children in Charleston.

Brian H. Fluck '76 is division manager of international finance in AT&T's corporate headquarters treasury in Berkeley Heights, N.J. He lives in Morris-town, N.J.

Jeff Giguere '76, M.D. '80 is in private practice with Hematology-Oncology Associates in Greenville, S.C., where he and his wife, **Nancy Parker Giguere** B.S.N. '78, and their children live. He completed his commitment to the U.S. Air Force in San Antonio, Texas.

Jeffrey C. Howard '76, a partner with the law firm Petree Stockton & Robinson, was named chairman of the N.C. bar association's young lawyers division in August 1989.

Grace Hutchinson '76 is a budget manager for Shelby County, Tenn. She and her husband, John Oldenburg, and their two daughters live in Memphis.

Chris Lakin '76 is a pediatrician with Kaiser Permanente in Charlotte, N.C., where he and his wife, Lynn, and their two sons live.

Katherine Thompson Murray '76, M.D. '80 won a Charles E. Culppeper Foundation Scholarship in Medical Science for 1989. She receives \$100,000 a year for three years to fund her research at Vanderbilt University, where she is an assistant professor of medicine and pharmacology.

Suzanne Tongue '76 is a senior vice president and management supervisor at Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising Worldwide in New York City.

Rhys T. Wilson '76 is a partner in the law firm Harkleroad & Hermance, P.C. He and his wife, **Carolyn Saffold Wilson** '78, and their son live in Atlanta.

Scott A. Brister '77 was sworn in as presiding judge of the 234th Civil District Court of Harris County, Texas, in November 1989.

Steve Cameron '77 is a water-well technician with the Peace Corps in Sierra Leone, West Africa. He is also a co-owner of Columbia Street Bakery & Coffeehouse in Chapel Hill, N.C.

Scott Ellsworth A.M. '77, Ph.D. '82 wrote the scripts for five historical videotapes, all focusing on the Civil War, and distributed by Atlas Video.

Gilles L. Kay Jr. B.S.E. '77 is a Boeing 737 captain with USAirlines. He and his wife, Linda, and their son and daughter live in Orange Park, Fla.

Douglas Lambert '77, J.D. '80 is a shareholder in the law firm Fleming, Haile & Shaw in Palm Beach and N. Palm Beach, Fla.

Stacey Willits McConnell '77 is a partner in the law firm MacElree, Harvey, Gallagher & Featherman, Ltd., in West Chester, Pa. She was named to the board of directors of SPS Technologies, a publicly traded manufacturer of industrial and aerospace fasteners. She and her husband, Christopher, and their two children live in West Chester.

Thomas F. Stanley III '77, M.D. '81, M.H.A. '88 was promoted to assistant professor of anaesthesiology at Duke Medical Center.

Steven D. Stern '77 is a staff attorney in the law department of the Sara Lee Corp. in Chicago. He and his wife, Nancy, live in Evanston, Ill.

Marguerite Carroll Zelenz '77 is director of major gifts for Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minn., where she and her husband, Lawrence, and their daughter live.

Sherri Rumer Cooper '78 is pursuing a Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University in the department of geography and environmental engineering.

Frank Daniels III '78 is director of operations for The News and Observer Publishing Co. in Raleigh.

Gregory Lee Gorham '78 is a deputy county attorney with the Guilford County Attorney's Office in North Carolina.

Michael E. McConnell B.S.E. '78 was elected a fellow in the American College of Cardiology in October 1989. He is an assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Alabama, Birmingham.

Richard Ruderman '78 is a practicing radiologist specializing in angiocardiology at Christiana Hospital in Wilmington, Del. He and his wife, Letitia, and their four children live in Wilmington.

Christopher Glenn Sawyer J.D. '78, a partner in the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird, is the 1989-90 president of the Atlanta Bar Association.

N. Elizabeth "Betsy" Sullivan '78 is a sales associate with Country Homes, a Woodstock, Va., real estate firm. Her mother, **Nancy Ruan Sullivan** '52, is a broker for Country Homes.

Carolyn Saffold Wilson '78 is a partner specializing in commercial real estate with Parker, Johnson, Cook & Dunlevie. She and her husband, **Rhys T. Wilson** '76, and their son live in Atlanta.

Ann E. Campbell '79 moved to the Philadelphia area in June 1988 and works as a federal prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office. She has practiced law with private firms in Chicago and Washington, D.C.

Michael Thomas Cavey '79 is vice president of commercial lending for Signet Bank in Baltimore. He and his wife, Lisa Blair, and their twin sons live in Severna Park, Md.

Cathy Hutchinson Dieter '79 supervises a group of systems analysts responsible for financial systems projects at Kodak's apparatus division. She and her husband, David, and her stepson and stepdaughter live in Rochester, N.Y.

Bruce I. Howell Ed.D. '79, president of Wake Technical Community College, received the Association of Community College Trustees 1989 Regional Chief Executive Officer award. He and his wife, Mable, and their two children live in Cary, N.C.

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MISCELLANEOUS

MANHATTAN PSYCHOTHERAPY with a '76 Duke alumnus. Help for anxiety, depression, career confusion, addictions, etc., in a warm and caring atmosphere. NYS licensed. E. 74th St. location. Reasonable fees. Cuyler Christianson, C.S.W. (212) 879-5741.

ATTORNEY WANTED for full-time associate position with small law firm specializing in construction law. Strong research, writing, and editing skills required. Will consider May law graduates. Send resume to Associate Position, P.O. Box 587, Raleigh, NC 27602-0587.

Volunteers are needed for a research project at Duke University Hospital for a study on cardiovascular health and stress. Needed are healthy black males, between 55-70 years old, with a high school education or greater. Volunteers will receive \$5 after the first ½ hour screening session during which it will be determined whether you qualify for the second session. Volunteers will receive \$45 after the second ¾ hour lab session. Volunteers will receive a free physical and parking passes. For more information call (919) 684-6427 and ask for the "Aging Study."

Healthy white males, between the ages of 60-75 years old, are needed for a study of dietary influences on cardiovascular activity. The study involves two weeks on a structured diet containing varying amounts of sodium and two laboratory cardiovascular assessment sessions. Those who meet requirements will be eligible for the dietary study. Volunteers will be compensated for their time and effort. Please call (919) 684-6427 and ask for the "Sodium Study."

Caregivers of memory-impaired individuals are needed for study on cardiovascular effects of caregiving. Eligible are healthy women, ages 45-70, who have provided at-home care for at least one year. Volunteers will receive a free physical, \$50, and parking passes. Call (919) 684-6427.

Healthy black or white males and females, ages 25-44 and 60-75, with a high school education or greater, are needed for a study of responses to laboratory tasks. Participants can earn \$50 for 3 visits (7 hours total) to our laboratory. Participants also receive a free physical exam, cardiac assessment, and cholesterol measurement. Call (919) 684-6427 and ask for the RFA study.

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NOTE NEW DEADLINES: April 1 (June/July issue), June 1 (August/September issue), August 1 (October/November issue), October 1 (December/January issue), December 1 (February/March issue), February 1 (April/May issue). Please specify issue in which ad should appear.

Anne Knowles '79 received the Alice E. Wright Fellowship for 1989-90 from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. She is a doctoral candidate in geography at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and is using the \$1,000 stipend to continue work on her dissertation.

Janet Lynn Ohmann '79, M.F. '80 is working toward a doctorate in forest ecology at Oregon State University.

Spencer "Fred" Phillips '79 completed his first season as a bassoonist with the Gulbenkian Orchestra in Lisbon, Portugal. Before joining the orchestra, he received a first prize of virtuosity from the Conservatoire de Musique de Geneve in Switzerland.

Nancy Ruderman '79 is director of corporate operations for Revere Travel Inc., a travel management firm in Princeton, N.J. She completed her Certified Travel Counselor's degree and now coordinates and teaches the CTC courses in Princeton.

Janice Alsop Ver Hoeve '79 left her job at Arco Oil & Gas and is now a part-time consulting geologist for Oklahoma Oil Properties. She and her husband, Mark, have two children and live in Lafayette, La.

Susan Carol Benson Westfall '79, a revenue officer with the Internal Revenue Service, was published in *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*. The U.S. Treasury Department recognized her with the Case of the Month Award for her designing a nationally-adopted document, Form 2159T. She lives in Bristol, Va.

MARRIAGES: Richard A. Bindewald '70 to **Susan Parcell M.S.N. '82** on Dec. 31, 1988. . . . **Daniel Walter '70** to Franciska Brand on Sept. 1. Tannenbaum: Los Angeles. . . **Sigmund I. Tannenbaum '72, M.D. '76** to Ellen Boreaux on Sept. 16. . . **Donald N. Yates A.M. '72** to Christa-Maria Beardsley on July 4, 1989. Residence: South Bend, Ind. . . **James Cobb '75** to **Emily Moorshead Tate '75** on Oct. 6 in Scotland. Residence: San Francisco. . . **Susan Farrar '70** to Joel Andre Bulit on March 1, 1989. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Steven D. Stern '77** to Nancy Beth Braverman on Dec. 17, 1988. Residence: Evanston, Ill. . . **Gregory Lee Gorham '78** to Jane C. Pegram on May 29, 1988. . . **Sherril Lynn Rumer '78** to David Cooper on May 29, 1988. . . **Sarah Livingstone Gates '79** to Bryan Omer Colley on June 3, 1989. . . **Cathy Hutchinson '79** to David Dieter on May 29, 1989. Residence: Rochester, N.Y. . . **Nancy Ruderman '79** to Gerard J. Fennelly. Residence: Lawrenceville, N.J.

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **Daniel A. Pitt '71** and Claudia Bloom on July 1, 1989. Named Miriam Yvonne. . . Daughter adopted by **Marjorie Nan Sauber '71**. Named Maria Pilot. . . First daughter and third child to **Jeffrey B. Golden '72** and Rita Golden on June 8, 1989. Named Merrow Louise Alexandra. . . Son to **E. John Saleeby B.S.E. '72** and Suzanne Doyle on June 18, 1988. Named Timothy John. . . First child and son to **Robert A. Wason IV '73** and **Candace Johnson Wason B.S.N. '76** on June 10, 1989. Named Robert A. Wason V. . . Second son to **Sheilah Bernard '74** and **Richard Kopelman '74** on Aug. 4. Named Mark Jeffrey. . . Second child and son to **Sue Dute Compton B.S.N. '74** and Joe Compton on March 28, 1989. Named Matthew Charles. . . Second son to **Gilbert Julius Genn '74** and Susan Genn on April 21, 1989. Named Benjamin Aaron. . . Third daughter to **Laurie Stauffer Wagner '74** and Mark Wagner on July 12, 1989. Named Virginia Holden. . . Second child and second daughter to **Jonathan S. Bartels '75** and Karen Bartels on Feb. 24. Named Leah Brittany. . . Daughter to **Linda Graef Jones '75** and Thomas Jones on Aug. 27. Named Sarah Gill. . . First child

and daughter to **Robert I. Davidson** '76 and Laura Davidson on Sept. 28 . . . First daughter and third child to **Marty Klaphke** '75 and **Kathy Carew Klaphke** '76 on Nov. 7. Named Amy Kathleen . . . Son to **Lauren Cosgrove** '76 and Thomas O'Brien on Aug. 12. Named Kevin Michael . . . Fourth child and second son to **Jeff Giguere** '76, M.D. '80 and **Nancy Parker Giguere** B.S.N. '78 on Sept. 5. Named Mark Warren . . . Second child and son to **Chris Lakin** '76 and Lynn Lakin on Dec. 27, 1988. Named Andrew . . . Son to **Rhys T. Wilson** '76 and **Carolyn Saffold Wilson** '78 on May 11, 1989. Named Addison Bell . . . First child and daughter to **Reggie A. Christensen** J.D. '77 and Debra Christensen on May 2, 1989. Named Carrie Renae . . . Second son to **Paul Charles Kleist** '77 and **Virginia Franke Kleist** '78 on Feb. 17, 1989. Named Andrew Blair . . . A son to **David B. Leonard** '77 and Deborah Shankle Leonard on Aug. 21. Named Brenden Charles . . . First child and daughter to **Marguerite Carroll Zelenz** '77 and Lawrence J. Zelenz on Sept. 25. Named Anna Carroll . . . Son to **Jacqueline Davis Belton** '78 and David Edward Belton on Aug. 11. Named David Edward II . . . Daughter to **Karen Bowers Lazar** '78 and **David Lazar** '79 on Aug. 9. Named Stephanie Luke . . . Fourth child and daughter to **Richard Ruderman** '78 and Letitia Ruderman. Named Gillian Mackenzie . . . Second child and first son to **Sally Jacobs Will** '78 and Albert Will on May 30, 1989. Named Taylor Albert . . . Twin sons to **Michael Thomas Cavey** '79 and Lisa Blair Cavey on Sept. 25. Named Joseph Thomas and Sean Michael . . . First child and daughter to **Erica Elsdorfer** '79 on June 14, 1989. Named Sophia Margaret . . . First child and daughter to **William W. Huntley** '79 and Cynthia E. Huntley on Feb. 12. Named Carolyn Ann . . . Twin sons to **Norvell E. Miller** IV '79, M.B.A. '81 and **Mary Myers Miller** '79 on Dec. 11, 1988. Named N. Elliott V. and Carlson Helm . . . Third child and first son to **Leslie S. Piron** Parrran B.S.N. '79 and **Richard Bentley Parrran** Jr. B.S.E. '79 on May 4, 1989. Named Richard Bentley III . . . Second child and son to **Linnet Brophy Steinman** B.S.N. '79 and **Mark Steinman** '79 on June 22, 1989. Named Jeremy Ross . . . Second child and daughter to **Janice Alsop Ver Hoeve** '79 and Mark Ver Hoeve on Oct. 14. Named Sarah Frances . . . First child and daughter to **William W. Huntley** '79 and Carolyn Ann Huntley on Feb. 12. Named Cynthia Erin . . . First child and daughter to **Thomas Koswell West** J.D. '79 and Dana Haga West on Nov. 13, 1988. Named Katharine Elizabeth.

80s

Katherine S. Anderson '80 finished her clerkship with Judge Amalya L. Kearse of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit and is now a lawyer with the New York firm Davis Polk & Wardwell. She lives in Manhattan.

Amy Brooks '80, who earned her M.B.A. from Dartmouth College's business school in June 1987, is a manager and insurance industry consultant with Price Waterhouse, based in Washington, D.C. She lives in Alexandria, Va.

Charles Spencer Carman B.S.M.E. '80 earned his Ph.D. in biomedical engineering from the University of Virginia in August and works for Philips Laboratories.

Mary Ann Contogiannis '80, a third-year surgical resident at N.C. Baptist Hospital in Winston-Salem, was named to the board of trustees of the American Medical Association. She is the first female resident

MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD?



As a daily columnist at the *Wall Street Journal*, Anne Newman '76 has a relatively low-risk job. As a member of the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), Newman knows that her colleagues abroad may not enjoy the same good fortune.

In the last year, for example, the number of journalists killed or expelled while working abroad doubled from the previous year. At least fifty journalists were murdered in the line of duty, CPJ found, while some fifty-five were kicked out of countries where they were working.

"With the world becoming smaller, so much of the informa-

tion we receive depends on journalists who are there day to day, and not on the television journalists who fly in for a special report," says Newman. "When that local reporting is shut off, you begin to see only parts of the story."

A former *Chronicle* editor at Duke, Newman earned a master's from the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. Although she was hired by the *Dow Jones News Service* right out of Columbia, Newman wanted to remain active in international reporting (she'd covered South Africa for the Investor Responsibility Research Center in

Washington and freelanced for the Durham-based Africa News Service). When she joined the Committee to Protect Journalists, Newman saw an opportunity to link the group with the Columbia alumni.

"I wanted to make the Columbia alumni aware of CPJ," she says. "Here you have 5,000 [Columbia alumni] journalists or people related to journalism spread around the world, and that seemed like a good resource to tap into."

Founded in 1981, the CPJ is a nonprofit, New York-based organization that monitors and reports on abuses against the press over-

seas of thousands of journalists who have been threatened, expelled, or attacked. It also works closely with groups such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch to coordinate diplomatic initiatives.

"It's a real eye-opener to hear what goes on in some countries," says Newman. "CPJ" executive director Sonia Goldenberg, who also went to Columbia, has had sixteen of her colleagues killed in Peru since 1982. Sixteen is an important issue for anyone who's interested in foreign news, freedom of speech, and human rights."

INDONESIAN EDUCATION



As an American journalist in Jakarta,

Indonesia, Thaddeus Herrick '83 learned a difficult lesson about trying to tell the truth. Sometimes, people don't want to hear it.

By the time the staff of the English-language daily he worked for the *Jakarta Post*, finished editing stories, Herrick says an article would be readable "most of the time. But it won't necessarily be complete. Or honest. It may not even be true. That's because the *Jakarta Post* not only sells news, it also censors it. It does so in the name of nation building: to help

achieve—as the government slogan goes—"unity in diversity."

While Herrick understands the reasons behind the government's pressure on the press, he didn't find it easy to quell his reporter's instincts for uncovering a provocative story.

"Thinking on your own is discouraged," says Herrick, who traveled to Indonesia on a Luce Scholarship. "A nation-building press might be seen as an innovative, constructive force, especially in a country as fragmented and diverse as Indonesia." The world's fifth most

populous country, Indonesia is home to residents who speak myriad languages and dialects. It is a young country, as well, having gained independence from the Dutch less than fifty years ago.

By the time Herrick's year in Indonesia ended, he was dismayed to discover he'd adopted the tendency of Indonesian journalists to accentuate the positive. In reporting on the brutal fifteen-year conflict with East Timor, Herrick left out references to Indonesia's dismal human rights record.

"Having had few bylines all year, I wanted

to get the piece in the paper," says Herrick, who is now a reporter for Scripps Howard in Mexico City. "I fashioned an upbeat story, one saying that despite a dark past, the prospects for a bright future were encouraging. . . . I spoke of the potential economic turnaround in the impoverished province, ignoring the military's greedy stronghold on private industry. Like a good Indonesian reporter, I played the game. I censored myself. The article went in the paper unchanged."

representative and only the second woman ever elected to the board in the AMA's 142-year history.

John Robert "Jack" Donovan '80 is senior account executive with ARA Services. He and his wife, Lorri, and their two sons live in Naperville, Ill.

J. Grant McGuire '80 is a partner in the law firm Campbell, Woods, Bagley, Emerson, McNeer & Herndon in Huntington, W. Va., where he and his wife, Kheng, live.

Rhonda Stewart Poore '80 completed a residency in diagnostic radiology at the University of Texas in June 1989 and is in a residency in abdominal imaging at Duke. She and her husband, George, live in Durham.

Mack T. Ruffin IV B.S.M.E. '80 completed a fellowship in academic medicine and clinical research at the University of Minnesota and earned an M.P.H. in epidemiology. He is a faculty member in family practice and epidemiology at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Stuart Terry Schwartz '80 was appointed associate director of the rheumatology division at Rhode Island Hospital in Providence. He and his wife, Mindy, and their son live in Riverside, R.I.

David Bernard Tuchler '80 works for The Nutra-Sweet Co. as marketing manager for Equal sweetener. He and his wife, Ellen, and their daughter live in Skokie, Ill.

Wayne Y. Bergen '81 completed an anesthesia residency and joined Julius J. Snyder M.D. and Associates, Inc. He and his wife, Lee, live in Virginia Beach, Va.

Cathy Busby M.S. '81 set a new national record for bicycling—615.77 miles in 44 hours, 52 minutes, and 3 seconds—beating the Ultra-Marathon Cycling Association record by at least four hours. She owns Capital Physical Therapy in Cary, N.C.

Karlle Frances Conneman M.B.A. '81 is a vice president at First National Bank of Chicago. She

is also a elected member of the Junior Governing Board of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and a volunteer at Northwestern Memorial Hospital.

Suzanne Constantin '81 is a licensed broker with S.W. Bird & Co., a residential real estate firm in Manhattan.

Kevin S. Coslmano '81 is assistant development officer for the Washington, D.C.-based John G. Shoshan Co., a real estate firm. Lacrosse team captain while at Duke, he now coaches youth lacrosse and football.

Adair Dingle '81 is an assistant mathematics professor at Lehigh University. She lives in Whitehall, Pa.

Michael D. Fields '81 was elected to the Southern Pines, N.C., board of Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. He is a managing partner with H.C. Management in Southern Pines and also a certified financial planner.

Ellen Dickman Koch '81 is the manager of programming at Movies en Route, Inc. She and her husband, Steven, live in New York City.

Mark S. Litwin '81 was named chair of the American Medical Association's resident physicians section in July 1989. He is a senior resident in urology in the Harvard program at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

Pam A. Marclewicz '81, a Navy lieutenant, completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's course in July 1989.

Herbert H. McDade III '81 is a senior vice president and director of the medium-term note training area at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. His wife, **Martha L. Monserate** B.S.E. '81, M.S.E. '82, is a senior engineer and eastern regional marketing director for CH2M Hill, a consulting firm. The couple lives in New York City.

Fraser Nelson '81 is director of the Roanoke AIDS project, which provides education and direct services to S.W. Virginia.

Windy Sawczyn '81 serves on the Allegany County Mental Health Advisory Board in Cumberland, Md., where she and her husband, Lee Caplan, and their daughter live.

James Evan Schwartz J.D. '81 is an associate in the law firm Carg Luria Glassner Cook & Kufeld in New York.

Robert C. Smoot IV '81 earned a master's in botany from Pennsylvania State University in May 1989. He and his wife, Liz, have a daughter.

Maria Sorolls '81 practices management labor relations law as an associate with Constangy, Brooks, and Smith in Atlanta.

David A. Freed B.S.M.E. '82, M.S. '84 was licensed as a professional engineer in the state of Maryland. A consulting engineer for MPR Associates, Inc., in Washington, he works primarily with nuclear power utilities.

W. Scott Kilinger '82 earned the chartered financial analyst (CFA) designation in November 1989 after passing three six-hour examinations over a minimum of three years.

James Richard Kuster M.B.A. '82 is an associate in the media and entertainment finance division of Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City.

Alexander T. McMahon M.B.A. '82 is director of marketing for Lukens Medical Corp. in Albuquerque, N.M.

Edith Johnson Millar '82 is manager of land marketing for the Asia/Pacific/Australia regional headquarters of American Express Travel Related Services Co. in Hong Kong.

Joseph H. Martin Jr., M.D. '82 specializes in internal medicine and works with the private practice of Charles Spencer, M.D., in Decatur, Ga. He graduated from Howard University and lives in Stone Mountain, Ga.

Lawrence Patterson Noyes '82 is a foreign service officer with the U.S. State Department. He and his wife, **Jennifer Zeller Noyes** '85, are based in Mazatlan, Mexico.

Susan Parcell-Bindewald M.S.N. '82 practices psychotherapy with her husband, **Richard A. Bindewald** '70, in Danville and Rocky Mount, Va. Their professional corporation is called Associates in Counseling and Psychological Services.

Laureen M. Tyler '82 is a welfare attorney for Middlesex County Legal Services Corp. She and her husband, **Steve Dodd**, live in Eatontown, N.J.

Wendy Potash Wilson A.M. '82 was promoted to development scientist V/group leader in the analytical development laboratories of Burroughs Wellcome Co. in November 1989. She lives in Durham, N.C.

Robert J. Buckley '83, who earned his master of laws in taxation from New York University's law school in February, works as a tax counsel for American Express Co. He lives in Massapequa, N.Y.

Barbara A. Demarest '83 was named copywriter and marketing assistant for the Center for Creative Leadership in Greensboro, N.C.

Paula Litner Friedman '83, who earned her M.B.A. from the University of Michigan in 1985, is a research supervisor with General Foods U.S.A. in White Plains, N.Y. She and her husband live in Stamford, Conn.

Edward "Ned" Geeslin Jr. '83 is a staff writer at *People* magazine in New York.

Allison Haack Glackin '83 is a senior research associate with Qualitative Associated, Inc. She and her husband, **Bart**, live in Cincinnati.

John L. "Larry" Knoble B.S.E.E. '83 practices intellectual property law with Merchant & Gould in Minneapolis. He received his J.D. from George Washington University's National Law Center in February 1988.

Jeffrey P. Lee '83 was named a vice president of CNB Corp. He is a commercial loan executive in CNB's main Chapel Hill, N.C., office.

Robert Jeffrey Melton '83 earned his doctorate in social psychology at the University of Illinois and received a postdoctoral fellowship in sociology at Indiana University.

Summer Bardwell Miller M.B.A. '83 is vice president of the Force Four Corp. in Stamford, Conn.

Ilene Demsky Patrick M.B.A. '83 is director of planning and research at Management Science America. She and her husband, **Richard**, live in Atlanta.

Frederick P. Thornton Jr. '83 recently reported for duty with Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron-129, Naval Air Station Whidbey Harbor in Oak Harbor, Wash.

Rebecca S. Wilson J.D. '83 was appointed a staff attorney in the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel. She and her husband, **Fred Kopatch**, live in Washington, D.C.

Alston Wynn Bailey Jr. '84 completed his M.B.A. at Penn's Wharton School in Philadelphia in 1988 and is a management consultant with APM Inc. in New York City.

DUKE TRAVEL 1990

MORE EXCITING ADVENTURES

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—Aristotle (384-322 B.C.)

We cordially invite you to travel with us.

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As it has since Viking times, the summer sun signals a celebration in the enchanting capitals of the Northlands. Join us on this 15-day air/sea cruise to the great capitals of Scandinavia: Amsterdam, Oslo, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad, Gdynia (Gdansk), Travemunde, Lubeck, and London. Sail in luxury aboard the beautiful CROWN ODYSSEY. Special Duke prices begin at \$3,128 including air from most major cities. An optional two-night London theater package is also available. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Line.

Mediterranean Cruise and the Greek Isles September 19-October 2

Begin with three nights in one of the most cosmopolitan cities of the Mediterranean, Athens, Greece. Then, board the brand-new RENAISSANCE, in her maiden season, for a deluxe seven-night cruise of the Aegean Sea to: Mykonos, Santorini, Crete, Rhodes, Marmaris/Aphrodisias, Kusadasi/Ephesus, Dikili/Pergamum, and The Dardanelles to the Bosphorus. Complete your trip where Europe and Asia meet... in Turkey, exploring Istanbul for two nights. This new Intrav exclusive features deluxe hotels, such as the Hilton and Inter-Continental, a wide range of reasonably-priced, optional tours, all meals while cruising, plus special welcome and farewell cocktail and dinner parties. Approximately \$3,499. Arrangements by Intrav.

Egypt October 26-November 8

Discover the tombs and treasures of ancient Cairo, Egypt, overlooking the Nile River, for five nights at the deluxe Semiramis Inter-Continental. Then,

motorcoach to the seaside resort, and once one of three main centers of the Christian world, Alexandria, Egypt, for two nights. Next, board your deluxe Sheraton Boat in Luxor for a four-night cruise of the Nile River to Esna, Edfu, Kom Ombo, Aswan and Abu Simbel, and back to Cairo for one night. The Wings Over the Nile Adventure is a first-ever itinerary, available nowhere else, and exclusive to Intrav. Highlights include a special fly-over the Suez Canal, with day visit to 1,400-year-old St. Catherine's Monastery, deluxe hotels, chartered accommodations aboard the finest cruise ship afloat on the Nile, all meals and sightseeing included during the cruise, an expert Egyptologist accompanying you throughout, plus special cocktail parties and memorable theme dinners to enhance this unique travel experience. Approximately \$3,499. Arrangements by Intrav.

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November 28-December 8

The wonders of the mysterious Orient and the best holiday shopping in the world await you on this luxurious Royal Viking cruise. Sail from Singapore to the exotic ports of Bali, Sandakan, and Manila before docking in colorful Hong Kong, filled with bargains for everyone on your gift list! Special enrichment lectures on board the ROYAL VIKING SEA enhance our voyage. One price includes air fare from the West Coast (with a low East Coast add-on), 10 nights on board the SEA, a FREE three-night land package in either Singapore or Hong Kong, all meals and entertainment while on board ship, and a \$50 per person bar/boutique credit. Priced from \$4,045 per person. Arrangements by Conlin-Dodds Group Tours.

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Name _____ Class _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (Home) _____ (Office) _____

Russell B. Barclay D.Ed. '84 was appointed chairman of the liberal arts department at Savannah College of Art and Design.

Michael F. Bartok J.D. '84 is associate general counsel at Paramount Communications in New York.

Karen Bennett '84 joined the Winter Park office of Career Builders of Central Florida in October as an associate.

David R. Blatt '84 is a neurosurgery resident at the Shands Hospital, University of Florida. His wife, **Melinda Smith Blatt** '84, passed the Florida bar exam in 1988 and is currently caring for the couple's two children.

Nathaniel C. Brinn M.B.A. '84 joined Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in May 1989 as vice president in the bank's Chicago-based capital markets group. He and his wife, Kimberly, live in Naperville, Ill.

William Boyce Byerly '84 received a master's in computer science from Rutgers University in May 1989.

Beth Clewis '84 is a librarian at J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College. Her husband, **Martin R. Crim** '84, is a law student at the University of Richmond. They live in Richmond, Va.

Sarah J. DeCrane B.S.M.E. '84 works for IBM. She and her husband, Daniel Norton, live in Hadfield, N.J.

Robin Slutsky Goldstein '84 is an attorney in Denver, Colo. She and her husband, Jeffrey, live in Boulder.

Deborah Stone Grossman '84, J.D. '89 practices law in the Atlanta firm Long, Aldridge & Norman. She and her husband, **Daniel Grossman** J.D. '89, live in Atlanta.

Benjamin H. Lee '84 graduated from Bowman Gray School of Medicine in May 1989 and is a resident at the University of California-San Diego's medical center.

Bill Obremsky '84, M.D. '88 is completing training in orthopaedics in Seattle, Wash., where he and his wife, **Jill Cole Obremsky** '86, live.

Marc R. Sanders '84 earned his M.D. from Baylor College of Medicine in May 1989. He was a Fulbright Scholar at the University of Munich in West Germany in 1984-85.

Karen Linneer Smith '84 received her M.D. in June 1989 from Hahnemann University in Philadelphia. She is in postgraduate training in family medicine at Duke-FAHEC in Fayetteville, N.C.

Amy Messing Tanne '84 is a lawyer in New York City. She and her husband, Fred, have a daughter.

Linda L. Walters '84 is a real estate attorney in the Philadelphia law firm Dechert Price & Rhoads. She and her husband, Judson Wambold, a partner in the firm, live in Wilmington, Del.

Linda Gail Worton '84 spent a year after graduation working in Spain. She earned her law degree from the University of Pennsylvania and works for Ballard, Spahr, Andrews, and Ingersoll in Philadelphia.

Guy Cole Arnall Jr. '85, who earned his M.D. from the Medical College of Georgia in June 1989, is a general surgery intern in the Emory University Affiliated Hospitals program in Atlanta.

Aaron Jay Besen J.D. '85 is an associate with the Portland, Ore., law firm Weiss, DesCamp & Botteri.

Richard Barts Dewey Jr. '85 earned his M.D. from Baylor College of Medicine in May 1989 and was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha honor society

and named a President's Scholar. He also earned the Lange Medical Publications Award and earned honors in basic sciences.

Billy Eskind '85 is an associate at the management consulting firm McKinsey & Co. in New York, where he and his wife, **Amy Schulman Eskind** '86, live.

Karen Jones Fiascone '85 is a corporate communications specialist for Wallace Computer Services, Inc., in Hillside, Ill. She was an account executive with KDN Public Relations and chairs the public relations committee of the Junior League of Chicago. She and her husband, Matt, live in Clarendon Hills, Ill.

Anita J. Hill B.S.E.E. '85, M.S. '86, Ph.D. '89 works at Monash University in Melbourne, Australia, teaching, researching, and consulting.

Tina Koopersmith '85, M.D. '89 is a first year obstetric-gynecology resident at the Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center. She and her husband, Douglas Schreck, live in Studio City, Calif.

Scott Anthony Lisse '85 earned his M.D. from Baylor College of Medicine in May 1989.

Philip R. Manz M.B.A. '85 was named vice president and chief financial officer of Presbyterian Hospital and its parent company, Presbyterian Health Services Corp., in July 1989.

Caroline Ennis Oeben B.S.E. '85, who earned her M.B.A. from Rice University in May 1988, is a brand manager for Uncle Ben's, Inc., in Houston, Texas.

Lauren Marie Mitchell '85 is completing her M.B.A. at Penn's Wharton School in Philadelphia, where she and her husband, Paul Sveen, live.

Barry Schneirov B.S.M.E. '85, who earned his M.B.A. in finance from Penn's Wharton School, is a marketing representative in the retail properties division of Trammell Crow Company in Tampa, Fla.

Paul H. Wick '85, M.B.A. '87 was promoted to portfolio manager of high-yield bonds at J. & W. Seligman & Co. in New York City.

T. Scott Wilkinson '85, J.D. '88 reported for duty with the 2nd Force Service Support Group in Camp Lejeune, N.C. He is a first lieutenant in the U.S. Marines.

John David Briggs Jr. J.D. '86 completed a judicial clerkship with the U.S. Court of Appeals 6th Circuit in fall 1987. A real estate attorney in the Dallas office of Hopkins and Surter, he will join the adjunct faculty of Southern Methodist University's law school as a lecturer in law.

Beth Citrin '86, who earned her M.Ed. from Harvard University in June 1989, is a reading specialist for the Montgomery County Public Schools in Maryland. She lives in Rockville, Md.

Amy Schulman Eskind '86 is a freelance journalist in New York, where she and her husband, **Billy Eskind** '85, live.

Mary E. "Mimi" Harkins '86 received her J.D. in May 1989 and was accepted into the U.S. Justice Department's Honor Program. She works in the U.S. Bankruptcy division for the western district of Roanoke in Virginia.

David Joel Jacobus M.B.A. '86 is branch manager of the Winston-Salem office of Metropolitan Life.

Nancy Ellen Kaneb '86, a graduate of Sotheby's Works of Art Program in London, is a decorative arts specialist for Christie's in New York.

Kevin G. Mooney B.S.E. '86, a Navy lieutenant, earned qualification in submarines in June 1989. He

is a damage control assistant aboard the USS Bremerton, a fast-attack nuclear submarine based in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Jill Cole Obremsky '86 completed a surgical internship in Indiana as well as her master's in health policy and administration at UNC-Chapel Hill. She is completing training in pediatrics in Seattle, Wash., where she and her husband, **Bill Obremsky** '84, M.D. '88, live.

Gregory T. Payne '86 is pursuing a master's in urban and environmental planning at the University of Virginia's architecture school.

Kim Reed '86, who graduated from the University of Virginia's law school, is practicing law with Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher in Los Angeles. At UVa., she was class president, editor-in-chief of the course evaluation book, and executive editor of the *Virginia Journal of International Law*.

George deLancey Soule '86 is an associate in the N.Y. public relations firm Adams & Rinehart.

Jacqueline M. Spoto '86 is a clerk in the Supreme Court of Florida in Tallahassee. She graduated from the University of Florida's law school in May 1989.

Caroline Howard Aitken '87 is a law student at Georgetown University. She was assistant director at the Portland Museum in Louisville, Ky., and a freelance writer for *Louisville Magazine*.

Deborah Dunn Brown J.D. '87 joined the Atlanta firm Alston & Bird as a tax department associate.

ToNola D. Brown J.D. '87 joined the Greensboro, N.C., law firm Nichols, Caffrey, Hill, Evans & Murrelle. She was a law clerk to Judge A.B. Denson, U.S. magistrate for the eastern district of North Carolina, for two years.

Jeff Lance Cohen '87 earned his master's in radio, television, and motion pictures from UNC-Chapel Hill in August.

Jefferson Walker Kirby M.B.A. '87 is an associate in the corporate finance department at the Bankers Trust Co. in New York City.

Wendy V. LaVia '87 was promoted to account executive at QLM Associates, Inc., a marketing agency in Princeton, N.J.

Harriet Phillips Morgan '87, who earned her master's in social research and social policy from Oxford University, is a research associate with the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C.

Cary D. Pugh '87 is a paralegal at Hunton & Williams, part of a two-year law internship program in preparation for law school, in Richmond, Va.

Stephen J. Schemmel M.B.A. '87, a Marine captain, trained with the 4th Marine division in Orlando, Fla., where he received "information and practical application relating to current military procedures and policies."

Theresa L. Shannon '87 was promoted to first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force. She is stationed at Whiteman Air Force Base in Missouri.

Julie Papademetriou Skinner '87 is an account officer for Chemical Bank. Her husband, **Patrick Skinner** B.S.E. '87, is a consulting engineer for the Kidney Partnership. They live in Gettville, N.Y.

Maria Eleni Spocoles '87 is a third-year medical student at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

Karen-Marie Santo Tracy '87 is a third-year student at Seton Hall's law school. She and her husband, Robert, live in Ridgewood, N.J.

Sherri J. White J.D. '87 has been practicing law at the Suffolk County district attorney's office in New York for the past two years. She and her husband, **James E. Tatum Jr.**, J.D. '89, live in South Bowie, Md.

Lisa A. Williams '87, a Navy lieutenant j.g., reported for duty in summer 1989 with Helicopter Combat Support Squadron-11, Naval Air Station North Island in San Diego, Calif.

Christine Wiklund Wolff '87 is an account executive with LOBB Systems, Inc., a systems integration firm in Boston. She and her husband, Jon, live in Winchester, Mass.

Jeffrey W. Zimmerman B.S.E. '87 reported for duty in September with Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron-129, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island in Oak Harbor, Wash.

Beatrice M. Acland '88 is the full-time director of shipping and handling at Quest for the Outdoors in Louisville, Ky.

James S. Biggs '88, a Navy ensign, completed the Naval Intelligence Officer basic course last September.

Daniel W. Hammond '88, a Marine second lieutenant, completed the Basic Communications Officer's Course in October 1989.

Lynn Levy Jahncke '88 was promoted to national director of sales for Tyra Corp. She and her husband, Robert, live in Barrington, Ill.

Michele O'Neill '88 was designated Naval Flight Officer in August 1989 upon completion of a 23-week navigator training course.

John-Lindell "J.-L." Philip Pfeffer '88 is a first-year student in the M.B.A. program at Northwestern's Kellogg Graduate School of Management.

Jennifer J. Ahrendt '89 received a Rotary Club scholarship to attend business school at the University of Queensland in Brisbane, Australia, starting in January.

Kimberly Anne Luce '89 is enrolled at the Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine.

James E. Tatum Jr., J.D. '89 is an associate with the law firm Howrey & Simon in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, **Sherri J. White** J.D. '87, live in South Bowie, Md.

Tanya Thorsen '89 was selected as a 1989 fall intern at Duffey Communications, a public relations and marketing firm in Atlanta. After graduation she completed a three-month internship with WCOD-FM 106.1, in Hyannis, Mass.

Richard Turk '89 is a sales representative for Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., in Omaha, Neb.

MARRIAGES: **Clare Elizabeth Brokaw** '80 to Andrew John Speyer on Aug. 5, 1989. . . **Douglas Andrew Hurst** '80 to Elizabeth Wagley Danforth on June 17, 1989. . . **Robert Rand Isen** '80 to Patricia Greene on Sept. 16. . . **William Craig Rossello** '80 to Margaret Wren Newton on May 13, 1989. . . **Karen Jean Trugg** '80 to James Palmer Wold on Sept. 23. . . **Ellen Dickman** '81 to Steven Koch on Jan. 14, 1989. Residence: New York City. . . **William Theodore Georges** '81 to Elizabeth Pille on April 8, 1989. . . **Martha Lee Monserrate** B.S.E. '81, M.S. '82 to **Herbert Hardinge McDade III** '81 on Sept. 16. Residence: New York City. . . **Fraser Nelson** '81 to Christopher Roberts on June 10, 1989. . . **James Evan Schwartz** J.D. '81 to Susan Lea Cohen on Nov. 18. . . **Richard S. Smith** Jr. '81, J.D. '84 to **Jeanne M. Galvin** B.S.N. '82 on Oct. 7. . . **Marla Sorolis** '81 to Gary William Eiland on Nov.

11. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Jacquelyn Hilary Still** B.S.N. '81 to Stuart Irwin Romanoff on Nov. 18. . . **Victor Wel Ho** '82, M.D. '87 to Julie Christine Chiu on Sept. 3. Residence: San Francisco. . . **Edith Johnson** '82 to Mark Lloyd Millar on Sept. 16. Residence: Hong Kong. . . **James Richard Kuster** B.S.E. '82 to Cynthia Prescott on May 20, 1989. . . **Susan Parcell** M.S.N. '82 to **Richard A. Bindewald Jr.** '70 on Dec. 31, 1988. . . **Helene Schlackman** '82 to Jonathan Rod on Aug. 20. . . **Caroline Evelyn Slusser** '82 to Floyd McElroy Converse on May 13, 1989. Residence: New York City. . . **Lauren Tyler** '82 to Steven Dodd on April 8, 1989. Residence: Eatontown, N.J. . . **Ilene A. Demsky** M.B.A. '83 to Richard Alan Patrick on

Sept. 16. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Edward Geeslin Jr.** '83 to Elizabeth Matthias Herrich on June 11, 1989. . . **Kathleen Watts Matthews** '83 to Christopher Hohlstein on June 10, 1989. . . **Summer Bardwell Miller** M.B.A. '83 to Jane Barkley Lowry on April 15, 1989. . . **Lawrence Keslar Thompson IV** '83 to Sherry Ann Dowdy on Sept. 23. . . **Michael James White** '83 to **Dana Maddock Harrington** '84 on Sept. 9. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Richard H. Winters** '83, J.D. '86 to Margaret Mohr on May 20, 1989. Residence: Wilmette, Ill. . . **Michael Bartok** J.D. '84 to Patricia Hayashi on Oct. 14. . . **Sarah J. DeCrane** B.S.M.E. '84 to Daniel Norton on May 7, 1988. Residence: Haddonfield, N.J. . . **George**

As the Wheel Turns

Family Life Cycles and
Intergenerational Politics

Our Alumni College Weekend will help you to sort out the myths from the realities. We will examine the predictable, age-old crises in family life along with the coping mechanisms that see us through. We will discuss how and why families break up and break down, and what keeps them together. We will look at ourselves, our parents, and our children; and from the vantage points of sociology, psychology, literature, and film, as well as our own experiences, we will gain a better understanding not only of the life cycle itself, but also of the redefinition of "family" in the late twentieth century.

Your faculty for Alumni College Weekend is Angela O'Rand, Martin Lakin, Judith Ruderman, and Priscilla Sprunt.

October 18-21, 1990

Cost: \$595 per person, double occupancy; \$695 single occupancy.

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614 Chapel Drive, Durham, NC 27706; (919) 684-5114.

Allen Fowlkes Jr. '84 to Nancy Demmon on Oct. 28. Residence: New York City. ... **Dana Maddock Harrington** '84 to **Michael James White '83** on Sept. 9. Residence: Atlanta. ... **Wendy B. Jack** '84 to Frank Piazza on Sept. 16. Residence: Manhattan. ... **Bill Obremsky** '84, M.D. '88 to **Jill Suzanne Cole** '86 on Aug. 12. Residence: Seattle. ... **Robin H. Slutsky** '84 to Jeffrey O. Goldstein on Aug. 26. Residence: Boulder, Colo. ... **Deborah Stone** '84, J.D. '89 to **Daniel Grossman J.D.** '89 on Aug. 12. Residence: Atlanta. ... **Catherine Richardson Amdur** '85 to Scott McCauley Small on Sept. 23. Residence: Alexandria, Va. ... **Corey Burr** '85 to **Bettina S. "Beanie" Sidey** '86 on Sept. 16. Residence: Washington, D.C. ... **Billy Eskind** '85 to **Amy Schulman** '86. Residence: New York City. ... **Shore Fabrikant** '85 to Wayne David Bloch on Dec. 9. ... **Lauren Marie Mitchell** '85 to Paul Edwin Sween on Aug. 5. Residence: Philadelphia. ... **David Scott Lindstrom** '85 to **Mary Frances Lager** '85 on Nov. 11. Residence: Bedminster, N.J. ... **Jerome Henry Nyberg III** M.D. '85 to Jane Seibel on May 6, 1989. Residence: Cincinnati. ... **Elisabeth Carol Butler** '86 to Geoffrey Keith on Sept. 9. ... **Amy Susan Grenon** '86 to Donald Levantin on Sept. 16. ... **David Joel Jacobus** M.B.A. '86 to Kelly Johnson on Sept. 2. Residence: Durham. ... **Nancy Ellen Kaneb** '86 to **George deLancey Soule** '86 on May 27, 1989. ... **Jennifer Boutwell** '87 to M. Keith Leach on May 27, 1989. Residence: Cleveland, Ohio. ... **Jefferson Walker Kirby** M.B.A. '87 to Karen Lyden McCabe on Sept. 30. ... **Barbara Lentz** '87 to Michael Smith in May 1988. Residence: Alexandria, Va. ... **Linda Helen Miles** M.B.A. '87 to **Louis Charles Murray Jr.** Ph.D. '88 on Sept. 16. ... **Jule Papdemetriou** '87 to **J. Patrick Skinner** B.S.E. '87 on Aug. 26. Residence: Getzville, N.Y. ... **Karen-R. Marie Santo** '87 to Robert F. Tracy on Dec. 18, 1988. Residence: Ridgewood, N.J. ... **Sherri J. White** J.D. '87 to **James E. Tatum Jr.** J.D. '89 on Sept. 24. Residence: South Bowie, Md. ... **Christine Wiklund Wolff** '87 to **Jonathan C. Wolff** on Sept. 23. Residence: Winchester, Mass. ... **Shari Berger** '88 to Matthew Maurer on Aug. 13. Residence: Jamaica Estates, N.Y. ... **Lynn Levy** '88 to Robert Jahneke on May 28, 1988. Residence: Barrington, Ill. ... **Julle Anna McMahan** '88 to **James Peter Shipman** '88. Residence: Denver. ... **Louis Charles Murray Jr.** Ph.D. '88 to **Linda Helen Miles** M.B.A. '87 on Sept. 16. ... **Rocky Solomon Rosen** '88 to Whitney Michelle Efrid on Sept. 17. Residence: Durham. ... **Kyte Derek Weaver** '88 to Unslu Lynn Norris on July 29, 1989, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Greensboro. ... **Anne Elizabeth Smyrski** '89 to **Edward DeJarnette Light** '89 on Nov. 4, 1987, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham. ... **James E. Tatum Jr.** J.D. '89 to **Sherri J. White** J.D. '87 on Sept. 24. Residence: South Bowie, Md.

BIRTHS: Second child and son to **John Robert "Jack"** Donovan '80 and Lorri Donovan on Aug. 27. Named Andrew Patrick. ... First child and daughter to **David Bernard Tuchler** '80 and Ellen Tuchler on Aug. 14. Named Sarah Joan. ... Second child and son to **Mary McArthur Warner** '80 and **Samuel Putnam Warner** '81 on June 29, 1989. Named Joseph Samuel. ... Second child and daughter to **Catherine Baker Carlson** '81 and David Alan Carlson on Oct. 12. Named Rebecca Renwick. ... A son to **S. Mark Kennedy** '81 and Coleen Kennedy on Nov. 19. Named Benjamin Michael. ... Second child and son to **Debra Taub Rothbard** '81 and Alan Rothbard on Aug. 10. Named Jake Philip. ... A daughter to **Windy Sawczyn** '81 and Lee Caplan on June 22, 1989. Named Megan Marissa. ... Second child and first

daughter to **Jess Samuel Eberdt III** '82 and Anne Eberdt on Aug. 28. Named Blair Holiday. ... Daughter to **Lawrence Patterson Noyes** '82 and **Jennifer R. Zoller Noyes** '85 on Aug. 26. Named Kelly Michelle. ... A son to **Allison Bouchard** '83 and Conrad Bassett on Nov. 10. Named Conrad William Bassett-Bouchard. ... First child and daughter to **Sandy Kopp McNutt** M.Div. '83 and Frank H. McNutt on Feb. 12. Named Mary Catherine. ... First child and daughter to **Adam W. Rothkrug** '83 and Lisa S. Rothkrug on July 22, 1989. Named Rachel Lynn. ... A son to **Gia Scarpetta-Field** '83 and **Les Field** Ph.D. '88 on July 9, 1989. Named Luke Galen. ... First child and son to **Cathy Carney Benn** B.S.N. '84 and **D. Randall Benn** '85, J.D. '87. Named Jason Carney. ... Second child and son to **David R. Blatt** '84 and **Melinda Smith Blatt** '84 on Oct. 10. Named Mitchell Henry. ... First child and daughter to **Amy Messing Tanne** '84 and Fred Tanne on June 12, 1989. Named Lindsay Paige. ... Daughter to **Kevin S. Olson** M.B.A. '85 and Tracy Olson on June 15, 1989. Named Madison Rose. ... First child and daughter to **Kathleen DiGennaro Warner** '86 and Ken Warner on June 21, 1989. Named Kelsey McCook. ... First child and son to **Heather Higbee Palmer** '87 and Steven Anthony Michael Palmer on Oct. 3. Named Steven Anthony.

DEATHS

Helen McCrary Arendell '21 on July 20, 1989. She was a charter member and past president of the Raleigh Junior League and the widow of **Banks Arendell** '17. She is survived by her children, **Anne Arendell Hunter** '51 and **Helen Arendell Ellington** '59; son-in-law **Robert N. Ellington** M.D. '64; and grandson-in-law **James B. Powell** M.D. '66.

R. Herman Edwards '22 on July 19, 1988, in Snuff Hill, N.C.

Rufus M. Hauss '22 on July 31, 1989. A retired Methodist minister, he taught at Rutherford College in 1922-1925 and then served a number of N.C. churches until his appointment to the Allied Church League in 1949 to 1958, when he returned to church ministry. He is survived by his wife, Mary, three grandchildren, and several great-grandchildren.

Floyd Brigham '23 in July 1988 in Asheville, N.C.

Lucille Howell Lockhart '23, A.M. '27 on April 6, 1989, in Durham. A teacher in Durham and Dunn, N.C., and Decatur, Ga., for many years, she had studied at the University of Havana in Cuba, Laval University in Quebec, and the Sorbonne in Paris. She is survived by a niece and two sisters-in-law.

Catherine Dowdee Penny '23, A.M. '27 on July 9, 1989. She taught mathematics for 21 years at Durham High School, where she chaired the math department and was adviser to the student council, the senior class, and other organizations. In 1965, she was appointed to the state textbook commissions, and later she instructed the study sessions of the National Science and Mathematics Foundation at Duke. She was also named outstanding teacher of the year by the Durham County Education Association. She is survived by a daughter, a sister, four grandchildren, and four great grandchildren.

Ottis G. Sawyer '23 in April 1989. Manager of the Duke student stores in the late 1920s and the university's first purchasing agent, he was assistant chief of the War Production Board during World War

II and an employee of the Surgeon General's Office. He owned and operated Sawyer & Moore, Inc., in Durham from 1945 until he retired in 1968. He was president of the Durham Sales Executives Club and a member of the Raleigh-Durham Airport Authority. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, two daughters, including **Margaret S. Herbst** '48, and three grandchildren.

Joseph Everett Kennedy '26 in July 1989 in Durham. In 1934, he organized Kennedy Auto Service, which operated until he retired in 1985. He is survived by a son, a daughter, and six grandchildren.

Eibert McArthur '26 on Aug. 15, 1988, in Kinston, N.C.

Emma Lee Smith Crumacker '28, J.D. '37 in April 1989. She lived in Durham for many years before retiring to Cape Coral, Fla. She is survived by a daughter, a son, two sisters, and three grandchildren.

Alfred M. Franko '29, A.M. '30 in 1988, in Jacksonville, Fla.

Katherine P. May '30 on Oct. 31. She was a retired employee of Home Federal Savings and Loan in Norfolk, Va., and a former schoolteacher. She is survived by a sister.

Margaret Boddie Devereaux '31 of Columbus, Ohio, on June 30, 1989. She is survived by a son, a daughter, a brother, a sister, and five grandchildren.

Gladys Paschall Lindsay '31 in May 1989. A Durham native, she was the organizer for Duke Memorial United Methodist Church and Howerton-Bryan Funeral Home for more than 25 years. She attended the Southern Conservatory of Music, where she was an honors student in piano. She is survived by a sister.

Mary Johnson Norris '31 on March 30, 1988, of leukemia. She is survived by her son, **J. Allen Norris Jr.** '59, M.A.T. '60, D.Ed. '63; a niece, **Laura A. Broughton** '81; and a nephew, **Edward W. Broughton** '79.

Herman Edward Belvin '32 in April 1989. A resident of Durham County, he was the retired owner and operator of Belvin Mutual Insurance Co. He is survived by two brothers, three sisters, two stepdaughters, and a stepson.

Nolan Ernest Rice '33, Ph.D. '34 on Nov. 25, 1987. He was a biology professor at several colleges including the University of Richmond (Va.), where he retired in 1978. An avid boater, he was a member of the Richmond Power Squadron, and through that group he taught weather courses locally and nationally and participated in boating competitions. He is survived by three daughters, a sister, and six grandchildren.

McChord Williams A.M. '33 on Aug. 18, 1988. An Eagle Scout, he earned his M.D. from Harvard Medical School and, during World War II, practiced with the Charlotte 38th Evaluation Hospital and volunteered with Care Medico in North Africa. After the war, he practiced general surgery in Charlotte, N.C. He is survived by his wife, Helen, a son, a daughter, and four grandchildren.

Claude H. Settlemyer '34 on Dec. 12, 1988, in Hilton Head Island, S.C., after a long illness. A textile executive with Cannon Mills, Inc., he was a Royal Air Force and U.S. Navy veteran of World War II. After his discharge in 1945 with the rank of lieutenant commander, he returned to Cannon Mills in New York City and retired in 1978 as senior vice president. He is survived by his wife, Helen, a son, two daughters, a brother, and two grandchildren.

James Louis Robertson B.Div. '35 in Alexandria, Va., on April 21, 1989. Founder and retired pastor

of Arlington Temple United Methodist Church, he was a graduate of Randolph-Macon College, where he was on the board of directors and received an honorary divinity degree. During his more than 50 years as a minister, he helped establish the Hermitage of Northern Virginia and Washington House in Alexandria, and the Virginian in Fairfax. He was also a Mason and member of the Kiwanis Club. He is survived by his wife, Eva, and a daughter.

Richard Isaacs '38 on Sept. 5, 1988 in Duluth, Ga.

Walter Robert Gattis Jr. '39 on Jan. 25, 1989. The World War II veteran was awarded a Silver Star, a Bronze Star, and three Purple Hearts. He was commissioner of the Ky. Department of Personnel in 1961-67. He then took administrative jobs with the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the U.S. Civil Service Commission, and the Ky. Department of Mental Health. He retired in 1980 after four years as personnel officer of the state court system. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, two daughters, and a sister.

Dan Winfield Hill Jr. '39 on Aug. 24. Co-captain of the 1938 Iron Dukes football team, the three-year letterman was named All-Southern and All-American. He was inducted into the Football Hall of Fame in 1962 and the Duke Sports Hall of Fame in 1976. He was assistant athletics director until 1953 and retired from Zapata Industries in 1987. He is survived by sons **Dan W. Hill III** '66 and **Frank H. Hill M.B.A.** '83; and daughters **Nancy Hill Thaler** '61 and **Susan Hill Lindley** Ph.D.'74.

John Hewlett '40 on Dec. 14, 1988.

Lawrence N. Rynd '41 on April 17, 1989, in Yakima, Wash. He is survived by his wife, Vivian.

Dorothy F. Kirkland '42 in Winston-Salem in April 1989. A retired employee of the Duke library, she had done post-graduate work in library science at Emory University. She is survived by two sisters and two nephews.

Arnold M. Bass A.M. '43, Ph.D. '49 on March 21, 1989, of cancer. He was a retired physicist with the National Institute of Standards and Technology. During his career, he was deputy chief of the Free Radical Research Program involving rockets, deputy chief of the Physical Chemistry Division, and a staff physicist in the Analytical Chemistry Division. Since 1977, he had concentrated on an experimental method for the accurate measurement of ozone. He is survived by his wife, Rosalyn, three sons, a sister, and a grandchild.

Elizabeth Ecker Clark '43 of Harvard, Mass., on June 7, 1989.

William H. Bell '47 on Sep. 16, 1988. An attorney with Rogers and Bell in Tulsa, Okla., he was a leader in his county and state bar associations, the Boys Club of America, United Way, and other civic organizations. He received, among other awards, the Boys Club Medallion, membership in the Oklahoma Hall of Fame, the Distinguished Alumnus Award from the University of Tulsa, and the Brotherhood Award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The William H. Bell Justice Fund, providing long-term support for law-related educational and public service programs, was established by the American Bar Association in his memory.

Judd R. Huntley '47 of Atlantic Highlands, N.J., in May 1989, an employee of AT&T. At Duke, he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a son, a daughter, and a sister.

Malcolm L. McCullen Jr. '48 in September. A lifelong resident of Durham, he was retired superintendent of the Forest Hills Post Office, having worked

for the U.S. Postal Service for 30 years. He is survived by his wife, Betty, four daughters, a son, and two grandchildren.

James R. Barfield '51 on March 19, 1989, in Jacksonville, Fla. A partner in the law firm Cowles, Hayde, Facciolo, McMorrow & Barfield, he served in the Army during World War II and was a claims manager for Travelers Insurance Co. He is survived by his wife, Florence, two daughters, a son, three sisters, and two grandchildren.

W. Benjamin Ardrey III M.D. '52 on June 4, 1989, in Rock Hill, S.C.

Henry Bethune Adams III Ph.D. '53 of La Canada, Calif., on July 2, 1988.

Jesse Graham Harris Jr. Ph.D. '55 on Nov. 22, 1988. He was a psychology professor and former chairman of the University of Kentucky psychology department. His specialty was schizophrenia and personality structure. He was the 1979-80 president of the Ky. Psychological Association and chairman of the Ky. Mental Health Manpower Commission from 1971 to 1973. He was involved in the selection of field personnel for the Peace Corps when it was established in 1960, and was a classical pianist. He is survived by his wife, **Patricia M. Harris** '51, his mother, two daughters, two sisters, and a grandson.

Donald F. Mabe '55 on Nov. 4, 1988. He was senior vice president and area executive officer of Sovran Bank in Danville, Va., chairman of the executive committee and a trustee of Hargrave Military Academy, and president and executive committee member of the local United Way. He is survived by his wife, Patricia, a son, a sister, and a brother.

V. Webster Johnson Jr. '56 of Rockville, Md., on May 5, 1989. A U.S. Army veteran, he retired early last year as an executive vice president of Public Utili-

ties Reports, Inc., in Arlington, Va. He had joined the company in 1969, after working as a lawyer for Southern Railway, a claims adjuster with Travelers Insurance, and a legal editor at Commerce Clearing House. He is survived by his wife, Lucille; three sons, including **Vernon Johnson** '86; his mother; and a sister.

Charles Edward Jordan Jr. '56 in Lexington, N.C. Born in Durham County, he worked in the sales division of LaRouche Industries. His father was the late **Charles E. Jordan** '23, L. 25, Hon. '74. He is survived by his mother, **Elizabeth Tyree Jordan** '29; a son; a daughter; a sister, **Elizabeth Jordan Mewborne** '58; and three grandchildren.

Joseph J. Katz '57 of Princeton, N.J., on Oct. 1, 1988.

Robert H. Wyatt Jr. B.S.M.E. '64, Ph.D. '71 in April 1989 in Efland, N.C. A member of the Duke football team that went to the Cotton Bowl in 1960, he worked for several engineering firms in North Carolina before his health forced him to retire. He is survived by a brother.

Johnnie Wayne Fowler '80 on July 28, 1989, in Creedmoor, N.C. He was an accountant with Medical Personnel Pool. He is survived by his parents and three brothers.

Robert Paul Press J.D. '81 on July 17, 1989. He is survived by his parents and a sister.

Andrew James Karr '83 of Bethesda, Md., in 1988. He is survived by his parents, a brother, and two sisters, including **Carolyn Karr** '90.

Todd M. Tisdale '86 in November. A Durham resident, he was an English teacher.

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DUKE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Hope springs eternal: One of the highlights of Joe College Weekend 1951, a visit by comedian Bob Hope and semi-celebrity Marilyn Maxwell. Friday brought out "coeds" clad in colorful peasant skirts and blouses to complement the guys in white bucks, shorts, straw hats, plaids, and argyles. Les Brown '36 provided the best sound around for Saturday's box lunch and concert on the quad. An evening formal followed.

Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register.

HOSPITALIZATION INCLUDED

The opening this month of the new 400-bed Duke Hospital . . . marked another definite step in the development of the greater Duke University and in the carrying out of the . . . Indenture of Trust by which the late James B. Duke put an immense fortune at the service of humanity along the lines of education, hospitalization, and religion.

The hospital, a \$4,000,000 structure located on the university's new campus . . . includes wings for a School of Medicine for 300 students. There are nearly 1,000 rooms in all, the immense building being erected from a special fund of \$10,000,000 bequeathed by Mr. Duke. Thus a permanent endowment of \$6,000,000 is left for maintenance and operation. . . .

Never was a hospital built of sturdier material, and likely there will not be one so built

until there is found an improvement over stone, reinforced concrete, and steel. The structure shows its stalwart lines, but the impression of massiveness it gives is decidedly relieved by the hundreds of intricately finished architectural details in Indiana limestone. It is easily the largest building on the new Duke campus, corresponding in general design and exterior materials with its neighboring Gothic buildings.—July 1930

GERMAN CULTURE THREATENS

Long ago we used to speak at commencement time about the joy in the world of opportunity facing young graduates. We stopped that some years ago, and today one cannot avoid the fact that the world we know is a world of gloom and terror rather than joy. . . .

The aim of the force now rampant in the world is the end of that multiple [American] culture in favor of a single nation and its mentality. You are threatened by the domina-

tion of German culture, and I do not mean traditional German culture, the culture of Kant, Goethe, and Beethoven. I am talking of that ghastly sort of culture established in an incredibly short time within the physical boundaries of Germany. . . .

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am not telling you what specific policies you should support. I am telling you you have got to face facts, and you have got to think, because only through your intelligence and your courage in determining the future is there hope for us and for the world.—from a commencement address by Smith College president emeritus William A. Neilson, June 1940

POSTWAR BOOM

Perhaps the most urgent of Duke's postwar needs has been additional living facilities for students. . . . Increased enrollment—about 25 percent since 1940—produced a number of problems

at the university. The demand placed upon educational institutions during the past several years has been severe, and although Duke's officers and trustees repeatedly expressed themselves as favoring a relatively small university, it was nevertheless mandatory that Duke meet her full share of educational responsibility. Existing facilities were strained to the utmost to admit a total of approximately 5,000 students. . . .

This growth has, however, strained the university's financial resources and, at times, seemed to offer a threat to her academic standards. The first problem has been successfully met by asking for and receiving, in an inspiring way, the support of alumni. . . .

The second problem was met by readjusting schedules, pressing into service more teachers, and building two new buildings—Engineering and Physics. . . .

A big problem has remained in the housing situation. . . . Dormitories on West Campus, including the present graduate dorms in Few Quadrangle that were erected in 1938, were meant to house less than 2,000 students. They have been housing about 2,500. . . .

The new graduate center, soon to be erected on the corner of Erwin Road and Hospital Drive, will provide facilities for some 400 graduate students, including dining rooms and recreational and study rooms. This will allow Few Quadrangle to be turned over to undergraduates and will, as nearly as can be anticipated at the moment, solve the dormitory problem for some years to come.—July 1950

BOWLING FOR SCHOLARS

Little Bo-Peep may have lost her sheep and not known where to find them, but if John Sheats had been asked to give directions when he appeared in the "College Bowl," she probably would have found them without shedding a tear. John made an intensive study of nursery rhymes in preparation for his appearance.

The College Bowl is a nationally televised question-and-answer game sponsored by General Electric. Two teams from selected colleges and universities compete each Sunday afternoon on the program for a \$1,500 grant. The money is donated to the winning school's scholarship fund. The Duke team . . . won a total of \$3,500 for the university during their three appearances on the program. They defeated Michigan State . . . and Antioch College. . . . The team lost by only 15 points to Rutgers University . . . after hesitating too long to answer the last question on the program. . . .

In order to prepare themselves for the broad scope of the questions, the team members selected specialized fields for individual study.

John Koskinen did extensive research in mathematics and sports. Sandy Levinson chose current events, history, and politics. George Scheper read the synopses of many books in the field of literature. And in addition to nursery rhymes, which were not actually taught at Duke last year, John Sheats also studied chemistry and the Bible.—June 1960

SOUNDS OF SILENCE

The Peace Commencement Committee reported that it sold approximately 500 white armbands to be worn as symbols of protest by the 1,211 graduate and undergraduate members of the Class of 1970 expected . . . at the June 1 commencement exercises. This non-vocal—but certainly not voiceless—exercise in dissent did not seem unusual in view of the four preceding commencements. In 1966 commencement was interrupted by a bomb threat which emptied the Indoor Stadium in mid-ceremony; the following year white armbands were worn by students supporting the Vigil; and in 1969 bomb threats were investigated and then ignored.

So on its face, a protest at commencement by the Class of 1970 did not seem out of the ordinary at an event where the unusual has become usual. Yet there was a difference this year: a difference in tone and perhaps direction.

The tone was one of waiting, of some collectively suspended judgment; and the direction was primarily outward rather than inward. For four years ago, when the Class of 1970 entered as freshmen, student protests at Duke took an inward turn, as if the protesters could some way hone the university into a cutting edge for social and government re-

form. But to the activist, institutional change seemed at best to be the beginning of change; it seemed at worst simply a matter of accommodation or pre-emption. Now, after Cambodia and Kent State, the energies and concerns and frustrations seem to have turned directly to the political process; and until now the methods of attempting to have an influence have not been disruptive.

But there is this sense of waiting and of suspended judgment about the results that may come from all the canvassing, leafleting, rallies, lobbying, and fall campaigning. Strangely, the waiting comes as much from those who are participating as it does from the cynical activist who is not participating. And it was this waiting that filled the air as the Class of 1970 graduated, leaving the waiting behind them for the students that would follow.—June-August 1970

DIVING FOR RECORDS

After twenty-seven days in the medical center's hyperbaric chamber, three men emerged . . . after reaching a record depth of 2,132 feet below sea level. The "divers" . . . proved that humans can function at depths never achieved before.

The divers, who entered the eight-foot-diameter chamber [in the EG. Hall Environmental Lab] on March 6, reached the record depth on March 14. Originally, the dive was planned for 1,500 feet, but a successful air mixture was found, replacing much of the air's nitrogen with inert helium. Doctors decided to send the team deeper in stages, and surpassed the previous record of 2,001 feet set by a French diving team in 1972.—May-June 1980



College Bowlers: Coach Joseph C. Weatherby, English professor and debate director, left, and whiz kids Levinson, Koskinen, Sheats, and Scheper—prepared for (almost) anything

A VIRUS, NOT A SIN

Editors:

R. William Hale ["Duke Forum," February-March 1990] is entitled to his opinion of Robert Mapplethorpe's work, but his comments on AIDS and homosexuality are insensitive and substantially misleading.

The HIV virus, which has been implicated in the development of AIDS, is transmitted among humans through bodily fluids, including semen and blood. As opposed to many viruses which can be transmitted through the air or via skin contact, it is an extremely difficult virus to transmit.

The AIDS epidemic does not prove, as Mr. Hale asserts, "that homosexuality is at least bad for one's health." It proves that we must all be careful in our exchange of bodily fluids. Sex partners of IV drug users and children of HIV-infected mothers are clearly at risk of contracting AIDS and this has little to do with homosexuality. Lesbians, as a cohort, do not have unusually high rates of HIV infection.

Mr. Hale may think that homosexuality is an abomination, but not everyone who reads the Bible, which he refers to for support, would agree that it is so clear-cut on this issue. As a volunteer on an AIDS information hotline, I have had the opportunity to speak with hundreds of men and women who have AIDS or who are HIV-infected. Many live with great fear that, were this information to become public, they would be shunned by friends, fired from jobs, or physically assaulted. Tolerance and compassion—two of the most admirable traits of the Judeo-Christian tradition—are often missing in our society's handling of the AIDS epidemic.

AIDS is a disease, like polio or small pox, and those who have died from it, including Robert Mapplethorpe, have succumbed to a virus, not a sin. AIDS is not the judgment of a vindictive God. Perhaps if more people believed this, we would all be better off.

Alan Bernstein '86
New York, New York

Editors:

I read the letter of R. William Hale in the "Forum" section of the February-March issue and feel compelled to address Mr. Hale's manipulation of the AIDS epidemic to support his personal homophobia. He claims

that AIDS is "proof that homosexuality is at least bad for one's own health."

Using Mr. Hale's logic, one could also argue that in this way heterosexuality is bad for one's health, too: AIDS, transmitted heterosexually and *in utero*, is tearing through urban black and Hispanic communities in this country, and a generation of Africans, including students, the military, and entire families, are being decimated by this disease, which in Africa is heterosexually transmitted. I don't think that AIDS proves anything about whether one's sexual preference is "bad" or "good" for one's health.

What the AIDS epidemic sadly does prove is the unwillingness of most political leaders to confront this disease and grapple with the factors which really facilitate its spread—inadequate education and information about prevention, a prudish reluctance to

deal with topics related to sexuality, a health care system which is inadequate and unaffordable to those infected with the virus, a growing population of urban poor and increasing numbers of homeless persons, and a lack of anti-discrimination legislation which would protect those who test positive for HIV from losing their jobs, apartments, and health insurance.

I don't care much about discussing art with Mr. Hale, but seeing AIDS used as a tool to justify prejudices against racial or sexual minorities frightens me. I'd expect a trial lawyer with a Duke degree to rely on more than just the "Bible and my own limited knowledge of biology" to support any position.

Susan L. Muska '81
San Francisco, California

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DEFENDERS OF GOD

For some professors and administrators at Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary in Wake Forest, North Carolina, the letter in their mailboxes from President Lewis Drummond bore chilling overtones of the 1950s. "If you cannot in good conscience come along and join in what is going to take place here," wrote Drummond, "then communicate with me in writing and let's have a private conversation . . ."

A fundamentalist educator, Drummond called his nine-page letter a "vision statement" for Southeastern, an institution seized from Baptist moderates three years ago in a bitter interdenominational struggle. Southeastern's more liberal-minded professors saw Drummond's letter not as a vision statement, though, but as something quite different: a demand for an ideological loyalty oath.

Drummond denied any intent to enforce such an oath. But he also made it clear in his letter that Southeastern, which trains pastors and staff for about a third of North Carolina's 3,600 Baptist churches, will become a "thoroughly evangelical seminary in theology."

The triumph of Protestant fundamentalism at Southeastern is a microcosm of an ideological phenomenon that aggressively pushed itself onto the world stage—and onto the screens of millions of television sets—in the late 1970s. Back-to-basics religion has taken root as a powerful social and political force around the globe. Ironically, at a time when humankind knows more about itself and the planet it inhabits than ever, when astronomers prepare to search for the blazing moment of creation with the space telescope, a vocal minority within Christianity, Judaism, and Islam is openly at war against much that seems inherently progressive and desirable to the rest of the world.

What is fundamentalism? And why are fundamentalists demanding to be heard?



AN IDEOLOGICAL PHENOMENON

BY BOB WILSON

Without modernism there would be no fundamentalism, says religion professor Bruce Lawrence. Its identity, both as a psychological mindset and as a historical movement, has been shaped by the modern world.

"Fundamentalism is a defensive response to a much more pervasive ideology—modernism," says Bruce Lawrence, a professor of religion at Duke. Yet this noisy clash between two ideologies with sharply contrasting views of the world is not as simple as it often appears. "It's not enough to repeat tired slogans and say that modernism embraces change, fundamentalism opposes it, or to claim that the dispute between them is an internal squabble limited to Protestant America in the twentieth century," Lawrence says. "Instead, it's a battle that has been in the offing for at least two centuries. Its impact reverberates throughout Africa and Asia as well as

Europe and America."

Fundamentalism, in Lawrence's view, has emerged along the timeline of this century. But its course within the three major monotheistic faiths has followed different paths. American fundamentalism, the first to surface, quickly spread among Presbyterians and Baptists in the early decades of the century. Rather than opposing the political system, believers labored as an incorruptible minority within it to oppose the growing secularization of American life. A patriarchal movement, Protestant fundamentalism glorifies women as mothers and custodians of family values. Its greatest triumph was the 18th Amendment, which outlawed alcoholic beverages in the United States.

American fundamentalism is best known, though, for William Jennings Bryan's frontal assault on evolution, the 1925 "monkey trial" in Dayton, Tennessee. The movement's major concern since its resurgence in the 1970s has been, if not a ban on teaching evolution in the public schools, at least a requirement that Bible-based creation science be taught alongside it.

Jewish fundamentalism was the second wave to roll against modernism. It emerged after the establishment of Israel in 1948, even though its roots predate Protestant and Islamic fundamentalism. Its social origins



Lawrence: fundamentalists resist "value-free research or teaching, and opening up to contrasting world views"

date from the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Jewish ghettos in Poland and Hungary. Isolated in these close-knit urban pockets, most Jews were cut off from the intellectual currents of mainstream culture. Those who managed to assimilate themselves into Eastern European life early in this century were denounced as renegades against their ancestral faith. Tensions that flared between these two camps more than forty years ago still divide Israelis. Fundamentalism took root in the ultra-orthodox Neturei Karta, probably the harshest critics of the secular state, and in Gush Emunim, a political party that advocates a biblically-determined Greater Israel.

Islamic fundamentalism, which has flourished among both Sunni and Shi'i Muslims, is a different and far more complex movement. Muslim fundamentalism was first cited by H.A.R. Gibb, a British orientalist, in the 1940s. Until 1979, most Muslims who opposed modernism in their countries were usually labeled "extremists" or "militants." Says Lawrence: "They only became fundamentalists with the success of the Iranian Revolution."

A specialist in the history of both Islam and Hinduism, Lawrence turned his own attention to fundamentalism during the Iranian Revolution of 1978-79. Like many other scholars, he began looking for the

rather than the easy, explanations for the Ayatollah Khomeini's astonishing triumph over the Shah. How could a cleric seemingly more at home in the seventeenth century than in the twentieth topple a despot with all the power of modern technology at the snap of his fingers?

Says Lawrence: "At first, I didn't even think Islam could foster its own version of fundamentalism." His quest for an answer took almost a decade. When he found it, the answer was long enough for a book, *Defenders of God: The Fundamentalist Revolt Against the Modern Age*, published last year by Harper and Row. The book's trenchant cross-cultural examination of fundamentalism as a phenomenon peculiar to the twentieth century has earned it a worldwide audience.

"I finished one version of the book in 1984," says Lawrence, an easygoing Episcopalian cleric who is married to Miriam Cooke, head of Duke's program in Asian and African Languages and Literature. "I thought I had identified three different strains of fundamentalism. But then I began to think there might be a common thread, so I essentially scrapped this version. In 1987, I had one of those four-in-the-morning experiences: 'Egad—it's modernism that's been staring me in the face.' Fundamentalists are using the tools of modernity to protest against the heresies of the modern age. They believe

God has been betrayed."

Beginning with this common thread, Lawrence realized he could weave a whole cloth. Fundamentalists everywhere accept modernity, but reject modernism. The Ayatollah Khomeini smuggled audio cassettes into Iran to subvert the Shah and prepare the way for an Islamic state; Jimmy Swaggart, Jim and Tammy Bakker, and Jerry Falwell used communication satellites to carry their Bible-thumping offers of indulgences to television viewers throughout the United States; and Jewish fundamentalists in Israel used the print media to spread their return-to-the-Torah message.

Fundamentalists invariably recoil from the take-it-to-the-limits diversity of modernism. Its Robert Mapplethorpe, its Salman Rushdie, its Madonnas—all "undermine the Divine Transcendent, challenging his revelations, denying his prophets, ignoring his morally guided community," says Lawrence. Fundamentalists believe they alone have been given a sword to wield against godless pragmatism. "In the Salman Rushdie affair," says Lawrence, "they confronted freedom of speech with loyalty to age-old cultural norms. To the makers of *The Last Temptation of Christ*, they posed blasphemy as a higher standard than artistic freedom, and in Israel they favored occupying all the Land of Israel. They're the last-ditch defenders of God."

Shortly after his book appeared in bookstores, Lawrence met one of the most stalwart defenders of God on a Christian Broadcasting Network show. A fellow guest on the program was the Reverend Bob Jones III, president of Bob Jones University, and, says Lawrence, "a six-foot, four-inch man who chews words and spits fire. He said fundamentalists militantly oppose those who advocate 'satanic deviations.' He epitomized my analysis of fundamentalism. He was using television, a tool of modernity, for anti-modernist ends."

The Reverend Jones could justify using a product of modernity without accepting the ideology of modernism, even though modernism for more than a hundred years has been the cultural blueprint for the industrialized world. As brash and intolerant of opposing ideas as fundamentalists may be, says Lawrence, they do recognize that the world around them is constantly changing. It is their attitude toward change that separates them from modernists. While modernists accommodate and even celebrate what William James called the "humming, buzzing confusion" of life—to modernists, an arena of shifting values and different ways of relating to terms with the world—fundamentalists denounce this diversity, chapter and verse, as an amoral maelstrom.

Oddly, says Lawrence, without modernity there would be no fundamentalism. Its identity, both as a psychological mindset

and as a historical movement, has been shaped by the modern world. For that reason, it's impossible to speak of premodern fundamentalists; there weren't any. The premodern world—the world before Darwin, Marx, and Freud—had little tolerance for individualism. The world that arose from their ideas does. “The context frames the text,” says Lawrence. “Fundamentalists are products of modernity.”

They have also become “the quarry of journalists, mined for the combination of fear, awe, and ridicule that they evoke in the minds of modern readers,” says Lawrence, who believes the media have failed to explore the subtlety of fundamentalism. “Journalists have seized on fundamentalism without quite understanding their prey.”

The movement's global diversity has also escaped many academics who, like the media, tend to see Protestant fundamentalism as the norm. “Most scholars,” Lawrence says, “either avoid mentioning non-Christian varieties of fundamentalism or else minimize their importance by comparing and contrasting them with Christianity.” Yet fundamentalist Jews, like fundamentalist Muslims, can lay claim to scriptural absolutism as much as any Protestant. “The appeal to scripture firmly embedded in sections of Jerusalem, Cairo, and Tehran yields nothing to the choirs of Lynchburg, Virginia, in their fervor for inerrancy,” says Lawrence.

To understand the hatred, even fear, that fundamentalists direct against modernism, Lawrence argues, you have to try to see the world through their eyes. “If I were a fundamentalist,” he says, looking through the case-study windows of his Gray Building office at students sunning and reading on the Duke Chapel lawn, “I would say of Duke, ‘This is a place of learning but not a vehicle of wisdom.’ Or as the people at Bob Jones University might say, ‘A good try, but no buy.’”

Fighting against intellectual and social domination by an alien ideology, fundamentalist scholars are outsiders on the margin of academic society. Few try to venture beyond their own colleges and universities. “Fundamentalists,” Lawrence says, “challenge the claim of value-free research or teaching. A fundamentalist couldn't teach at Duke, for example, because he or she would have to open up to other areas of understanding and scholarship, open up to a collage of other contrasting world views.”

In their explicit rejection of value-free scholarship, fundamentalists have taken direct aim at the Enlightenment, the intellectual foundation of the modern secular university. A university like Duke, nominally affiliated with the United Methodist Church but almost totally secular since the 1960s, reflects a hierarchy of intellectual values unacceptable to fundamentalists. As Lawrence sees it, the natural sciences reign

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supreme—in terms of institutional status and faculty remuneration—followed by the social sciences and finally the humanities, which include religious studies. At a fundamentalist college or university, religion, not science, occupies the topmost rung in curriculum if not in earning power.

“To study fundamentalism,” Lawrence says, “is to assess the Enlightenment as at once the precursor and the foil of all fundamentalist thought. The Enlightenment undergirds the modern world. It looks at everything human, yet considers its own viewpoint as an observer and interpreter to be superior.” It is this assumption of human autonomy, says Lawrence, that strikes at the heart of the fundamentalist ethic.

The conflict originated in the philosophy of Immanuel Kant, who defined his categorical imperative as the equivalent to belief in God. Almost single-handedly, Kant set in motion the modern idea of human autonomy with his argument that ethics don't rest on religion; religion rests on ethics. Moreover, an ethical sense is not the product of some supernatural agency, according to Kant, but rather a rational sense of duty present in man. Although Kant didn't deny the value of religion as an inner compulsion, says Lawrence, he nevertheless “laid the foundation for a new tradition of rationalist authority.”

Auguste Comte, the nineteenth-century father of sociology, went further, hoping to displace religion entirely as the source of values. Comte, says Lawrence, “equated religion with childhood, philosophy and science with adulthood.” Sociology, in fact, had a special task in Comte's revisionist thinking: It was to become a substitute for religion. “Comte's program—and by extension, his positivist sociology—helped open the way for Marxism as well as psychoanalysis,” says Lawrence. “Both had humanist visions of their own.”

In the long run, Lawrence doesn't expect fundamentalists to control the social and

political life of any major nation. The Iranian Revolution will fail, “having demonstrated the near impossibility of juggling theocratic and technocratic goals,” in its quixotic bid to deflect the influence of modernism. In Israel, the Gush Emunim fundamentalists will also have to compromise with the secular state. And in the United States, Moral Majority-like groups have the least chance of all to force their values on an increasingly pluralistic nation. “Fundamentalists feel uneasy with continuous involvement in the political realm,” says Lawrence. “Americans as a whole have matured through their alliance with religious crusades.”

Yet, Lawrence—himself a modernist, comfortably credentialed with degrees from Princeton, Episcopal Divinity School, and Yale—reveals a surprising measure of sympathy for fundamentalism in *Defenders of God*. His sympathy appears almost as a subtext through the book. If fundamentalism is to survive, and Lawrence clearly believes it should, the movement must mount a challenge to modernism in a way that draws on the full strength of fundamentalism's self-proclaimed spiritual mandate.

Above all, Lawrence says, fundamentalism ought to define the limits of its differences with science. It can define those limits not with such sideshows as the creationists' absurd claims that man and dinosaurs coexisted, but as a counterforce on the frontier of belief, where the *how* of science comes face-to-face with the *why* of religion. Says Lawrence: “No scientific discovery, whether molecular or interplanetary, can nullify the God principle. Scientism can't replace religion except by becoming an eschat religion.”

And Lawrence would have fundamentalism challenge the social sciences “on their own turf.” If it doesn't, it risks dismissing the social sciences as a closed field, out-of-bounds to the faithful. One model for such a challenge exists in feminist scholarship, which has entered the mainstream of social science during the last twenty years even though it often criticizes value-free research. “A comparable revisionism could be mounted at a different level by fundamentalists,” Lawrence argues.

Still, he admits an unbridgeable chasm between the head and the heart will remain, at least within the modern university. Both science and belief are manifestations of the human spirit. Ultimately, Lawrence says, the epic struggle between modernism and fundamentalism must engage us all if “there is to be a future that offers unity instead of division, hope rather than despair, God beyond human echoes.” ■

Wilson A.M. '88, a frequent contributor to the magazine, is an editorial writer for the Durham Morning Herald.



JIM WALLACE

GRADUATION RITES

Urging students to work for positive changes, NBC news anchor Tom Brokaw delivered the commencement address on May 13 to an audience of nearly 2,400 graduates and their families. "It's easy to make a buck," said Brokaw. "It's tougher to make a difference."

Brokaw addressed domestic and international issues, from the distressing state of American public education to the political upheavals taking place in Eastern Europe and South Africa. A twenty-eight-year journalism veteran, Brokaw was NBC News' White House correspondent during the Watergate era, and has played a major role in covering every presidential campaign and election since 1976.

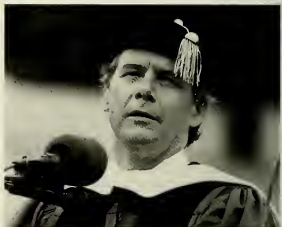
Honorary degrees went to Brokaw ("Honored and respected by your peers as well as by the American public . . . your honesty and reliability, your insightful commentary, your quick wit, and the elegance of your approach have remained the fundamental ingredients of a remarkable career."), and to Lieutenant General David R. Palmer A.M. '66, superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point ("Your goal has been to develop a more humane and broadly educated officer corps—officers trained in the art of preserving

the peace, in a curriculum in which ethics are as important as thermodynamics"). A 1956 graduate of West Point, Palmer has served as an adviser to the Vietnamese National Military Academy and is the author of three books. Palmer and Brokaw both received the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

Unlike last year's commencement, which was marred by rowdy student behavior, this year's ceremony had a more dignified aura. Last fall, President H. Keith H. Brodie ap-

pointed a task force to recommend ways to improve the tone of graduation. The group's recommendations, which the university implemented this spring, included a renewed emphasis on banning alcohol from Wallace Wade Stadium, a senior class party the night before commencement, and a mailing to students and their parents about appropriate conduct during the ceremony.

"The Class of '90 deserves a lot of credit for making this graduation one of the best we've had at Duke in many years," says Allison Halton '72, university secretary, who chaired the commencement task force. Graduates were "respectful" though hardly "stuffy," Halton adds. "They were their usual joyous selves when degrees were conferred. But the challenge before them was to restore dignity to the ceremony, and they did it. People left with a very good feeling about Duke."



World round-up: the news from Tom Brokaw



LES TODD

LES TODD

BETTER COMMUNICATING

The Center for the Study of Communications and Journalism is receiving two new professorships. Corporate gifts totaling \$2 million will count toward the center's \$5-million endowment goal, and as part of the Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering.

A \$500,000 gift from Time Warner Inc., and a \$400,000 gift from the T.L.L. Temple Foundation, will combine to establish the James R. Shepley Professorship in Communications and Journalism. Shepley, who died in 1988, was publisher of both *Time* and *Fortune* magazines before serving as president of Time Inc. from 1969 to 1980. Arthur Temple, chairman of the board of trustees at T.L.L. Temple and board member at Temple-Inland, was vice president of Time Inc. and served on Time's board of directors.

A \$1-million gift from The Poynter Fund establishes the Eugene C. Patterson Professorship, to be held by an accomplished media practitioner. Patterson was president and chief executive office of The Poynter Fund, and is the former editor, president, chairman, and chief executive officer of the *St. Petersburg Times*. He is also the former president, chairman, and chief executive officer

of the *Congressional Quarterly*. He has served on Duke's board of trustees since 1988.

The Center for the Study of Communications and Journalism focuses on research and teaching for undergraduates and graduate students in public policy, law, business, and other fields. Time Warner has sent more than sixty of its writers and editors for one- to two-month residencies in the center's visiting journalists program. The Poynter Fund, a St. Petersburg-based foundation that supports efforts to train and inspire journalists in all media, made the first gift to the center's endowment in 1984, with a pledge of \$100,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENTS

Duke has appointed two new administrators for the 1990-91 academic year: Leonard C. Beckum will become vice president and vice provost and professor of the practice of education; and John H. Noble will direct the new Career Development Center.

Beckum, a dean at the School of Education, City College of New York, will be responsible for implementing suggestions made earlier this year by the President's Committee to Address Discrimination in

the Classroom. He will work with deans and the provost to increase the number of minority faculty on campus, and consider additions to the curriculum in the Afro-American Studies Program.

As a consultant to the Office of Student Affairs, Beckum also will help develop orientation sessions for new students, and will work with the Human Resources Department to help employees better their chances for promotion through education. He will represent the university to the community through the public school systems and other local groups concerned with education and race.

A 1969 graduate of California State University, Beckum received his Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1973. His research focuses on educational issues in urban and minority settings. He has written and lectured widely on topics such as educational testing, teacher training, equity in education, desegregation, minority faculty recruitment and retention, and teaching minority students.

Noble, associate director of Harvard University's Office of Career Services, will be in charge of the newly established Career Development Center, which encompasses the offices of Career Counseling, Career Exploration Programs, and Placement Services. A Harvard graduate, Noble has been involved in a number of career-planning programs at his alma mater, including advising students

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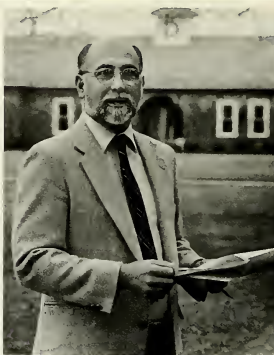
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and alumni about careers in the media and the arts, supervising videotaped interview training sessions, and developing and managing an annual career fair.

A CHANGE AT THE HELM

After serving as acting director for the last year, Joseph S. Ramus is the new director of the Duke Marine Laboratory in Beaufort. Ramus succeeds John D. Costlow, director from 1968 to 1989. Costlow, a zoology professor who has been on sabbatical leave, will continue teaching and research at the lab, and will serve as director of the Cooperative Institute for Fisheries Oceanography, a consortium of federal and university marine research laboratories.

One of Ramus' main goals as director is to expand the Ocean Science program. "One of the provisions of this plan is to build a program in oceanography and limnology that will offer both undergraduates and graduates a core of science courses that will include chemical, physical, geological, and biological oceanography," says Ramus. Duke has offered some of the courses in the past, but not as a coherent core.



Seaside scientist: marine lab director Ramus

Ramus plans to add at least four faculty members in the next five years as part of the oceanography program expansion. "This will broaden our ability to do collaborative coastal ocean science research," he says. He will also increase efforts in marine biotechnology and biomedical research.

A professor of botany, Ramus received his A.B. and Ph.D. at the University of California at Berkeley. From 1968 to 1978, he was curator of botany for the Peabody Museum of Natural History and taught at Yale. He came

SCOTT TAYLOR

INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS

Eric Sayers '90 is the university's latest recipient of a Winston Churchill Foundation Scholarship. A chemistry major, Sayers will work in various laboratories in the department of pharmacology, and then pursue a master's of philosophy at Cambridge University. He will then return to the United States to enter the Ph.D. program at Yale.

The Churchill Foundation Scholarship enables outstanding American students to do graduate work in engineering, mathematics, and science at Churchill College, Cambridge University, England. The foundation was established in 1959 as an expression of American admiration for Sir Winston Churchill. With Churchill's endorsement, the foundation began to encourage the exchange of ideas and knowledge in science and technology between the United States and Great Britain.

Sayers is Duke's ninth Churchill Scholar. Approximately ten scholarships are offered each year. The scholarship pays tuition for a year's stay at Cambridge and allowances for living and travel expenses—about \$16,000. Students selected must have proven achievement in academic work as well as capacity for original, creative work. They also must have a demonstrated concern for critical problems of society.

Fred "Pepper" Culpepper IV '90 was one of thirty American students this year to win a Marshall Scholarship to study for two years at Oxford University after graduation. Culpepper will study comparative politics, specializing in Eastern Europe. His senior thesis compares the 1956 Hungarian uprising with the one in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

A political science major, Culpepper is a former president of the Duke Triathlon Club and was a member of the Best Buddies group, which provides support for mentally handicapped children.

Marshall Scholarships honor students who have shown a "distinction of intellect and character" through both scholastic achievements and other activities. To qualify, candidates generally must have a grade point average of not less than 3.7 for academic courses after their freshman year.

Earlier in the year, Duke learned that another graduating senior, Theodore A. Smith, would be the university's latest Rhodes Scholar. Smith, who majored in public policy studies and religion, will have a two-year course of study at Oxford.

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PUZZLING PRIMATE

In a remote cave in northern Madagascar, anthropologists discovered a new genus of extinct primate this spring. Experts say the fossil is between 5,000 and 10,000 years old.

"It was exciting and somewhat unexpected to discover a wholly new extinct lemur," says Elwyn Simmons, director of the university's Primate Center expedition. "It has been eighty years since a major new kind of fossil lemur has been found in Madagascar." The bony remains were found by a team of anthropologists from the primate center and the University of Madagascar at Tananarive.

Anthropologists recovered two pieces of an upper jaw belonging to the primate genus *Babakotia*, which belonged to a group of primitive primates known as lemurs native to the island of Madagascar. Studies of the fossil show that *Babakotia* was larger in body size than any of the lemurs living in Madagascar today.

The newly discovered lemur is named after the largest of the living lemurs, a four-foot tall, highly endangered species that the people of Madagascar call the "babakoto" or "man of the woods." The babakoto has a short black snout, black and white fur, long powerful legs, short arms, and virtually no tail. It has an eerie loud wail that sounds something like a hysterical, screaming child.

Although the fossil appears to be closely related to the babakoto, it also is similar to the chimp-sized *Palaeopropithecus* and the gorilla-sized *Archaeoindris*, some of the giant lemurs of Madagascar. Anthropologists hope the discovery of further remains will clarify the evolutionary relationships of the *Babakotia*.



Lemur collector. Servers suit lifting fossils.



For the record: Lynn Marshall-Limmecier of the Mississippi Self-Portrait Project with photographer Alex Harris

DOCUMENTING DAILY LIVES

Walker Evans, Dorothea Lange, Eudora Welty, and James Agee are known for their contributions to understanding and appreciating the human condition. At Duke, the new Center for Documentary Studies will continue and expand on that tradition.

Funded with a \$5 million endowment grant from the Lyndhurst Foundation of Chattanooga, Tennessee, the center opened in January in downtown Durham. The new unit absorbs the Center for Documentary Photography, founded in 1980 by photographer Alex Harris, professor of the practice of public policy.

As part of the center's official opening, author and James B. Duke Professor of English Reynolds Price '55 and Robert Coles, a child psychiatrist who holds joint professorships at Duke and Harvard, presented a public reading in Page Auditorium. The center also sponsored free exhibits, films, and lectures throughout the spring semester.

"Photography and story telling, along with the work of humanistic social scientists and historians, comprise the documentary record," says executive director Iris Tillman Hill. "The Center for Documentary Studies will have strong links to Southern regional studies as well, and we hope to nurture a new generation of writers, photographers, and filmmakers who will continue to work in this tradition."

The center's research associates come from varied disciplines to teach and conduct research. They include Harris, Coles, family physician and teacher John Frey, novelist Lee Smith, attorney David Bruck, and historians Theodore Rosengarten and Jaquelyn Dowd

Hall, and Duke history professors William Chafe and Julius Scott.

Courses planned by the center will cover such areas as how Southerners interact with the natural environment, the works of African-Americans and women who led the struggle for social justice in the Civil Rights and women's movement's of the 1960s, the life stories of U.S. death row inmates, and the relation between fiction and documentary studies.

Research will focus initially on the American family, African-American life and race relations, law and politics, and ecology and the environment. Center associates are already working on projects that include a research and photographic study of elderly people who live alone and remain independent, and a documentary film about poor children in America.

CAPITOL ON-LINE

A cooperative program developed by Perkins Library and the Congressional Quarterly's Washington Alert Service has provided a model for bringing current events in Washington, D.C., into the nation's classrooms within minutes. The service allows students, faculty, and researchers to bypass mail and phone delays in favor of calling up immediate, detailed information related to congressional hearings, votes on bills and new proposals, and statements made by members of Congress.

Without the on-line service, access to that kind of information could take as much as eight to eleven days, about the time it takes for publications like the *Congressional Index* to arrive in Durham.



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Since 1988, about twenty other institutions have joined the system, but Duke remains the only university offering campus-wide—and to a limited degree, public—access. The service was originally developed for and used primarily by the media and professional policy analysts in Washington.

Last year, concerned Chinese students used the electronic service to monitor the status of their temporary visas. A visiting anthropology professor was able to keep up with legislation affecting the Lumbee Indians, and administrators were able to track daily legislation concerning the university. Staff members of *The Chronicle* use the service weekly to present news of pertinent legislation.

FRESHMAN FACTS

The best keep getting better. That's the word from the undergraduate admissions office, which accepted some of the nation's most accomplished high school seniors for this fall's freshman class.

"In terms of easily measured factors, this year's class is one of the most diverse and highly qualified groups we've ever had," says undergraduate admissions director Richard Steele. "This group was selected from the most qualified applicant pool we've ever seen: More than 11,600 filed applications. Given the fact that these students were accepted by almost all of their colleges, we feel very fortunate that they selected Duke."

Of the approximately 1,725 new students expected to begin at Duke in August, 89 percent ranked in the top 10 percent or higher in their public or private secondary schools. Test results are also impressive: The range of verbal SAT scores between the bottom and top quarters (the middle 50 percent) of the freshman class was 580 to 660; for the math SAT, the average range was 650 to 730. (Along with other selective schools that are concerned about how prospective students interpret SAT scores, Duke is reporting average ranges rather than average scores.)

In addition to an increase in the number of students entering Duke under the Early Decision program, the percentage of students accepting offers of admission under the regular admission program increased by 5 percent. "At a time when most of our competitors are going deeply into their waiting lists for students, we had an unbelievable—and unexpected—response to our offers," says Steele. As a result of this increase in the "yield," or the number of accepted students deciding to enroll, Duke found it necessary to close out its waiting list and to return applications to more than 300 transfer candidates.

Steele attributes Duke's admissions prosperity to several factors, most importantly the growing national recognition of Duke's academic strength. He also points to a range of new on-campus programs for accepted students, as well as enhanced admissions outreach activities such as lectures and presentations by faculty in numerous cities. Over the past year, Duke's Final Four basketball success and college bowl football appearance also heightened the university's public profile.

"We also had a record number of students visiting the campus after they had been offered admission," says Steele. "There's no question that the visits are part of why we were so successful in our response rate."

While administrators are pleased with the quality of the freshman class, the quantity—about 200 more students accepted Duke's admissions offer than originally projected—means that some resources may be stretched. Student housing coordinator Barbara Buschman says converting an East Campus upper-class residence, Alspaugh, to a freshman dorm will alleviate some of the space problem. (The new Schaefer House dorm created additional housing on West Campus last year.)

As housing officials accommodate undergraduates, graduate students may find fewer spaces available at the Central Campus Apartments. "We won't know until we get down to the brass tacks of assigning rooms," says Buschman, "but it's a possibility."

CHANGE OF SCENERY

Global changes predicted for the next century have the potential to transform a significant portion of the world's grasslands into permanent deserts, according to a report in a recent issue of *Science* magazine. The principal author of the report, botany professor William Schlesinger, writes in the article: "The area of arid land is expected to increase, along with episodic long range transport of soil resources. These changes may affect regions that are far removed from arid lands and possibly conditions of the entire planet."

Arid lands now cover about one-third of the earth's land surface. Global models project a doubling of carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere over the next century. The resulting climate change could tip a delicate balance, transforming semiarid areas into deserts.

"If the climate models are right, the breadbasket of this country will move north," says the Duke botanist. "Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas will become less productive and the wheat and corn belt will probably shift to southern Canada."

He and six other scientists base their theory of desertification, or the potential for an increasing area of desert land, on studies of the Jornada Experimental Range of southern New Mexico. Jornada is part of the Long-Term Ecosystem Research Program of the National Science Foundation that supports research on global climate changes at fifteen sites across the country. Sites include forests, grasslands, lakes, and tropical rain forests.

The worst possibility for the United States, says Schlesinger, is that "a large portion of west Texas and eastern Colorado will be permanently converted to desert shrublands of low productivity." A best-case scenario is that "the global climate models are wrong, and warm areas will be wet and the mid-continent will not be much dryer than it is now."

From a global perspective, the consequences of increasing desert areas could be severe in specific regions. Areas like the Sahel region of Africa, which has a large population dependent on the productivity of the land, could suffer from food shortages.

Other areas to watch closely are the Southwestern United States and Central Asia. "There will be a redistribution of productivity across the earth," says Schlesinger. "And my sneaking suspicion is that the overall productivity of the earth will essentially be reduced when it all balances out—which could be thought of as global desertification."

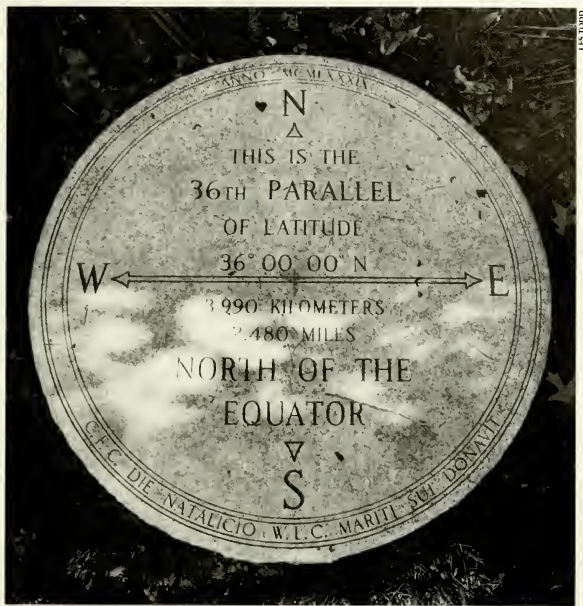
Once these lands become deserts, it is almost impossible to reestablish grasslands. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has tried without success to infuse life into the Jornada range by bulldozing shrubs and introducing camels onto it. Experts aren't sure how rapidly the global changes could lead to an increase in desert areas, but an increase in human population will only speed the process because it leads to further destruction of the grasslands.

POPULAR NOTIONS

Folklore is not limited to tales of mysterious lights and headless apparitions. *Arts in Earnest*, a new book published by Duke Press, focuses on customs and beliefs that spring from everyday concerns.

Organized in three sections, the book presents historical insights, individual experiences, and group traditions. Among the essays in *Arts in Earnest* are "The Development of the Bright-Leaf Tobacco Auctioneer's Chant," "Banjos and Blues," and "The Dissembling Line: Industrial Pranks in a North Carolina Textile Mill."

Edited by Daniel Patterson and Charles Zug III, professors at the University of North



Carolina in Chapel Hill, *Arts in Earnest* incorporates the work of their former folklore students, including unpublished term papers, masters' theses, and other already published works. Patterson and Zug see the book as an update to an earlier, more massive body of work known as the Brown Collection. Almost half-a-century in the making, the seven-volume Frank C. Brown Collection of North Carolina Folklore was the result of scholarship of Duke's Frank C. Brown and his colleagues at other schools. With its publication, North Carolina vaulted into the top ranks of state folklore collections.

Running through *Arts in Earnest*, however, is a thread that could not have been present in earlier folklore anthologies—that of modern technology. For Patterson, technology means that entries in the book can be seen not as "grabbing at an artifact before it is lost," as earlier field workers had to do, but rather as "part of a window to look into the history and culture of groups."

Zug sees the book as a chronicle of the positive qualities in people's lives. "We were not doing pathological studies of people's weaknesses," he says, "but we were writing about their weaving, their quilting, their making a house—doing something they're proud of. These are people who have not had exposure."

PARALLEL LINE

Known for splendid vistas and wide variety of plant life, the Sarah P. Duke Gardens are also geographically significant. While checking the Gardens' latitude to verify the inclination of the Semans Sundial, staff members found that the 36th parallel runs through West Campus and the south end of the Gardens.

To commemorate the discovery, workers placed a directional marker in the Blomquist Garden of Native Plants near the Undergraduate Admissions house. The half-ton granite disc is four feet in diameter and bears a line marking the 36th parallel.

The Gardens' spring newsletter, *Flora*, lists indigenous plants that grow on the 36th parallel at other locations around the globe. Las Vegas, Nevada, has conditions suitable for Mojave yucca, pistachio flourishes in Teheran, Iran, and oleander is abundant in Tunis, Tunisia. Although some plants could thrive at various points along the 36th parallel, none could survive them all. Climatic elements—elevation, winds, rain—affect growing conditions more than proximity to the parallel.

NEW SOUTHERN ACCENTS

ASoutherner, recently returned from California, complained of the Golden State, "It has no history." But, she was asked, what of its Indian legacy, its old Spanish missions, the Gold Rush, the cowboys—the cattle ranches? The traveler tapped off a pendulous length of cigarette ash, then crisply dismissed the nation's most populous state: "Yes, but there was no Civil War there."

Her listener had to admit that she had a point (though Californians did participate in the war). As events go, the Civil War is history with a capital "H," and the war of "brother against brother" arguably overshadows such rival icons of America's national mythology as "The Wild West" or "The Frontier." Check out any library—or go to the movies; of the scores of Westerns churned out of Hollywood, none has matched the colossal box-office of *Birth of a Nation* or *Gone with the Wind*. And as those offerings tarnish in the aftermath of the Civil Rights movement, new ones shine forth—most lately *Glory*.

The raw-footed black troops soldiering across the screen of *Glory* show the Civil War still evokes resonant images in the post-bellum world. Duke historian John Hope Franklin, who in *A Southern Odyssey* traces the dense web of ties knotting North to South right up to the opening volleys at Fort Sumter, observed that the conflict continues to be alive for us because the sudden rift was so psychologically painful—"fratricide in the deepest sense"—and has taken long to heal.

This year marks the 125th anniversary of the War Between the States, and presiding over perhaps the most ambitious schedule of commemorative events breaking out over the old battlegrounds is historian William Solomon Price '63. Under his stewardship as director of North Carolina's Division of Archives and History, some significant new historical voices are being heard—notably those telling the experience of African-Americans and the women and children

WILLIAM PRICE

BY DEBORAH NORMAN

"Historical knowledge is not some magic wand; it's a tool that provides a good context for making decisions."

who guarded the home front. And there is renewed national interest as well. "Our experience in Vietnam very much colors the way we look at the Civil War now," he says. "White Southerners knew they were the only U.S. citizens to have lost a war up until Vietnam. Now there is a national sense of loss."

Regarding the new voices, Price credits the campus upheavals of the Sixties and Seventies—despite their excesses—for shifting the academic viewpoint from "great men and great events" to "people moving through time." That model, he explains, finds important historical links in studying the lives of the dirt farmer in Person County, North Carolina, in the nineteenth century as well as Andrew Jackson in the White House at the same time. In the process, Civil War scholarship has been transformed. "War is not defined in terms of monolithic positions on either side," he says. "There were enormous gradations."

For example, after the Civil Rights movement, "We [historians] began to realize that there was a whole group of citizens who didn't realize the benefits of Reconstruction. We realized there was a whole segment of

Southern society that will have a very different view of what the war and its aftermath meant." Also under new scholarly consideration is how those on the homefront influenced the outcome of the war. Women who took over the farms during the war labored to feed both themselves and the soldiers who relied on food and clothing from home. From research into correspondence, historians conclude that accounts penned by loved ones of the pitiful state of affairs at home spurred soldiers to desert.

Even military strategy is being interpreted anew. The larger issues of states' rights and slavery vs. abolitionism become blurred with more mundane concerns in a close examination of the historical record. Says Price: "As early as 1862 we see letters from soldiers expressing the sentiment that it would be a lost cause. So the focus came to be on saving lives—the lives of loved ones, both in arms and at home."

Given that the word "archives" often is linked with depressing descriptives like "dusty," one wonders why a lively intellect like Price's would be so captivated by a collection of historical records. Part of the answer lies in a uniquely Southern flowering early in the century. As the New South rose from the ashes of the old, Price explains, Southerners were compelled to re-write their own history. A young Georgian who later went on to teach at Yale put it bluntly: "The history of the United States has been written by Boston, and largely written wrong." A minor renaissance resulted as members of the old Confederacy campaigned for public support to save their states' historical materials. The preservation movement caused a massive exodus from Southern attics and desk-drawers, as well as more traditional sources. Newspapers, journals, letters, diaries, and other records were scooped up and housed in central institutions in quantities matched nowhere else in the nation. This vast outpouring has given researchers North and South a treasure-trove of materials to draw on in writing about the past.

North Carolina's state historical agency today is the largest in the nation, with a repu-

tation for exacting research standards. Over the years it has spawned an astonishingly various swarm of serious social history projects, including extensive historic site development, commemorative events, lecture series, and research. In many states these undertakings were piecemealed among several agencies or left to the haphazard largess of private philanthropy.

Price himself is a fructiferous scholar. He has published extensively in books and journals, including the *William and Mary Quarterly*, *American Archivist*, and the *North Carolina Historical Review*. Two books with which he has been associated have received national recognition: The five-volume *The Way We Lived in North Carolina* was awarded the James Harvey Robinson Prize in 1984, and *North Carolina Higher-Court Records, 1702-1708* won the Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History in 1975. Lately he has written an essay on North Carolina's adoption of the Bill of Rights for a book honoring the bicentennial of that document.

He also has a book in press called *Discovering North Carolina* on which he collaborated with Jack Claiborne of the *Charlotte Observer*. A chorus of fresh Carolina voices appears in the latter book, which publishes work from black and women writers not anthologized before. Included is Beat folk hero Jack

Kerouac's bemused tale in *The Dharma Bums* of a bittersweet Christmas journey to his childhood home—in Rocky Mount, North Carolina. If a few such pieces in *Discovering North Carolina* are a "gotcha," it's because the state has claims on a surprisingly large percentage of the U.S. population.

"North Carolina has peopled a lot of the rest of the country," Price says. "After the American Revolution there was an outmigration to Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas; before the Civil War, to Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois; and a major black migration after each of the world wars, to the Northeast and Northern Midwest." He notes that after North Carolina and Virginia, the largest numbers of subscribers to the North Carolina Genealogical Service quarterly reside in the populous states of Texas and California.

Aside from the Southern historical tenaciousness of which he is part, Price brings a rich personal heritage to his work. A North Carolina native, he grew up in the family that also produced brother and long-time Duke English professor Reynolds Price '55 (*The Tongues of Angels*, *Kate Vaiden*). And one senses that the brothers share a deep sense of rootedness—a quality of those increasingly rare families that stay in one place long enough to acquire a personal sense of the past. Observes Reynolds: "My and my brother's genera-

tion were the last to have real-life memories of people who had involvement in the Civil War." He recalls that Bill spent much time with an aunt whose husband was a passionate amateur historian; his father had fought in the Civil War.

Bill Price recalls front-porch talk of the family's personal past—how someone got to Virginia and then to North Carolina; why some became Baptists and others Methodists. "A lot of my subsequent career has been to answer some of those questions but not necessarily about my own family," he says. "The Civil War is more interesting to me in terms of its impact as a cataclysmic event on individual lives than in terms of its military strategies."

At Archives and History, Price's public outreach has included supporting development of sites commemorating the history of black North Carolinians, such as the Charlotte Hawkins Brown historic site and Stagville plantation. Duke historian Sydney Nathans, who collaborated with Price on *The Way We Lived in North Carolina*, and who calls him a "real Johnny Appleseed" for the number of projects he supports, credits Price's perceptiveness and sense of humor for steering so many to completion. "Bill somehow knew about the low moments [on *The Way We Lived*] and would take us all out to a good Jewish deli called The Upstairs for



Price: as the New South rose from the ashes of the old, Southerners were compelled to re-write their own history



LIS TORD

chopped liver. He's a very salty guy. One of the nicest compliments I've gotten was on a presentation to the Historical Society of North Carolina. He told me, 'That's the best talk I've heard and I've given three talks there myself.'

Reynolds Price surmises that his brother's "intense watchfulness" and ready wit result from being the last born to a family still pinched by the Depression. "I think he perceived the need for a 'resident jester'—he was that from the time he could smile."

As he looks at the likely historians and archivists of the future—the products of the nation's system of education—Price doesn't join in the usual lamenting: "Unlike some people, I don't despair about the quality of education young people are receiving now. I think my daughters were exposed to a higher standard of education in the Seventies and Eighties than I was." He believes the excesses of the Sixties and Seventies have been wring from the system; that a return of academic standards has brought discipline to the wider fields of scholarly inquiry opened up by questioning the old curriculum. And what of doomsayer Allan Bloom's anguish over the shuttered American mind? Price leafs through the nearly pristine copy of Bloom's book that has sat on his desk since Christmas and says philosophically, "One thing any historian ought to know is that older generations are frequently horrified at younger generations."

He moves quickly to a deeper concern.

Part of the peculiarly Southern awareness is that no nation can call its own shots any more. The Confederacy couldn't. Nor can the re-United States.

"What does bother me is the realization that we can destroy ourselves so thoroughly. My generation grew up literally in the shadow of the mushroom cloud. While the nuclear threat is dissipating, now we look down the barrel of the environmental threat. And this has a profound impact on the younger generations of a society. Those born since the development of the atom bomb have grown up with a sense that human progress is a very fragile thing."

The fragility of things seems to be at the heart of the matter for Price. He says that because of the thaw in East-West relations, "I feel better about the nuclear power abyss, but I worry about the drug culture in the country

and the fragile world economic situation." Perhaps this awareness of the potential for breakage in the world comes from a peculiarly Southern awareness—the realization that, as writer Padgett Powell recently put it, "things might not work out." No nation can call its own shots any more. The Confederacy couldn't. Nor can the re-United States.

Another question, then: Looking at today's uneasy racial landscape, scarred with manifest problems and manifest disagreement over solutions, can we still conclude we have gained anything from the events of 1860-65? Most definitely yes, says Price. "We have a process that's established constitutionally and politically that provides a mechanism for redressing our economic and social woes. The war underscored the importance of these as an alternative to war.

"In terms of aspirations for human freedom, I would argue that the war resulted in the abolition of slavery, and while Reconstruction didn't fulfill its promise, the abolition of the 'Peculiar Institution' was at the time perhaps enough."

In any case the vagaries of history—the turnings of the path—seem to Price more intriguing than its certainties. He is fascinated to realize from his recent research that a profound conservatism inspired the original supporters of the Bill of Rights. Who among them would have guessed that document would be the engine of decades of twentieth-century liberal reforms? Price points out that even the greatest players on the world stage are unaware of the impact of their actions at the time—of the invisible threads that bind them to the future consequences only vaguely imagined. "An event will be generated in a particular social or political climate and the people involved think they know exactly what will happen, and so often they don't.

"Historical knowledge is not some magic wand; it's a tool that provides a good context for making decisions. Franklin Roosevelt said he did not know all the answers but he knew the right questions to ask."

Perhaps that is what history finally comes down to: a series of questions and answers accumulated and refined over time. In Willa Cather's quasi-historical *Death Comes to the Archbishop*, French Bishop Jean Latour muses to his companion who has just concocted an onion soup of savory Gallic subtlety in the New Mexican desert: "When one thinks of it, a soup like this is not the work of one man. There are nearly a thousand years of history in this soup." The great chefs of France couldn't have known that the results of their art eventually would warm the bellies of two solitary priests on the American frontier—a historic twist Bill Price probably would appreciate. ■

Norman is a free-lance writer living in Hillsborough, North Carolina.

BUILDING BETTER FUTURES

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY

BY LIZ MORGAN

One house leads to one neighborhood, which leads to one community of decent homes for families.

Most parents don't send their kids to college to learn to build houses. But Duke's academic climate has produced an organization that teaches practical construction skills as well as humanitarian values. The campus chapter of Habitat for Humanity has shown hundreds of students how to frame a house, put up siding, and care about their neighbors. After only two years, the volunteer service group boasts consistent student participation, solid fundraising ability, and high energy levels.

Habitat for Humanity, known to many by its association with former President Jimmy Carter, is an international organization that works to eliminate homelessness and substandard housing. Local affiliates use donations of materials, labor, and money to construct homes, which are sold to families who repay their loans at no interest.

Habitat spread like wildfire at Duke. The first organizational meeting in September 1988 began with seven people, which grew to sixty at the second meeting and 200 at the third. Now between 400 and 500 students are connected to Habitat at some level.

Why the overwhelming response? Strong leadership and hard work have contributed, but participants say there is an intangible quality about Habitat that makes the organization special. Things always seem to fall in place. "I know that I'm doing the right thing when I do Habitat," says Ted Smith, a 1990 graduate and chapter founder. When he speaks, it's impossible to miss Smith's dedication to Habitat's goals and practices. He says Habitat directs him, not the other way around. "I feel almost like we're on rails, that we can not make a wrong decision. We just speed along, always on the right path." Smith says Habitat is so appealing and effective that it sometimes gets ahead of its organizers. "At the beginning, it was scary, because we weren't always in control. We are always running to catch up with the idea."

Habitat, it seems, is blessed with good for-

tune. "Good things always seem to happen when we need them most—a new volunteer, a big donation, a great work day, a new idea—all have come along just when we need them," says Smith, a Rhodes Scholar planning to pursue a career in the ministry. "I've come to expect miracles."

Tuesday night meetings are casual and open to anyone interested in Habitat. The week after spring break, about thirty people gathered in a West Campus commons room and held hands during the opening prayer. Several members of the group had spent their vacation in Coahoma, Mississippi, working at a Habitat site, and co-president Sally Higgins '91 enthusiastically described the trip to friends. "It's good to leave the books and the administrative details behind and go and get physically tired," she said. Committees gave their reports on the most recent fund-raiser and the upcoming build-a-thon.



Getting habituated: recent graduate Ted Smith (kneeling), Habitat founder and Rhodes Scholar, on the job

demonstrating that Habitat is not a one-person operation.

Clearly Habitat also has a lot of outside supporters. Co-president Adam Spilker '91 reported that a local restaurant had called and expressed interest in doing a fund-raiser for Habitat. He also said that Duke Transportation Services had volunteered a van and driver to ferry students between the Habitat site and West Campus during every day of the week-long build-a-thon. "It's amazing how these things fall into our laps," Spilker said. More than serendipity is at work, though: This spring, Spilker, a religion/Judaic studies major, became the first recipient of Duke's Lars Lyon Volunteer Service Award. The award recognizes Spilker's organizing effort for Project BUILD ("Building Undergraduate Involvement in Life in Durham"), which enrolled more than thirty freshmen in Habitat for Humanity and other community projects.

Duke got in on the ground floor of Habitat International's effort to organize students. In October 1988 Habitat, recognizing that campuses are potentially rich sources of volunteers, chartered thirty-three college chapters. Smith, classmate Bob Harrell, and Fran Braswell '89 traveled to Atlanta to shake Carter's hand and formalize Duke students' commitment to Habitat.

The creation of Duke's chapter wasn't as easy as a handshake. The previous year Habitat had a false start on campus. Smith, a double major in public policy studies and religion, chose to work with Durham Habitat his sophomore year as a project for a public policy leadership class. He made some

The site has gradually progressed from a mudhole to a neighborhood. Many of the homes are already occupied, complete with children, grass, and dogs.

attempts to organize a large student group, but says that his efforts were mostly a failure. "I kind of disappeared," Smith recalls. At the time Smith was over-involved. He served in the Associated Students of Duke University as the very active and vocal chair of the academic affairs committee, and he was a teaching assistant for a public policy class.

It wasn't until the fall of 1988, Smith says, that he was ready for a real commitment to the organization. Smith left student government, freeing up time earlier spent in meetings and work sessions. He also had encouragement: University minister William Willimon put a bug in Smith's ear when he said, "Someone needs to start a Habitat chapter here"; and Sue Fricks, a chaplain with Presbyterian Campus Ministries, gave him the same message.

In August Smith received a newsletter from Habitat International mentioning the interest in starting college chapters. And earlier that summer, Smith had participated in an

eye-opening archaeological dig in Israel; there he met several of the people who would later help him build Habitat. Already a member of Presbyterian Fellowship, he sought a new outlet for his religious faith. "My faith was wanting something else," Smith says. "Now I feel like my best prayers are hammers and houses."

So one day in September 1988, Smith collected seven people from his fraternity, Theta Chi, and from the Presbyterian Fellowship and his program in Israel. Immediately sold on the idea of a campus chapter, they divided responsibilities and set to work.

Organizers refuse to take much credit for the group's success, though, saying that it is the lack of strict hierarchy that makes each participant feel fully engaged. "I think one reason why we've been successful is that so many people have been so deeply involved," Smith says. "We run from the ground up. The 'core group' of leaders is always open to a new person with an idea. And each core group person has total control of his or her area. That's not delegation, that's partnership."

In the fall of 1988 the chapter was still focused on fund-raising; construction had not yet begun on the Walker Street site in Durham's Edgemont community. The commitment is steep—\$25,000 for one two-bedroom house. In the past two years, though, the fund-raising goal has nearly been met. Duke Habitat has staged several benefit concerts, sold T-shirts, and sponsored a car wash. The group has also received money from the president's and chancellor's offices, the Duke Chapel, and Duke's student government. In February, Habitat launched a partnership campaign that asked faculty and staff to donate money or time. That effort became the group's single most successful fund-raiser ever, bringing in more than \$4,000.

The following spring, students began building at the Habitat site in Edgemont. The work is sponsored by Durham Habitat, which is constructing nine houses along with Duke's one house. Students worked on these projects as well until the foundation for the Duke house was poured last August.

At least once a week, a crew of Habitat volunteers drives across town to work at the site. Students are quickly taught to do the day's construction tasks: caulking, framing, roofing, siding, or sheetrocking, as well as jobs such as painting and landscaping. Construction is a novel activity for those whose most serious engagement is with classwork; and novelty seems to have its attraction, since the Duke chapter has little trouble recruiting workers. (In fact, most of the volunteer slots are filled weeks ahead of time.) Bob Harrell says, "Most of the funny things are mistakes, like covering heating vents over with sheetrock. We get a good laugh out of how amateur we are."

The work is hardly all play. Co-president



Not as easy as a handshake: "We get a good laugh out of how amateur we are," says a volunteer

Higgins says that working at the site is her favorite part of Habitat because of the personal connections she develops. Since the prospective homeowners personally must put in 300 hours of construction time—known as “sweat equity”—volunteers can get to know the families. This partnership between workers deepens, she says, “when you go to the site and the homeowner holds the board and you put the nail in.” Higgins says that the biggest rewards from volunteering come from seeing families involved emotionally—and physically—with their homes-in-progress.

The site has gradually progressed from a mudhole to a neighborhood. Many of the homes are already occupied, complete with children, grass, and dogs. The one-story houses have similar floor plans, but are distinguished by their different colors with contrasting trim. Duke’s is painted a few shades darker than Duke blue. While it may take longer for Habitat to complete a house using the volunteer system, each costs much less money. Habitat can sell a house worth \$55,000 for \$35,000, or \$210 a month over fifteen years for families demonstrating the ability to repay their loan and who show interest in the Habitat program.

Community members attest to the importance of the role inhabited by Habitat. Habitat and other low-income housing enterprises have made “a 100 percent difference in the last three years,” says Bishop John Thomas Moore, pastor of an Edgemont church and president of the Edgemont community. “It’s a great inspiration for the community. People’s eyes were opened.”

Edgemont, located in East Durham, was the site of an urban renewal project in the 1960s. Homes and businesses were leveled to make way for the prosperity that never arrived, but several revitalization efforts are now under way. Moore says he hopes that a new community center, burned out two years ago, will be under construction soon. And Habitat is negotiating the purchase of another site in Edgemont, as homes at the current site near completion.

One problem the chapter has struggled with is religion. Habitat International is a Christian organization, but Duke is a diverse community. How does the chapter appeal to students with other (or no) religious beliefs? Each meeting begins with an interfaith prayer. “Some people are turned off by that,” Smith, the chapter founder, says. “I had to realize that every student at Duke was not going to be a member of Habitat.” But the “theology of the hammer” seems to appeal to people with non-Christian beliefs as well. “If you believe that everyone deserves a decent place to live, and you believe that everyone should help, then you are welcome,” Smith says.

Spilker, who is Jewish, has spoken at length about Habitat as a Christian organization.



He says he feels that there is an inherent tension between Habitat’s two main goals: to witness the gospel of Jesus through the theology of the hammer, and to be inclusive of everyone. “The way that tension is resolved is different for each person,” Spilker says. At first, he says, “Habitat was a great way for me to get together with people who were special to me.” Now he also sees Habitat as an expression of human goodwill. “My motivation is not religious or spiritual. It’s realizing the human potential to do good.”

Quite apart from its religious leanings, the group has worked to maintain its high energy level. Burnout has meant the end for many student organizations. “The biggest challenge is keeping the fire in me and in other people,” Smith says. “Starting it was thrilling, and now it’s work.” The chapter strives to minimize these feelings by sharing responsibilities. “No one person could ever do all this stuff,” he says. The constitution was written to prepare officers, to prevent burnout, and to ensure that new people with new ideas would be welcome.

Smith says he stepped down as president after one year to make sure that the group would live on. Spilker and Higgins, two of the original organizers, succeeded him. He has worked for several student organizations and founded his own community service group, and she is a resident adviser and general manager of Duke’s student radio station. Under their leadership, Habitat has continued its fund-raising and educational efforts for a second year. Over fall break,

seven students went to Charleston to help clean up after Hurricane Hugo. In November the chapter co-sponsored a week-long teach-in on hunger and homelessness. In an attempt to raise money and help the visually impaired, Vision Habitat asked people to donate old eyeglasses, which are resold to countries in need. This year’s T-shirt, which sported Smith’s motto “One people, one purpose,” was so popular that the shirts are scheduled to be sold nationally.

University Vice President for Student Affairs William Griffith ‘50 says that Habitat has been an outgrowth of rising student interest in community service. Duke’s campus is home to an astonishing number of service groups, which range in focus from the environment to education to health care. While people may identify the 1960s and Seventies with student activism, Griffith says he believes that campus volunteerism has reached new heights. “In reality, there is no comparison.”

The university is attempting to match this increase in interest with financial support. This year the administration has earmarked \$20,000 to hire a “green dean,” a recent graduate who will be a full-time coordinator for the Volunteer Center, which helps match students with service opportunities and assists student-run service groups. Griffith says he believes these funds will be followed by grants or donations from corporations, foundations, or individuals, further bolstering the center.

But this institutional commitment is a response to what began as student interest. Higgins offers several reasons for her own extensive service involvement. At first, she says, “I thought it sounded like a common-sense approach. But I’ve stayed involved because of the people I’ve met and the things I’ve seen Habitat do.” Higgins’ commitment extends beyond the academic year; she spent last summer working in Habitat’s headquarters in Americus, Georgia, where she plans to return this summer. Habitat is also an excellent example of the individual’s ability to create change. Everyone must ask “what can I do today,” she says, because these individual efforts add up. “I’m convinced of the power of everybody doing what they can.” One house leads to one neighborhood, which leads to one community of decent homes for families, as is beginning in Edgemont.

Although Smith has graduated, he says he’s sure that Habitat will last much longer. “The interest is so wide and so deep—and the people so gifted—that I know that next year will be our best year ever. Nothing feels better than knowing that I have been a part of something larger than myself.” ■

Morgan ‘90, a history major from Moorestown, New Jersey, edited The Chronicle’s monthly feature supplement.



Matlovich: The Good Soldier.

By Mike Hippler '74. Boston: Alyson Publications, 1989. 176 pp. \$8.95.

Sergeant Leonard Matlovich is perhaps best known for his 1975 challenge to the Air Force, which then—as now—prohibited openly gay men and women from serving their country. Questioning military policy regarding homosexuals, the Matlovich affair quickly became a *cause célèbre* among gays and civil libertarians. Before long, the national press realized the significance of Matlovich's challenge; in fact, on May 26, 1975, Leonard Matlovich's face blanketed the cover of *Time* magazine with the words "Homosexual Is Fighting Military Ouster."

"I did it because I had to," he tells interviewer and biographer Mike Hippler '74 in *Matlovich: The Good Soldier*. "I knew that the military would throw me out if they knew I was gay, even though I had a perfect military record with numerous awards and medals. . . I thought I'd lose everything. But I knew that whatever I stood to lose was no more important than what I was gaining—my own self-image, my own honor."

In retrospect, Leonard Matlovich's challenge proved to be a stunning advance in promoting the visibility of gays in America as well as forcing the military to clarify its reasons for excluding gay men and lesbians from the armed services. But with the passage of time, it can be seen that the symbolic importance of his challenge overshadowed any permanent and substantive policy changes in Air Force regulations regarding gays and lesbians.

The Air Force regulations, which Matlovich questioned, were certainly clear regarding where the military stood on gays, as Hippler points out. The language also goes a long way toward supporting the notion that gays and lesbians remain one of the most despised and discriminated against minorities in American society. According to AFM 39-12, Chapter 2, Section H, Paragraph 2-103: "Homosexuality is not tolerated in the Air Force. Participation in a homosexual act, or attempting to do so, is considered serious misbehavior. . . . Similarly, airmen who have homosexual tendencies, or who associate habitually with persons known to be homosexuals, do not meet Air Force standards."

There was, however, an exception clause

in the regulations that Matlovich's attorneys hoped they could take advantage of. The difficulty with such a strategy was that it would not set a precedent, that is, allow all gay men and women to serve in the armed forces. Thus, his attorneys attempted a two-pronged strategy: to make Matlovich the exception to the rule and to challenge the Air Force on constitutional grounds, including invasion of privacy, lack of due process, and failure to provide equal protection.

Three years later, the constitutional challenge had been waylaid by the courts, and the Air Force, trying to cut its losses and curtail more negative publicity, proposed a \$160,000 settlement. Matlovich accepted the settlement on the advice of his attorneys.

Contrary to Bob Dylan, the times did not seem to be changing very much for gays and lesbians wanting to serve in the armed services. Since the late 1970s, Hippler writes, "hundreds of gay men and lesbians in the military have demanded the right to continue in the armed forces without having to deny or to hide their sexual preference. The military, however, has remained adamantly opposed to their continued association." Between 1974 and 1983, the General Accounting Office reported that 14,311 people were discharged from the military because of their sexual orientation.

It has been said that there are no second acts in American history. In the case of Matlovich, that proved untrue; he commandeered the media spotlight again in the late-1980s, this time as a result of his being diagnosed with AIDS and his talking frankly about the devastating effects of the disease. During those years he spoke frequently about AIDS—including an appearance on ABC's *Nightline*—and about the lack of federal leadership and program dollars to combat the spread of the virus.

Although a Republican, Matlovich accused the Reagan administration of not "doing anything to lead this nation through this crisis," and predicted the administration would be judged not so much by the Iran-

Contra affair as by "its lack of response to AIDS. Because the disease was perceived as a gay problem, the government denied it until it moved into the straight community."

Ironically, when Matlovich died in mid-1989, the career veteran with three tours of duty in Vietnam, who had been deemed unfit for service, was buried with a full military funeral in Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D.C. On his tombstone were the following words he had crafted several years before: "A Gay Vietnam Veteran. When I was in the military, they gave me a medal for killing two men and a discharge for loving one."

But if these public events are what constitute Leonard Matlovich's fame and the bulk of *The Good Soldier*, it is his contradictions and paradoxes that are most engaging and least well analyzed in its pages. In the book, a friend of Matlovich's describes the restaurant the former sergeant opened in a gay resort area near San Francisco. "We were greeted with this ever-happy, ever-smiling, ever-animated, never-at-a-loss-for-words character who had a huge picture of Barry Goldwater hanging up in his restaurant with the words inscribed, 'In your heart you know he's right.' I kept trying toathom what this was all about. I knew this man had stood up against the Air Force before anybody else had dared to do so, and I knew that he had made the cover of *Time* as a result. But having a picture of a right-wing Republican hanging in his restaurant just didn't jive."

Indeed, much of Matlovich's life "didn't jive," and Hippler seems content to lay out many of the contradictions without seeking to find out more. In fact, the most important question goes unanswered in the book: How are we to understand a man who served three tours of duty in Vietnam, became a Republican, nearly joined the John Birch Society, did in fact become a leader of the Mormon church, who was known for his anti-gay and racist remarks (before coming out), and then became a gay hero and an AIDS activist? There are no answers or even attempts at explanation in *The Good Soldier*. Interested parties will need to wait for a more complete and analytical work on the life and times of Leonard Matlovich.

—Steven Petrow '78

Petrow is the author of two books on AIDS and a consultant to the San Francisco AIDS Foundation. He lives in Berkeley, California.

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Cover: In her laboratory, Susan Schiffman transforms simple fragrances and flavors into complex olfactory and gustatory elements for research. Photo by Les Todd

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Typesetting by Liberated Types,
Ltd.; printing by PBM Graphics
Inc.

© 1990, Duke University
Published bimonthly; voluntary
subscriptions \$20 per year.
Duke Magazine, Alumni House,
614 Chapel Drive, Durham,
N.C. 27706, (919) 684-5114.

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WHEN SCIENCE

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

When she's not scrutinizing smells, Duke psychologist Susan Schiffman turns to tastes.



Hold this magazine close to your face. No, closer than that. Put it right up under your nose. Now inhale. Smell the polished pages?

To those of us involved in the magazine's production, it's a pleasant smell. Although it's hard to say just why it smells good, it's partly because we associate it with a finished product, the culmination of months of work. Of course, if the worst job of your life was working in a printing plant, you may think the magazine stinks (in a manner of speaking, of course).

Now try to recall other aromas. Remember the sulfurous scent of cap gun ammunition when it pops? Or the inexplicably inviting fragrance of mimeograph ink on assignment sheets in grade school? Or the times you let your nose assess whether old milk was really past its expiration date?

Talking about smell is tricky because it's such an elusive sense. Two factors, our genetic makeup and learned associations, determine how we react to the scent of something, be it perfume or people. Take roses, for example. A major cosmetics company worked to come up with the perfect concoction for its "One Perfect Rose" perfume. Only problem is, not everyone thinks roses, by any name, smell sweet. A woman whose ex-husband used to shower her with roses but then dumped her for the babysitter might not be real keen on them, nor would an adult who attended a traumatic funeral as a child and associates roses with death.

A part of the brain that controls smell is called the limbic system. It also influences emotion and memory. "That's why when you smell something you're reminded of a certain time or place," says Duke medical psychologist

Susan Schiffman Ph.D. '70. "And that connection between an odor and how it affects you is very hard to explain to someone else."

From her ground-floor lab in the Sociology-Psychology Building on West Campus, Schiffman studies the implications of olfactory sensations. (She entered the field because it combines her love of tastes and smells with scientific research.) Although the link between smell and memory may be easy to explain physiologically, research has turned to how that link can be manipulated. Applications range from alleviating depression to keeping assembly-line workers alert.

"Smell plays a much larger role in our lives than we think it does," says Schiffman, an energetic woman who can detect more than 10,000 different odors, slightly more than the average person. "We may only be fully aware of it occasionally—when we eat something delicious or smell something unpleasant—but we're processing [sensory] information all the time."

Just think what it takes to get out of the house in the morning. Programmable percolators awaken you to the aroma of fresh-brewed coffee. Even if you don't wear makeup or aftershave, you're still using a handful of products from shampoo to toothpaste chock full of flavors and fragrances. (The Food and Drug Administration estimates that most people use an average of twelve cosmetic products a day, the majority of which are scented.) On the ride to work you inhale diesel fuel exhaust from the bus in front of you, or if you're within walking distance, enjoy the sweet smell of magnolia blossoms or fresh-cut grass. At the office, you unwittingly hold your breath as the overperfumed co-worker walks by, and avoid the guy in the

mouth

MEETS THE SENSES

next cubicle who eats sausage and egg biscuits for breakfast and never bothers to brush his teeth afterward. Talk about an olfactory overload, and it's not even mid-morning!

As if there weren't already enough odors to contend with, many more are on their way. You can't pick up a trendy magazine these days without catching a waft of Obsession or Opium from a perfume advertisement. But in the near future, manufactured odors may permeate offices, factories, and just about any other place where people gather.

To fabricate the essence of a smell, scientists put food—oranges, for example—into a machine called a gas chromatograph, which separates the various molecular components. What's captured can be scaled on a mass spectrogram according to the molecular structure. That's helpful for researchers developing new fragrances, because they can compare their trial products to existing ones—for instance, if an antiperspirant company wanted a deodorant that smelled "spicier" than one already on the market.

The same procedure is used to come up with the smell of popcorn, which many movie theaters pump through the air-conditioning systems, and chocolate chip cookie odors, which drift out through the food court in the local mall (you didn't *really* think the cookies were baked on the spot, did you?). Not surprisingly, says Schiffman, the smell of chocolate chip cookies makes most people happy, and theoretically could be used in subways or other places where individuals act aggressively.

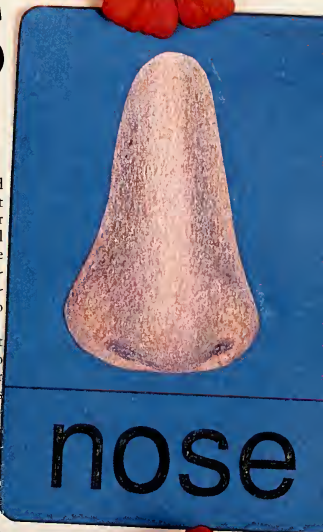
Scents can serve other practical functions as well. As head of the scientific advisory board of the corporate-sponsored Fragrance Research Fund, Schiffman awards grants to

scientists examining the psychological and physiological effects of fragrances. A recent study looked at how releasing puffs of odor could help people perform better at menial or boring tasks. Other research looks at the role fragrance plays in boosting self-confidence, and whether there are genetic differences in male and female babies' responses to smells.

Schiffman's work doesn't stop with just inventing a better blend of smells. She's also advised companies on how to market their more pleasing products. "Recently, there was a \$10-million dollar project to launch a new perfume. It bombed because the perfume has spicy and floral components and the advertising consisted of lots of hearts." The image didn't match the actuality. For her market research, "we'll have people smell the fragrance and tell us which videotape or print image corresponds to the feelings the fragrance conveys.

(Given her fine-tuned ability to discriminate between subtle differences in smells, you might think that Schiffman would be super sensitive to every odor that wafts by. Wrong. On a crowded bus in Rome one summer, Schiffman and her friends were packed in tight with the locals. Given Europeans' tendency to forego baths for a few days at a time, the Americans on board were overwhelmed by the musty smell of sweat. But not Schiffman: "It had kind of a sweet smell to me," she says, almost apologetically.)

Apart from the aesthetic qualities of scents, science is focusing on functional properties. In her own lab, Schiffman has helped people overcome depression and reduce stress levels. "The part of the brain that makes you alert is the reticular forma-



WILD CHERRY LIFE SAVERS

...sya... which also controls your sense of smell. That gets shut down during depression and smells can open that up," she says.

In an olfactory twist to Pavlovian conditioning, Schiffman pairs relaxation techniques with a particular scent, thus training her patients to associate a smell with a peaceful state of mind. Apricot is one of Schiffman's most often used odors to induce calm ("I've never found anyone who didn't like it," she says). And, more recently, studies indicate that one symptom of Alzheimer's disease is a decline in sensitivity to smells. "In the elderly, the senses of smell and taste decline anyway," says Schiffman, "but it's even more dramatic in Alzheimer's patients." She's been awarded a grant to test families at risk for Alzheimer's to see if physicians can detect the onset of the disease at an earlier stage.

"Our sense of smell plays such an important role in our lives," says Schiffman. "It may have to do with marketing products to another country or nutrition in our parents, who can't smell foods as well as they used to and have lost their appetites. Because it varies from person to person, we're constantly fine-tuning how we can maximize its benefits."

When she's not scrutinizing smells, Schiffman turns to tastes. Just as odors can be manufactured or amplified to enhance our lives or sell a product, gustatory impressions also can be manipulated. And the applications are just as varied: As consumers become more health-conscious, companies are stepping up the search for foods that taste great but contain less fat, salt, and sugar. They're also looking at ways to make medicines less bitter.

"You can't look at a [food] molecule and know how it's going to taste," says Schiffman.

"In vision we know that wavelength is the underlying dimension; in addition it's frequency. We have a few ideas: Ions are more likely to taste salty or sour. But we're still not sure of the underlying structures. We're using computers and mathematical techniques to fit the chemical-physical properties of a particular molecule to the arrangements and similarities of tastes."

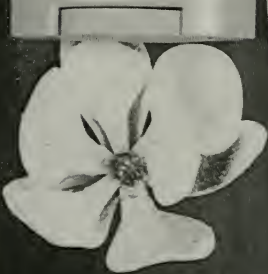
Nutrasweet has contracted with Schiffman to improve on existing sugar substitutes, and Bristol-Myers commissioned her to determine which medicinal pills are easiest to swallow, an important consideration given the aging population. "The average older person is on nine drugs," says Schiffman. "And these drugs often affect taste and smell. One poor lady came to see me because the medicine she was taking caused her to have a constant bitter taste in her mouth. In a situation like that, the person will either overeat to try to wipe out that bitter taste or lose interest in food and become totally anorexic. It's a very serious problem."

Earlier this year Schiffman and her colleagues successfully blocked salt taste completely for the first time; and they have also been able to reduce bitter taste by using certain chemical compounds.

As with smell, the sense of taste is highly individual. But everyone can be placed in one of two categories depending on the variability of their taste receptors. To determine which category a person falls in, Schiffman uses papers coated with phenylthiourea. "Tasters" perceive bitterness; "non-tasters" perceive nothing. Tasters generally don't like vegetables such as brussels sprouts and broccoli because they seem too bitter (George Bush is probably a taster), or sodium saccharine, which they perceive as too metallic. Non-

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TASTES GREAT, LESS FILLING

Losing the battle of the bulge? Don't blame your parents. Contrary to what we've read in the past about obesity being inherited from hefty parents, a recent study by medical psychologist Susan Schiffman Ph.D. '70 and Philip Costanzo argues that thinness, not obesity, has a genetic component.

"We looked at parents of adopted children to see how many children became overweight or stayed thin," says Schiffman. "And we found that if you're thin, you probably had a thin parent. But if you're overweight, your parents could be thin or overweight; there's no statistical

significance. We concluded that some people are protected by their genes from high-fat diets."

In addition to her smell and taste research, Schiffman is active in the Duke Medical Center's Diet and Fitness Center. She also teaches an undergraduate course on eating disorders, so she's aware of the struggles some people have with controlling their weight.

"The emphasis on thinness has gotten excessive," she says. "Exercise is not emphasized in the school systems anymore, and at the same time, you see a lot of advertising for high-fat products. So food becomes an

obsession that it never was for people my age."

Schiffman has come up with a number of ways to "trick" dieters into thinking that they're sated with less food. Obese people want more intense and varied taste, odor, and texture from food, says Schiffman, so she's devised flavor sprays to enhance dieters' efforts while cutting back on high-fat foods.

"If you go into any grocery store, you'll find that between 45 and 50 percent of the calories are fat calories, and we shouldn't be getting more than 17 to 20 percent fat in our diets," she says. "You can't eliminate all the fat, because it

tasters don't mind vegetables or saccharine.

To demonstrate differences, Schiffman asks her lab assistant to describe his reaction to vegetables. "Yucky," he responds. But the fellow's mother is a non-taster (he inherited his receptivity from his father), which can cause consternation at the dinner table. "Mothers respond to their baby's facial expressions," says Schiffman, "and if she's a non-taster and her baby's a taster, she'll think something's wrong when the child makes a horrible face in response to vegetables. The child may eventually get used to it, but I've talked to a number of mothers who are alarmed [at the reaction] and so they mix vegetables with chocolate pudding to get their child to eat."

In the United States, 60 percent of people are tasters and 40 percent are non-tasters. A few years ago, a Scotch company wanted to boost its shipping sales. Schiffman found out that tasters find Scotch too bitter. Short of changing the formula for Scotch to make it less bitter, Schiffman says the company needed to focus its efforts on drumming up business among non-tasters.

"In Japan, 95 percent of the population are tasters, so Scotch doesn't sell well there at all," says Schiffman. "These cultural differences are important for companies to pay attention to when they want to market products in different countries. For some reason, Coca-Cola is universally appealing; they use the same formula all over the world. But take orange flavors. There are dozens of different orange drinks. You couldn't market the same formula in Jakarta that you do in the United States."

Using students as (paid) guinea pigs, Schiffman conducts taste trials for various companies. One such study was for a new sports

drink. A group of students exercised and then tasted various concentrations of a citrusy beverage. Their preferences were much different from the control group, which didn't exercise. The liquid refreshment, which Schiffman declines to name, is now on the market.

The biggest push now is for fat substitutes, which Schiffman says could improve the overall health of Americans. Unlike countries like Japan, where the diet is lower in fat, the United States has higher levels of obesity and corresponding ills such as heart disease. On a more practical business level, people want to have their cake and eat it, too, without feeling guilty. The winners in the quest for fat substitutes stand to gain big bucks.

"This is a major undertaking; research is being conducted all over the world," Schiffman says. "Nutrasweet has come up with Simplesse, which is already being used in low-fat frozen desserts. The hardest thing to accomplish is reproducing a creamy texture. Nutrasweet found that tiny balls of protein—about one micron in size—can give that impression of something smooth and creamy."

But aren't we fooling ourselves by thinking that the science will come to the rescue and make "bad" foods good for us? Well, yes. Schiffman says that while people claim to be eating better, they're actually jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. "People say they're cutting back on red meat but then they're eating more cheese and ice cream. Who are we kidding? What's going to have to happen is either people change their taste preferences or we're going to have to make low-fat foods taste the same as high-fat foods. And I see that as the more likely trend." ■

Photos by Jim Wallace

adds flavor. So we've devised flavor enhancers and people stick to their diets much longer than they would without them.

"What you shouldn't think is, okay, I'm going on a diet and I have to deprive myself of everything but liquid," she continues. "When I do a patient profile, I determine what kinds of foods a person can't stand to do without. You ask them how long they could go without something crunchy, salty, chewy, sweet, and then build a diet around those preferences."

She also makes her patients cook so they'll become more aware of what they're eating.

Nutrition, she says, is alien to many of her patients—and to a majority of her undergraduate students. "Cooking is unknown to many twenty-year-olds; they think the microwave is how food is prepared."

Stuck on sour cream? Schiffman recommends a blender recipe of low-fat cottage cheese, skim milk, and white vinegar that tastes just like the real thing. Potato chip junkies can substitute roasted corn tortillas that have the crunch but no fat or salt.

Schiffman practices what she preaches, too. By making simple changes, such as substituting ground turkey for

ground beef, she's brought her husband's cholesterol level down from 310 to 195 and kept her waistline in check. Her weakness, which she indulges in occasionally, is for Italian food.

But she cautions people not to become too consumed, so to speak, with calories. "There are many things we can do to make ourselves healthier. But for people who have low cholesterol levels and are thin, there's no reason to worry about what you eat. When someone like that comes to me obsessed about eating, I say, 'What are you worried about? Relax!'"



ON THE ROAD TO RECOVERY?

BY JOAN OLECK

LEWIS CAMPBELL:

GEARING UP AT GENERAL MOTORS

One GM vice president thinks the company can claw its way back to the top of the automotive heap to recapture the 46 percent market share it enjoyed during its heyday a decade ago.

The largest corporation on earth saw a changing of the guard in August, and the implications of failure are staggering. General Motors, after all, employs more than 300,000 workers in this country and another 475,000 abroad. Its hourly U.S. payroll tops \$13 billion annually, it sells more than five million vehicles a year in this country, and it has an incalculable "trickle-down" effect, beginning with its 15,000 dealers and 35,000 suppliers.

That American assembly line must keep rolling: Subtract just one percentage point of GM's current 35 percent range market share, and zap! There go 10,000 jobs. Make a bad decision in Detroit, and poof! Goodbye to not just millions, but *billions* of dollars for the U.S. economy.

It's enough to give Roger Smith gray hairs.

Boish-looking GM vice president Lewis B. Campbell B.S.M.E. '68, however, hasn't got a hair out of place on his head thinking



about the departure of General Motors' chair. Campbell heads GM's Flint Automotive Division, a segment whose 23,000 employees would qualify, were it to stand alone, for Fortune 500 status along with Sun Oil and Coca-Cola.

"I think he will leave GM in a position to totally recapture our lost market share in the Nineties," a bullish Campbell says of Smith. "In the Nineties we'll be well into the 40 percent range."

Excuse me. A visitor intercedes.

Aren't you a mite optimistic?

"I really am," Campbell acknowledges unabashedly, rushing on: "Just in 1990 we're going to introduce more products than Ford, Chrysler, Toyota, and Honda all together. And all the [GM] factories are, practically speaking, brand new. We have good union-management relationships for the most part in most of our operations, and they're getting better. So there's *nothing* that can stop us from producing great cars at the quality levels we're doing today."

Automotive experts might not agree. This



is GM we're talking about, the mighty giant that got squashed this past decade not just by the Japanese but by its American cousin Ford, with those sizzling sellers, Taurus and Sable. This is the company that lost its grip on the midsize market segment it once ruled because of sales bums like the Buick Regal, the Buick Skylark, and the Pontiac Grand Prix.

This is the company putting a lot of stock into the Saturn, a Japanese-style compact car no one's even seen yet.

Worse, this is the firm that in 1986 announced it would close eleven plants, has said it would close four more since '87, and this summer began contract talks with the United Auto Workers (UAW), whose major issue, not surprisingly, is job security.

This is GM, which has infuriated those same UAW workers by nearly doubling Roger Smith's pension, to more than \$1 million a year.

And, finally, this is the car company still doing damage control since last year's deeply flawed but critically acclaimed documentary *Roger and Me*.

And Lewis Campbell thinks GM can claw its way back to the top of the automotive heap to recapture its 1980-heyday 46 percent market share?

Be aware of working robots. Robots cannot see you," a sign of the times warns the uninitiated here in Buick City, in the very midst of automotive high tech. Buick City is a GM assembly plant making full-size cars, in Flint, Michigan. It's also Lewis Campbell's proudest turf.

Here, a force of 4,500 build 1,100 Buick LeSabres and Oldsmobile 88 Royales each work day, dodging the hellbent forklift trucks in the aisles, ducking showers of sparks from the 200-plus robots, and crisscrossing the 2.6-million-square-foot floor beneath fifteen miles of overhead conveyor belt. Sweat equity accumulates in these jobs,

together with muscles a body-builder could envy. "When I first started," a tour guide shouts in a visitor's ear, to be heard above the din, "I was operating a [power] gun.

That's sixty-five pounds of air torque. If you didn't lean into it, it would throw you across the pit."

The tour guide says she developed the strength she needed in just two weeks. On the next stop, a worker, oblivious to our presence, every few seconds lifts another twenty-eight-pound windshields onto a carousel, adjusting a length of tubing along its side. He

Mighty giant GM got squashed this past decade not just by the Japanese but by its American cousin Ford, with its own sizzling sellers.

then turns loose his cargo to a robot, which spurts glue and sealer along the windshield's length and delivers it into the metallic arms of an installation robot that holds the windshield up to a camera eye for scrutiny, locks on to a computerized signal, and, with a *thump!*, clamps the windshield onto the car frame—perfectly.

"The amazing thing," the tour guide says, "is it works every time, which is good, because windshields are expensive."

Buick City found this out the hard way. Originally built in 1910 to make Buick Motors Cars for GM founder William C. Durant, the plant was overhauled in 1985 with a \$400-million renovation—and such high-tech doodads as robots and a just-in-time delivery system—to mirror Japan's Toyota City. But the modernization went awry; the new Japanese-style team management and manufacturing practices caused chaos. LeSabres were coming off the line with poor paint and finish jobs. And the robot that today fits windshields so precisely in 1985 was hurling them at car frames, smashing glass and spewing glue across the floor. It was a mess and, as the tour guide says, expensive. In 1986 GM management came close to declaring Buick City a failure and closing the plant down for good.

That didn't happen, of course. Management and labor worked out the kinks. And when Lewis Campbell took over in July 1988, he inherited a tightly run ship with now-happy workers and a newly splendid product: In 1989 and 1990 J.D. Powers & Associates, the respected market research firm, ranked the Buick LeSabre the best-built domestic car in North America, according to customer satisfaction surveys. As for the Buick City plant, Powers ranked it No. 1 in the world in 1989, behind only Nissan's operation in Oppama, Japan.

These are the kind of facts that make for an ebullient interview with Campbell, whose responsibilities, as Flint Automotive Division (F.A.D.) product manager, also

cover assembly plants in Wentzville, Missouri, and Orion Township near Detroit, plus two stamping and plastics facilities—for a total of 23,000 employees.

Using the C/H luxury platform, these workers make not only the Buick LeSabre and Oldsmobile 88 Royale but two other Buick models, another Olds, a Pontiac, and two kinds of Cadillacs. At forty-four, their boss, Campbell, is the youngest of GM's forty or so vice presidents, and very nearly a boy wonder, considering his meteoric rise from lowly engineer at GM's Inland Division right after graduation from Duke in 1968. In April

Wards Auto World magazine listed him among its "High Pots" or high-potential GM leaders—meaning chairmanship material. (Also on that list, Gary Dickinson B.S.M.E. '60, vice president of GM's Technical Staffs Group.)

So, what's Campbell's secret? Pinned down one April afternoon in Pontiac, where he's attending meetings, he presents his credo. "My belief is that a person or group of people can in fact accomplish almost anything they set their minds to," he says. "It really does come down to commitment. There are very few things that you can want to do badly that in fact are impossible to achieve. I mean, there are some, obviously. I would like to be a millionaire; I'm obviously never going to do that. I would like to be president of the United States. Well, okay, those things are so far away. But near-term things. I think commitment and attitude make much more difference than even ability."

A visitor peers more closely at the man behind this Pollyanna-esque philosophy. Tall, blond, and fit from jogging, golf, and a strict Pritikin diet—"Otherwise the stress of his job would kill him," a subordinate says—Campbell is a man whose appearance belies his age. "A young F.D.R." is how one GM employee describes him.

Dressed in starched, monogrammed cuffs and matching gold watch and cuff links, he softens his image with tortoise-shell wire rims, a paisley tie, and a frequent smile. All is business, however, when it comes to confidences: Campbell isn't giving any away. Asked to describe the low point of his career, he offers a neutral response about the time it's taken from his wife and three children. Then, pressed, he seems dumbfounded; he can't name a single mistake. "I honestly can't think of any . . ." he says, seemingly surprised at himself. And you somehow believe him.

Perhaps this nonstop positive persona was



what propelled Campbell up through the ranks to become, first, manager of that GM success story, the Corsica/Beretta cars, then manager of F.A.D. Certainly he works well with others. "It's hard for anybody to not like me, because I usually play it pretty straight," Campbell himself says. And a source in the Flint business community agrees, calling Campbell a GM "team player" who "kind of does his own quiet thing . . . seems to be sharp . . . handles himself well." Even Dave Yettaw, president of the UAW Local 599, pays him grudging respect. "Very smooth, very diplomatic," the union man says of Campbell.

"I'm not saying that he's cunning," Yettaw continues, "but he knows what he's doing when he's manipulating people. He's very cautious, but he has a tremendous intuitive sense to make the right decision. Obviously a man as young as him, to be where he's at, has made a lot of right decisions."

The older of two sons of a postmaster and the manager of a small surgical clinic, Campbell was born in Winchester, population 18,000, in northern Virginia's horse country. Growing up there in the early 1960s, he was fixated on the U.S. space program, his heroes the astronauts Alan Shepard and John Glenn and the technical wizards in Houston. Yup, space was where he belonged, young Lewis decided. And engineering was the road in.

Following the advice of a doctor at his mother's surgical clinic, he applied to Duke and began classes there as a turbulent era began. "Kennedy was shot on my way to interview at Duke," he remembers, adding that later, "We had demonstrations on campus. But I didn't participate in those. It wasn't me, really. . . . If you were to be there back then and look around, you'd find me to be just an average student."

He was, he'll admit, a bit below average at first. "It was a very cosmopolitan school. . . . I went down there and it was basically an eyepener because most of the people were from places that I had never even visited. Many had gone to prep school; I hadn't."

Again, he speaks of goals and commitment: "I didn't have the right mental attitude back then." So he carried "only" a B average his first year. Then: "I learned how to learn at Duke." Enough so that his senior year he was offered jobs by all eight to ten GM divisions that considered him. His own decision was tough. "You really don't know what the world is like," Campbell observes. "You think you do, but you don't."

His choice of Inland Division came down to the fact that he liked its recruiters best.

Moving to Inland headquarters in Dayton, Ohio, with Jacquelyn Bowman B.S.N. '68, the Duke nurse he married his senior year, Campbell immersed himself in components engineering, steering wheels, seating systems. Ice cube trays. Ice cube trays? Camp-

PUTTING METTLE TO THE PEDDLE



Dickinson: on the fast track at General Motors

In his senior year of college, Gary Dickinson B.S.M.E. '60 bought a brand new Peugeot 403, complete with sunroof and reclining seats. The car is now history, but Dickinson's fondness for four-wheel vehicles has not abated. As the vice president and group executive for Technical Staffs Group at General Motors, Dickinson oversees research and development, deciding what ventures are worth pursuing.

Hired right out of college by General Motors, Dickinson was assigned to the GM Proving Ground in Milford, Michigan, and worked on an early emissions control system. In 1971, Dickinson helped establish a Washington, D.C., technical liaison office for GM and federal agencies on emissions

controls activities. And during his three decades at the company, Dickinson's also orchestrated the design and marketing of the new Buick Regal, Pontiac Grand Prix, and Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme.

Even though he's now a big wheel at GM, Dickinson says he originally wanted to go into the airplane business, but none of the companies he approached was hiring. Still, his career track has convinced him of the value of an engineering degree.

"The engineering graduate is learning how to think. He can understand a problem, and has a sense of how to solve it," Dickinson told the *DukEngineer* last fall. Duke graduates in particular are impressive, he says: GM comes

to Durham every spring and fall to recruit new engineers.

Dickinson lives in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, with his wife Elizabeth ("Libby") Daniel '61; they have two children, Jeff and Debbi '89. His ties to Duke remain strong: He completed a term as chairman of the School of Engineering's Dean's Council this spring, and received the school's Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1986.

Even when he's not logging twelve-hour work days, Dickinson is fascinated with making things run. He recently remodeled his basement to resemble a bumper car rink, complete with two shiny restored bumper cars, like the ones he used to ride in as a child in upstate New York.

bell laughs. "One of the things my dad taught me growing up in a small town was, if you're gonna do something, you might as well do it well, don't just fiddle," he says. So, okay, he'd apply that belief system to his first big assignment: ice cube trays.

Turns out Inland's manager had gotten Such A Deal on stamping presses for aluminum parts that he wanted to put them to use. So Campbell, stuck in the basement with the other junior engineers, put that Duke degree to use designing a better, nonspill ice cube tray. His efforts earned him the first of his several U.S. patents. "We were the world's

biggest maker of ice cube trays"—for Whirlpool, Westinghouse, and Sears, he can chuckle now. The effort also earned GM money. "We made at one point back then \$11 million profit a year," says Campbell. His take on this great contribution to civilization: \$1 from the Patent Office.

Still, ice trays won him a promotion to the third floor at Inland, and notice. From product engineering he advanced to production engineering, and in 1979 he was brought to Detroit. There, in the heart of the Motor City, in GM's Manufacturing Development Section, he immersed himself in the new

technology: CAD/CAM, robotics, and MAP, or manufacturing automation protocol, a universal language for computers and devices. "We invented that in the basement," he says proudly. "We started the new Fiero back then, robotics . . ." It was a heady time.

Tapped early for the management track, he attended a six-week training course at GM's center on the shores of Lake Geneva, Switzerland. Then, in 1982, he became general manufacturing manager for the Rochester Products Division in Rochester, New York. And so his rise to the top began. He was only in his mid-thirties and already in charge of eight plants in five cities and 2,000 people. But GM had even bigger plans for him.

C-P-C. In the acronym-heavy world of GM, that stands for Chevrolet-Pontiac-GM Canada, one of two broad groups into which GM's divisions are divided. The other is B-O-C, or Buick-Oldsmobile-Cadillac, which is parent to GM's other divisions, including F.A.D. In 1984 came the massive reorganization of the corporation, a traumatic time GMers talk about in the same stressed tones fourteenth-century peasants must have used talking about the Plague. C-P-C and B-O-C were set up to have complete responsibility for their products, from engineering and manufacture to assembly and marketing. No more would the old Fisher plant in Flint assemble cars for multiple divisions. In the fall of 1988, in fact, this historic structure, which had hosted the Famous Flint Sitdown Strike of 1936-37 that galvanized the UAW and CIO unions, fell victim to the wrecker's ball.

At C-P-C the dust from another source, reorganization, had barely settled when Campbell received his next promotion, in July 1984. He was also going through changes in his personal life: he and Jackie, now an associate professor of nursing at Wayne State University, divorced; they had simply "grown apart," he says. But later someone new would catch his eye during a Michigan business trip. When he married Mary, his second wife, he adopted her young daughter Stephanie into a family that already included his own children, Christy and Brad.

Now he had a new job, as well. He would be a C-P-C manufacturing manager, supervising four Chevy assembly plants in Linden, New Jersey; Wilmington, Delaware; Framingham, Massachusetts; and Tarrytown, New York, plus two stamping plants and an engine plant. Some 25,000 employees in all. Their assignment: to completely retool for the launch of that super-duo, the Corsica sedan and the Beretta coupe.

C-P-C was a big move for Campbell, who

had never been in the manufacturing side of GM. But big moves were what GM was about in the late Eighties, as it not only reorganized but completely modernized virtually every shop. "We invested \$77 billion in ten years," Campbell says mildly. "I was responsible for eight or nine billion."

"It was chaotic," he says, remembering that time. "The uncertainty had to do with [whether] we were doing the right thing. . . . We were modernizing all our factories. We built eight new assembly plants, modernized eighteen more, I think, also modernized eighteen fabrication plants. We thought, 'We might as well bite the bullet now and modernize our factories,' so that we really knew we could compete in the Nineties. . . . That was our decision and we weathered that storm. And I think the biggest challenge to the workforce back then was the new technology that kept coming in.

"We brought in transfer presses, which are huge—they're the length of a football field. In one end rolls a big coil of steel and out the other comes a quarter panel. They cost maybe \$15 million apiece and we were putting twenty or thirty in each one of our fabricating plants. We literally took every single piece of equipment out of the plant at Linden and Wilmington; there are two million square feet under roof, each one. In their place we put brand new facilities: 250 robots each, computerized equipment, guidance systems, robotic painting. . . . It was a challenge for the workforce to be trained and educated so they could really deal with this technology."

A major chunk of GM's workforce never got the chance. As the corporation struggled throughout the Eighties to match its overseas competitors—reorganizing, updating, and cooperating, in joint ventures with Toyota and Isuzu—it was still trimming back. The 1986 closings announcements ripped away 29,000 jobs. In Flint, the town that GM and Billy Durant built, Michigan Employment Security from 1979 to 1989 recorded the loss of 32,500 jobs.

If Michael Moore hadn't chronicled those tense times in his film *Roger and Me*, someone would have done it for him. Moore's choice was to skewer Roger Smith for his supposed insensitivity to the workers. "When I was a kid," Moore narrates in his darkly humorous movie, "I used to think only three people worked for General Motors: Pat Boone, Dinah Shore, and my father. . . ." Poignant scenes of laid-off autoworkers being evicted from their homes on Christmas Eve are intercut with shallow socialites at soirees, presumably enjoying their GM wealth.

"I was kind of sad about it, really," says Campbell of the film. "If he really wanted to go after GM, why didn't he come about it the right way? He didn't really want an interview

with Roger Smith. I couldn't get an interview with Roger Smith."

The auto exec wasn't the only one in his family put out at the film. During a *Phil Donahue* segment taped in Flint, Campbell's wife Mary parked herself in the middle of the angry auto worker audience and took her turn at the microphone. "She showed the emotion he can't show," an F.A.D. employee says admiringly of Mary's fortitude that day.

But the employee cringes, too, remembering the peculiar example Campbell's wife chose to dramatize her executive husband's own sacrifices to the Company: Lewis, she said, is almost never home in time for dinner.

Her husband, on the other hand, sees the seriousness of job security in depressed Flint. His own take on the question of future plant closings is that there probably won't be any. "I think most people, at least in the auto business, see more of a mass exodus than is really going to happen," Campbell says. "I think if you look at the improvement plans we have in place, they're very aggressive, and if you look at the effect of that taken in context with new business opportunities, new products starting up, and so forth, you're not going to see the 50 percent reduction [in auto jobs by the year 2000] that many people refer to." As a member of management, however, Campbell can stretch just so far—natural attrition has to be allowed, he says firmly. Numbers of jobs can't be guaranteed in the union contract.

Still, he doesn't ballyhoo his own efforts to help his new hometown, Flint, through his service on the boards of directors of the city's Focus Council, the Flint 100 Club, and other groups devoted to attracting diversified employment. Campbell is a good citizen in other ways, says the Flint source knowledgeable about the GM brass. While others with keys to the executive washroom are quick to move to the elegant suburbs, Campbell alone, the source says, lives right in the city.

Such kudos for sensitivity extend back in time. During Campbell's C-P-C years, one of his plant managers once told a reporter, Campbell was "green" but also fresh, inquisitive, and humble. Another colleague has praised his "more modern style and open-minded approach."

In short, Campbell was a car guy, as they say in the business, not a bean counter, not a finance man. He could identify with the workers.

He was also willing to give them a say in the product. At Linden and Wilmington,



Campbell took a risk, in already risky times, by granting hourly staff the longterm right to "pull the cord," to stop the assembly line if they so choose, to assure quality. "I vividly remember on the Corsica/Beretta," Campbell told *Automotive News*, "the day when we decided that we really didn't care if we built another car as long as every one we built was right. We didn't care if we shut the line down every minute."

Cautiously, Campbell laid out his rationale to management why stopping the line—somewhat akin to stopping a moving train—was good policy. He was amazed when "every-one all the way through the president and chairman said 'great.'"

There was of course good reason to cut some slack for the ambitious young manager: In 1989, its second year out, the Corsica/Beretta, whose introduction Campbell had overseen, became the fourth biggest seller of all cars in the U.S., including imports.

Not so the products of other GM managers. The GM-10 midsize line, like the Buick Regal and Pontiac Grand Grand Prix, wasn't selling at all well, for instance. And then there was the automaker's disastrous decision to downsize its "boulevard barges": Cadillac's Eldorado, Seville, De Ville, and Fleetwood models. At the reference, Campbell can only shrug. He ticks off the historical facts: how those same luxury liners were being built at Linden and how, with the advent of Corsica/Beretta, the big cars were transferred to GM's new plant in Hamtramck, near Detroit, then downsized.

"You remember the energy crisis in the early 1980s? That was the big thing," Campbell says. "We were shutting plants down because we did not have enough oil at some points in time. We overcompensated; the American public said, 'We do not care about that oil crisis, we don't care about miles per gallon. We want a big car.' They did that. We trotted little cars out there and the public said, 'We don't want 'em, can't get the golf clubs in the back of 'em.' And they didn't buy them."

"Here's the problem," Campbell says, leaning forward. "Predicting whether the government and the environmental issues are really going to affect public opinion . . . y'know? Take airbags. In 1973 I'm at the proving grounds freezing my butt off, trying to get an air bag to work and the car is in sub-zero weather because we're in a hurry to get the testing done. The law of the land was, in 1978, all cars would have air bags. Now, all cars are not going to have air bags till 1994. So we built 100 in 1972, 1,000 in '73, 25,000 in '74 and—nobody bought them. Didn't even care. It's not until fifteen years later that public opinion says, 'Yup, by God, I want air bags.'"

"So it is a very difficult planning task to know 'what are my planning responsibilities to my country? Miles per gallon and so forth. What are my obligations to the stockholder?'"

"If I make a small car, the government is going to be happy. But if nobody buys it, the stockholders are going to get mad. It's a very difficult balance."



Now, if I make a small car, the government is going to be happy. But if nobody buys it, the stockholders are going to get mad. It's a very difficult balance, one thing they write books about: strategic planning."

Once upon a time, car commercials were simple: sexy men and women driving sexy cars, alternating with scenes of picket fences, moms and dads, kids and dogs, and big, roomy station wagons. Then came the recent era when one might have thought the Big Three weren't selling cars at all: Chrysler was too busy selling rebates; Chevrolet was peddling patriotism ("Heartbeat of America"); and Oldsmobile ("This Is Not Your Father's Oldsmobile") . . . well, nobody was ever sure what that was all about.

But now things are back in focus. Turn on the TV or open the newspaper any day and there's Lee Iacocca in his trenchcoat, and the other car company spokesmen, all pushing quality, quality, quality. With no excuses about the implied past lack of that precious commodity.

Campbell is asked about the new defensiveness. "We got a lot of advice from outside people," he explains, "who said that in order

for our claims to be valid, we had to admit that as compared to some of our competition in the Eighties, our quality wasn't as good as our customers expected. The Japanese tended to set a new quality level. They came in with lower-volume cars, they came in with niche vehicles, that was their game. So we had to react to that."

Slowly, as Campbell and others tell it, the sleeping giant GM began to stir. "Maybe," as one auto writer in Detroit put it, "the holy tablets don't say that GM is No. 1 forever." Suddenly the bean counters were running scared.

Things began to change. And that change started on the shop floor, says the tour guide at Buick City. "Years ago, before Japanese

competition, we built quantity and threw 'em out the door, and the dealership could fix 'em or not fix 'em," she is saying as we watch a petite woman in a biker shirt fire studs into a moving car frame. "Now we want the dealers to do nothing but take the plastic off, fill them up

with gas and give them to the customers."

"There's no question [the new emphasis on quality] is gonna work," the tour guide continues. "That's why we won the J.D. Power award last year. We're the 'Best Built Car in North America.' And our people here, all we think about is quality. It's beaten into your head. But it's good for the workers, and it's good for the plant."

Is the quality good enough, though, for the buyers to buy? Researchers like Duke's Debu Purohit, assistant professor of marketing at the Fuqua School of Business, still have their doubts. "When you have had a market share in the forties, versus a market share today that might stabilize around 30 percent, do you really need five lines [soon to be six with Saturn]?" Purohit asks during an interview. "You know, I don't think they can go back to the market share they had fifteen years ago. It's just been steadily going down."

Though acknowledging that GM quality has improved, Purohit voices criticisms that are widespread: Buicks and Oldsmobiles, and Chevs and Pontiacs that can't be told apart; 1980s design changes in response to air emissions standards that didn't work aesthetically. And downsizing of the regular

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CREATING CAPITAL GAINS

BY SHERRI BURI

PARTNERSHIP IN EDUCATION:

A SCHOOL GROWS IN WASHINGTON

Duke alumni who tutor say their work with young, energetic kids is invigorating. Instead of encountering a cultural and intellectual wasteland in D.C. schools, they found children who were excited by ideas and willing to learn.

Every Wednesday evening Michael Madden '73, the father of two young children and an attorney at a downtown Washington, D.C., firm, slips away from work a little early to meet with Khadijah Thomas, a third-grader at Ludlow-Taylor Elementary School in Northeast Washington. Together they read stories, sounding out the words she has trouble with, and flip through multiplication flash cards.

Last February sports enthusiast and marketing analyst Andrew Pillsbury '84 led an outing of eight Ludlow-Taylor basketball team players to see the Blue Devils take on the Maryland Terrapins in College Park, Maryland, and to meet the Duke players after the game. And on several spring mornings, Sarah Hardesty '72, vice president of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE), and Parkie Blaylock '53, former Duke Alumni Association president, helped the kindergarten transplant begonias to the school's otherwise barren atrium.

A lot of Duke-educated grown-ups in

Washington, D.C., have returned to grade school recently. And with the exception of trying to get comfortable in the scaled-down desks and chairs, they have found a pretty good fit. In the past school year, these Duke alumni, along with about seventy others, contributed their time and talents to an education partnership between the Duke Club of Washington (DCW) and the Ludlow-Taylor Elementary School.

Washington is a magnet that draws recent college graduates from campuses across the country. It is also home to hundreds of Duke alumni; at least 800 are members of the alumni club. The streets of residential neighborhoods such as Capitol Hill, Georgetown, and Dupont Circle are lined with sticker-emblazoned cars showing off prestigious college connections. And the area has one of the most highly educated adult populations: 39 percent are twenty-five years old or older and have four or more years of higher education. That group is juxtaposed, though, with one of the most poorly educated teen populations: Only 58 percent of high school



students graduate. Frustrated with reading newspaper reports of district children forced to grow up too quickly in a violent, crime-and drug-ridden environment, the organizers of the education partnership seized on a chance to steer young lives toward productive paths.

Education partnerships are not a new arrangement. Corporations, government agencies, and social groups such as fraternities and churches have long sponsored them. In 1983 President Ronald Reagan had the White House adopt a nearby grade school. But DCW is the first university alumni club to establish a formal partnership. And Hardesty, who follows the activities of alumni clubs nationwide, says that "Duke is in the forefront of a major trend to offer alumni club programs that serve social needs."

Since 1987 the Charities Committee of the Duke Club of Washington, under the leadership of Michele Farquhar '79, has provided volunteer opportunities for Duke graduates. It served not only as an information clearinghouse, but also set up volunteer projects with various community organizations such as SOME (So Others May Eat), a local soup kitchen, and the D.C. Special Olympics. Farquhar was always on the lookout for new projects for DCW; and in late 1987 an editorial in the *Washington Post* caught her eye. It described how government agencies and private corporations were contributing time and resources so that employees could volunteer at area public schools. But after considering the tremendous effort it would take for the club to launch such a project, she set the idea aside.

About two years later the idea was dusted off and reconsidered when Hardesty, on CASE's behalf, asked Duke's Alumni Affairs director Laney Funderburk '60 if Duke would be interested in linking up with a grade school. With studies showing that children decide whether to pursue a college education as early as the eighth grade, CASE wanted to create a program at the primary level to encourage minority kids to go on to college. The education association also intended to monitor the project and to use it as a model for alumni clubs in other cities. So the Duke Club of Washington and CASE, an international organization of college and university communicators, alumni-affairs workers, and fund raisers, formed a partnership with one another before the overtures to Ludlow-Taylor.

From the inception of the Partnership in Education (PIE) project, Farquhar has put herself in the role of organizer. "I think there are a lot of people in D.C. who are really busy but also are interested in helping, and it's my goal to try to make it easier for people to volunteer," she says. Farquhar and PIE project co-chair Russell Hawkins M.F. '78 took a personal interest in the partnership because both are products of D.C.-area public schools.

In the words of a guidance counselor, the school's children "have come away feeling that they are worth something, that they do have some talents, that they're special people."

She attended schools in northern Virginia; he spent two years at primary and secondary schools in the district.

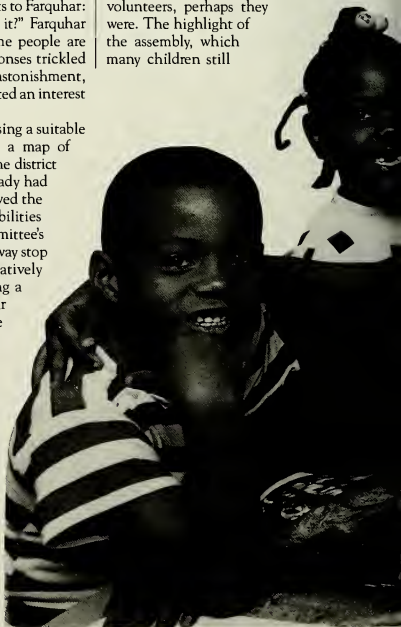
In June 1989 the Duke club's Charities Committee and CASE presented their idea before the DCW board, which decided that if twenty-five people responded to a letter outlining the project, then it would give the go-ahead. Two weeks passed after the initial mailing and only twenty alumni had responded. DCW board member James Warren '79 expressed his doubts to Farquhar: "This isn't going to work, is it?" Farquhar protested, "No, just wait, some people are kind of slow." Forty more responses trickled in. To Farquhar's and Warren's astonishment, more than sixty alumni indicated an interest in volunteering.

Next came the task of choosing a suitable partner. Farquhar spread out a map of public elementary schools in the district and crossed off those that already had partnerships. Then she narrowed the list down to about ten possibilities that met the selection committee's criteria: close to a "Metro" subway stop and located in a needy, but relatively safe, community. After visiting a couple of schools that Farquhar describes as "just not quite right," the selection committee decided on Ludlow-Taylor, only a fifteen-minute walk from Union Station. And many of the 350 kindergartners through six-graders who attend Ludlow-Taylor are minorities and economically disadvantaged. What finally sold DCW on the match was the principal's wish list of programs, goals, and resources. Says Farquhar: "We were really impressed with her and the school, and their eagerness to

get a partner." Farquhar and other leaders keep that eagerness alive by working with an in-school coordinator of activities with the Duke volunteers, and by asking teachers to participate in planning groups.

Within a month, a steering committee of about twenty members, a group that club leader Warren calls "the most dedicated and energetic group of volunteers I have ever known," set their sights as high as they could go. In typical committee fashion, the initial group spawned six more committees: college/career awareness, creative arts, sports, tutoring, outdoor/community involvement, and special events. Volunteers set out to fine-tune their planning as the October 13 launch approached.

October the thirteenth happened to fall on a Friday, but bad luck didn't dominate. Valerie Green, the principal of Ludlow-Taylor, declared it the school's "lucky day." At a school-wide assembly to honor the occasion, the gym overflowed with kids dressed in their Sunday best: Some of the boys wore white starched shirts and bow ties, and girls donned lacy pastel dresses and black patent leather Mary Janes. The signing ceremony was a formal affair, to give participants a sense of making history. In the lives of Ludlow-Taylor students and DCW volunteers, perhaps they were. The highlight of the assembly, which many children still



recall with delight, was when Warren, disguised as the Duke Blue Devil (the mascot's costume arrived special delivery from Durham), jumped from behind the stage curtain and slung an arm around principal Green. When Warren shouted to the kids, "Do you know who I am?" some answered back, "Batman!" Apparently the cape confused them. The Blue Devil quickly straightened out the case of mistaken identity.

The alumni club presented Ludlow-Taylor with more than a hundred children's books donated by the National Geographic Society and with a color television set. In turn, Ludlow-Taylor passed out stickers saying "I ♥ Ludlow-Taylor," which the Blue Devil promptly adhered to his chest, and a large, colorful poster-board card signed by every student and teacher in their school. Ludlow-Taylor even named a classroom the "Duke Room," to be used exclusively for tutoring and other partnership activities.

It was not long before the Duke Room became busy with the com-ings and goings of volun-

teer tutors and students. The tutorial program was by design the flagship of the PIE project last year. Volunteers had the most direct contact with students in these weekly meetings, and that is probably where the biggest difference was made. Michael Madden recalls that one evening after tutoring Khadijah, a few of her classmates asked if he would extend his efforts to them. "You definitely got the feeling that if you had a tutor, you rated."

By mid-year volunteers were tutoring more than twenty-five students each week, and principal Green said that parents still phoned or came to her office requesting tutors for their children. Green mentions one parent, who had always been rather critical of the school, advising another parent to enroll her child in the program, "because it certainly has helped mine."

By the end of the year, twenty-three tutors were meeting with about thirty students to help them develop and improve their basic skills in reading, writing, spelling, mathematics, and geography. The somewhat unlikely pairings have provided a way for children and adults to

cross boundaries of color, class, culture, and age. Students have discovered that their tutors—many of them lawyers, scientists, and journalists—wanted to help them learn and cared about their progress. The volunteers "have been not just tutors but mentors," says Green.

Tutors say that their work with young, energetic kids was invigorating—a welcome escape from the corporate, workaday grind. Instead of encountering the cultural and intellectual wasteland depicted in media stories about D.C. public schools, they say they found children who were excited by ideas and eager to learn. They also reclaimed the pleasure of seeing through a child's eyes again—not to mention a crash course in the latest fads and fashions. By the end of the school year, they all knew that the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles, and the Simpsons were "in"; E.T. and the Flintstones were "out."

As an officer of CASE, Hardesty finds herself researching and distributing information on programs that encourage minority students to go on to college. "But I'm dealing with broad, general issues from behind a desk—certainly an abstract, theoretical perspective," Hardesty says. With her slice of

PIE, she has moved from the abstract world to face-to-face encounters with minority concerns. "The situation at D.C. public schools is a microcosm of the troubling trends in education across the country—most notably children dropping out or not advancing to their potential because of a lack of encouragement and limited resources, both at home and in the schools," she says.

Sensitive to the concern expressed by Hardesty, Ludlow-Taylor guidance counselor



Sarah Hardesty, center, made CASE for partnership in education

TUTOR TALK

During our final tutorial, I asked Johnica Leach, a sixth-grader at Ludlow-Taylor Elementary School, "What does Duke University mean to you?" "They care about kids," she quickly answered. "And that learning isn't always boring; it can be fun," she added after a moment's thought.

There were many Monday mornings when I awakened at 5:30 to get to the school by 7:30 and asked myself, "Why am I doing this?" But as Johnica and I walked down the shiny red-linoleum school halls to a classroom now called "the Duke Room," I knew why. Although we have very different backgrounds—she's black, I'm white; she is growing up in Washington, D.C., I

grew up in Washington state—she reminds me of myself at age ten. Johnica is full of energy, excited by learning, and willing to try her hand at almost anything, be it arithmetic or music.

Our main mission was to conquer the multiplication tables. But when a piano miraculously appeared in the Duke Room, we added music lessons, too. She's no André Watts—yet—but she plays a mean bass to "Heart and Soul" and a sprightly treble to a "Yankee Doodle Dandy" duet.

Studying multiplication tables has changed a bit since I was a kid. I remember only having to go up to the tens, but she insisted that we learn up through the twelves. One morning before our session, I dashed into a twenty-four-hour drug store and reached for a package of utilitarian white index cards, which

would become our multiplication "flash cards." Something made me stop and redirect my grasp to a package of bright, rainbow-colored cards instead. Later, I congratulated myself for thinking like a sixth-grader.

Johnica reintroduced me to the ways of twelve-year-olds. One morning she was visibly exhausted. I asked why, and she told me about a slumber party at her girlfriend's house the night before. "Really, you couldn't fall asleep or else you'd get ice cubes down your back," she insisted. She perked up quite a bit when we figured out what percentage of the last twenty-four hours she had slept (13 percent).

By the end of the year, whether by rote memorization or by figuring things out in her head, Johnica had mastered her multiplication tables. I'll never forget the day she got a near-perfect score. I said, "You should be proud of yourself!" Her face lit up with a broad smile, and she said, "I am."

—Sherri Buri



After-school special: Russell Hawkins, DCW PIE project co-chair, left, and Ludlow-Taylor students

Marlene Anderson organized monthly career days to expose students to a wide range of professions—medicine, law enforcement, communications, fine arts. Students also get a chance at "shadowing," or following alumni during a day at work; and one student shadowed organizer Michele Farquhar for a day at the Federal Communications Commission, where she is a legal assistant. Before such contacts, "when Anderson asked children what they wanted to be when they grew up," says Hardesty, "the response was often policeman, fireman, cosmetologist. Now the children are saying that they want to be engineers, biologists, or participants in any number of

the professions they've heard about."

Individual stories point to the success of the central concern of the Duke volunteers, the tutorial program. Several sixth-graders finally mastered the multiplication tables that had eluded them for the past few years—just in time for junior high school. A young girl who had been in special-education classes seemed less distracted and better able to concentrate on her studies after the personal attention she received from her tutor. A shy student with low self-esteem grew more confident and now ventures to answer questions in class. And many children, like Khadijah Thomas, discovered the joy of reading. Now

she savors strange words and tackles the tough ones instead of skipping over them.

Asked at the outset about her goals for the project, Ludlow-Taylor principal Valerie Green answered, "to see every child in the building be able to read." Volunteer tutors like Madden are helping to bring Ludlow-Taylor closer to that goal.

As the year unfolded, the steering committee had to modify its plans for the partnership. Because of time, legal, and financial restraints, not all the committees could accomplish as much in the start-up year as had been hoped. The fact that alumni club volunteers came from various fields and worked for different employers proved to be both a benefit and a disadvantage. Children had the opportunity to meet representatives of many different professions, but scheduling lengthy events during the weekday was a logistical headache. Efforts to organize field trips and other outings were stymied by liability problems. And although the alumni club sponsored a school-wide art project during the winter holidays, costs limited other activities of that breadth. The lowest point of the year hit last winter, says Farquhar, when finances were so shaky that the program's future was threatened.

But other futures have brightened. "Children come away feeling that they are worth something, that they do have some talents, that they're special people," says guidance counselor Anderson. "You may not be able to validate their learning in terms of empirical data. But you see it in the manner in which they carry themselves and their enhanced participation in classroom and school-wide activities."

The Duke club's program may be a bellwether; and—true to its aims as a pilot program—it has inspired dozens of inquiries from other colleges and universities. An article in CASE's magazine for members focuses on Ludlow-Taylor and similar efforts and points out that "alumni groups across the country are making a difference in their communities." About fifty Notre Dame alumni volunteers are working at a Detroit inner-city school, for example, and University of Michigan alumni have banded together for causes ranging from reducing Great Lakes pollution to establishing a day-care center. Club leaders have learned that a community-service goal can galvanize a diverse group more meaningfully than the traditional game-watching parties and cocktail receptions.

And the links that it inspires can keep paying dividends. Says PIE project co-chair Hawkins, "It wouldn't surprise me if ten years down the road, a bunch of Ludlow-Taylor students end up attending Duke." ■

Buri '87, who works for Changing Times magazine in Washington, D.C., is also a PIE project volunteer.

SKIP HEWITT

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

FIFTYSOMETHING CELEBRATION

One would expect fifty to be the operative theme for a signal reunion, but the Class of 1940 took it two steps further. Not only did class members increase by 50 percent alumni attendance over the previous 50th reunion, but they also went beyond their class gift goal of \$100,000 by 50 percent-plus (52 percent, or \$162,758). It was a record-breaker not only for 50th reunions but for the class itself: The Class of 1940's largest reunion gift previously was a little more than \$34,000.

The Half Century Club, whose members have already celebrated 50th reunions, met that same late-April weekend. Their attendance was up nearly 29 percent over the previous annual gathering.

Hailed as "Spring Festival Weekend," the reunion for the two groups began Friday morning with an information session on Duke history and on student life and the admissions process. That was followed by luncheon on the Alumni House lawn, featuring Southern barbecue. The remainder of the day included campus tours, a demonstration of the Chapel's Flentrop organ, a session on the Chapel's stained-glass windows, and a walk through Duke Gardens. The Class of '40 attended a reception and buffet dinner at the Washington Duke Inn, followed by dancing to the Casablanca Orchestra.

Saturday morning began with a breakfast for engineering graduates and a breakfast for the 1940 nursing class. That afternoon President H. Keith H. Brodie talked about Duke's directions for the Nineties in his state-of-the-university address. A tour of the Duke University Museum of Art followed. Later, in the parlors of the East Duke Building, the group attended a faculty/student seminar on the links between women's education and Women's Studies at Duke.

That evening the Half Century Club held a "Dear Ole Duke" dinner at the Washington Duke Inn. The Class of 1940 gathered at the Fuqua School's new Thomas Center for a semi-formal class banquet. Louise Parsons played the piano for the official Saturday Night Sing, featuring a large screen with a



THE WALLACE



Melynn E. Glusman received the Mary Grace Wilson Scholarship. Wilson was dean of children at Duke from 1930 until she retired in 1972 as dean emerita. She lives in Durham.

Glusman graduated from Little Rock Central High School in Arkansas, where she was president of the Beta Club, captain of the Knowledge Team, vice president of the Latin Club, editor of the literary magazine, coordinator of the school's peer counseling organization, and voter registrar for the student council. She represented her high school at the Governor's School and Girls' State and was a National Merit Semifinalist. She has played the piano for ten years and the violin for twelve. Her father is Edward F. Glusman

bouncing ball to highlight the lyrics.

The Class of '29 met on Sunday for their traditional, yearly class breakfast in the Old Trinity Room of the West Campus Union. Later, John Jordan '40 served as lector for worship services in the Chapel. At its annual luncheon, the Half Century Club inducted its new members, the Class of '40, and heard historian Robert Durden describe the history of the Dukes.

SCHOLARLY TRIO

Music and theater are the focus of the latest trio of Alumni Endowed Scholars entering the Class of 1994. The Duke Alumni Association has awarded three \$6,000 merit-based stipends to these children of Duke alumni.

Class acts: clockwise from lower left, '40's dancing Larry Brett, conversing Sam Enfield, and picnicking Frank and Peggy Bone

Ph.D. '77.

Matthew W. McCleskey received the Roger L. Marshall Scholarship. Marshall '42 has worked for Duke since 1947. He was alumni affairs director from 1963 to 1977, and secretary to the university and its board of trustees until he retired in 1986. He lives in Hillsborough.

McCleskey graduated from Hunter Huss High School in Gastonia, North Carolina, where he was a member of the varsity golf team, the varsity cross-country team, the county championship High Q and Quiz Bowl team, Moot Court, student council, and the Interact Club. He was an Eagle Scout, president of his Methodist church's youth group, and parliamentarian for the Western North Carolina Conference Council on Youth Ministries. He attended the Governor's School and received a National

Merit Letter of Commendation. He plays the alto saxophone and is first chair in a jazz ensemble. His father is James L. McCleskey '62, B.Div. '66; his grandfather is James Fowler Jr. '33; and his brother is James McCleskey '85.

Evan Mueller received the Herbert J. Herring Scholarship. Herring '22 became assistant dean in 1924 and dean of men in 1935. From 1942 to 1956 he was dean of Trinity College and vice president in the division of student life until retiring in 1964. He died in 1966.

Mueller graduated from Hinsdale Central High School in Illinois, where he was president of the class board, business manager of the radio station, and a member of Young Environmentalists, Young Democrats, Young Activists, and the Peer Leadership program. He was involved in the school's drama program, both as a performer and a technician in numerous productions. In 1987 he was inducted into the International Thespian Society; and he was named an Honor Thespian in 1989. He was also a member of his school's madrigal singers and his church's bell choir and youth group, and recipient of a National Merit Letter of Commendation. His mother is Mary Ann Berry Mueller '61.

The merit-based scholarships were established by Duke's alumni association eleven years ago. Preference is given to children of alumni. The awards, which are renewable annually, were originally set at \$3,000. They were increased to \$5,000 in 1985 and to \$6,000 last year.

OUTSTANDING VOLUNTEERS

For the offices of alumni affairs and development, thirteen is lucky—and certainly a contributing factor—in the success of both divisions. Thirteen alumni received Charles A. Duke Awards for outstanding volunteer service to the university: Seven were selected by the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors, and six by the executive committee of the Annual Fund. The annual award honors the memory of the former director of alumni affairs, Charles A. Dukes '29, who died in 1984. Named to receive the 1989-90 award were:

- Edward G. Bowen '57, M.D. '59 of Atlanta, Georgia. In his first year as class agent for his medical school class, he planned and led the largest class gift in the history of the School of Medicine. He also helped establish the Class of 1959 Endowment Fund.

- Donald B. Brooks '65, J.D. '68, also of Atlanta. Chair of the Class of '65 since 1987, he heads the 25th reunion gift drive. He also served as a Trinity agent in 1984-87,

and is a member both of the alumni admissions advisory council and the Law Alumni Council.

- Lawrence C. "Crash" Davis '40 of Greensboro, North Carolina. Class chair for the 50th reunion's gift drive, he helped his class surpass its goal by 50 percent. He was a class officer from 1976 through 1979, a bequests and trusts agent since 1980, a member of the Few Association, and a past member of the Alumni National Council, a forerunner of the Duke Alumni Association (DAA).

- Patricia A. Dempsey '80 and Laura Anne Hancock '82 of New York City. As co-chairs of the New York City Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee (AAAC), they coordinate interviews for approximately 300 prospective students per year, in addition to attending college nights and hosting AAAC receptions. They were also the first AAAC chairs to design their own computer program to track the work of committee members.

- Anton H. "Nick" Gaede Jr. LL.B. '64 of Birmingham, Alabama. A member of the Law Alumni Council since 1984, he has served as secretary-treasurer, vice president, and president. He also helped organize and became the first president of the Alabama Law Alumni Association.

- Lawrence E. Goldenhersh '77 of Pacific Palisades, California. Since its beginning in 1987, he has chaired Duke's Southern California Advisory Council. He is Class of 1977 chair for the Annual Fund and a member of the DAA board's Clubs Committee.

- William E. King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '70 of Durham. The head of Duke Archives, he has been a member of the DAA's Travel and Marketing Committee. He was named an honorary member of the DAA board of directors in 1985.

- James E. Love III '79 of Atlanta. In his first year as president of the Duke Club of Atlanta, he organized a golf tournament and benefit dinner to raise funds for Alzheimer's research at Duke. Unprecedented as a local club activity, the event raised nearly \$100,000 for the Joseph and Kathleen Bryan Alzheimer's Disease Research Center. He is also a member of the William Preston Few President's Council.

- C. Maness Mitchell '41, B.Div. '44 of Raleigh. A class agent for the Divinity School Annual Fund, a phonathon volunteer, and a reunion class coordinator, he has helped his class to double its Annual Fund contributions over the last three years and achieve better than 81 percent participation.

- Fred W. Shaffer '54 of Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania. A member since 1984, he will chair the Annual Fund Executive Committee for 1990-92. He has been a class chair, a Trinity agent, a reunion committee member, and leadership gifts chair for the 35th reunion's gift drive. He is a member of the Washington Duke Club, the Few Associa-

tion, the Founder's Society, and a charter member of the President's Council.

- Margaret Taylor Smith '47 of Birmingham, Michigan. The former president of Women's Student Government at Duke, she chaired Duke's Council on Women's Studies for 1989-90. She is on the executive committee of the Trinity College Board of Visitors and the executive committee of the Campaign for Duke.

- Carolyn Cone Weaver '59 of Fayetteville, North Carolina. As reunion planning chair for her class, she organized a team of volunteers and helped set up the Affinity Network, where individuals wrote or called a specific group in which they had belonged as undergraduates. As a result, class attendance broke all previous 30th reunion records.

SUMMER IN THE CITY

Even when the mercury soars, Duke club activities don't take a vacation. And where would one want to be in the heat? On the water, of course.

In New York it's an annual floating affair. DUMAA (Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association) joined in with Carolina (Heels overboard!) for a Circle Line cruise in June. Mary Palmer '86 was the club's coordinator for the event.

Lakes work, too, especially a large one like Lake Michigan. The Duke Alumni Club of Chicago, whose president is Dan Dickinson B.S.E. '83, held its third annual Cruise with Duke in June. Laura Van Pennan '87 and Alex Geier '85 were the contacts.

A river cruise in August was the first major event for the Young Alumni Clubs of Connecticut. The Duke Club of Northern Connecticut, headed by Nancy DeLong '77, joined eleven other schools aboard the *Silver Star* for an evening of entertainment featuring a disc jockey Jay Miniati '89 was the contact person.

It's usually a sell-out when the Duke Club of Washington (DCW), along with five other schools, holds its annual Potomac cruise. The three-and-a-half hour journey was aboard *The Spirit of Mt. Vernon*. Tamara Hirschfeld '84 was the cruise director for this fifth annual event; Deane Fenstermaker '80 is the DCW's president.

Meanwhile, back on shore, picnics were popular. In San Diego the Duke club threw its ninth annual pig picking at Lomas Santa Fe Country Club in late June. There was even a battle of the barbecues between the one, true, authentic North Carolina kind and that also-ran Texas stuff, in addition to Brunswick stew, slaw, hushpuppies—the works. Jon Krassy '74 is the San Diego club's

president and Duke Marston '63 is in charge of summer events.

The Duke Club of Northern California so enjoyed last year's pig picking, it was back by popular demand in July. And the barbecue was created by Durham's own Bullock's and shipped all the way to the West Coast. The event was held at St. Mary's College in Moraga. The club also staged a Duke Chocolate Chip Cookie contest, with alumni trying to match their recipes with Duke's. Ashley Tierney B.S.E. '84 is the club's president.

Bullock's barbecue was the featured entree at the Duke Club of Delaware's annual picnic, held in June on the campus of St. Andrew's School near Middleton. The club president is Edward Carter '68.

CASE FOR EXCELLENCE

The Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) presented awards to *Duke Magazine*, the alumni office's admissions advisory program, the university development office, and the Duke News Service in recognition of their individual accomplishments.

For the sixth year in a row, the magazine was named one of the nation's top ten university magazines. *Newsweek* magazine and CASE presented the publication a gold medal for overall excellence in July at the CASE annual assembly, held in Chicago.

The magazine also received a gold medal in the category "Best Articles of the Year," for free-lance writer Joan Oleck's "Home, Hearth, and the Holocaust," about Duke historian Claudia Koonz and her research on women in the Third Reich. In the same category, the magazine's features editor Bridget Booher '82 received a silver medal for "Bringing About Baby," an article on the medical center's fertility clinic.

Edited by Robert J. Bliwise A.M. '88 and associate editor Sam Hull, the bimonthly publication also earned a silver medal in the best covers category for its Mikhail Baryshnikov cover, photographed by university photographer Les Todd, and a bronze medal for "Excellence in Periodical Writing" for staff-written articles.

For the second year in a row, the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee (AAAC) program won a gold medal in the category "Volunteer Programs." The AAAC, coordinated by Sandy Kopp McNutt M.Div. '83, alumni affairs assistant director, is comprised of 3,000 alumni volunteers in 200 committees in the U.S. and abroad conducting nearly 8,000 interviews of prospective students each year. Their evaluations assist the admissions office in selecting Duke freshmen.

The development office won the "Achieve-

ment in Mobilizing Support Award" sponsored by CASE and the USX Foundation Inc. The office also won recognition in the category "Sustained Excellence in Total Development Effort." Last year it won in the category "Best Total Development Effort."

"While this award recognizes staff performance and activities, the primary credit goes to the volunteers and donors for their support," said Harry Gotwals, former director of development at Duke. He is now vice president for alumni affairs, development, and public relations at Swarthmore College.

Melinda Stubbee, Duke News Service assistant director and director of its radio and television component, won a bronze medal in the category "Public Relations Program Improvement." Her radio feature, "On Campus at Duke," which airs during Duke football and basketball broadcasts, won an award of excellence in CASE's District III competition in February.

CASE is an association of 14,000 higher education professionals working in publications, alumni affairs, fund raising, and public relations.

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CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

30s & 40s

Emmy Lou Morton Tompkins '36 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of the University of Charleston in West Virginia.

Joy Stube Johnson '37 is a retired executive secretary for Hooker Chemical and Uniroyal. She and her husband, Arnold, live in Hendersonville, N.C.

Gloria Marx Lanius '39 was included in *Who's Who of Poets and Writers in the U.S.* for the second consecutive year. Some of her poems appeared in *The American Poetry Anthology*, published in January. A retired teacher, she is working on a historical novel and lives in Destin, Fla., with her husband, Vic.

Arthur M. Lipscomb Jr. A.M. '41 represented Duke in March at the inauguration of the superintendent of Virginia Military Institute.

Robert R. Everett B.S.E.E. '42 received the Medal of Technology, the nation's highest honor for technology, presented by President Bush. A trustee and former president of the MITRE Corp., he managed its Project Whirlwind, a flight trainer and aircraft simulator that developed into the first digital computer. He lives in Concord, Mass.

Morris Esty Greiner Jr. '42, a retired vice president of Scripps Howard Broadcasting Co., chairs the Memphis College of Art. He and his wife, Dorothy, live in Memphis, Tenn.

L. Karl Seman '43 is executive vice president of Slaks Fifth Avenue and U.S.A. Enterprises. He lives in Hewlett, NY.

Wayne Pennington '43 is founder and president of Pennington, Heatherly & Brewer, Inc., a public relations firm based in Raleigh.

Harold A. Scheraga Ph.D. '46, D.Sc. '61 received the American Chemical Society Award in polymer chemistry for his pioneering work in the physical chemistry of macromolecules. He is the Todd Professor of Chemistry at Cornell University.

Victor E. Montgomery '48 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of the University of Idaho.

50s

Rebecca Ball Rust '50 is editor and publisher of the N.C. Haiku Society. She has had three books pub-

lished and her poetry has been accepted for publication in China.

Augustine S. Weekley Jr. '51 was one of 24 Stetson University law students named an outstanding national leader in the 1990 edition of *Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges*. He earned his law degree last December.

Nancy Hobbs Banks '53 was named Outstanding English Teacher for North Carolina by the state's English Teachers Association at its annual conference in 1989. A teacher at Martin Middle School in Raleigh for more than 20 years, she was selected from among nearly 3,000 English teachers. She and her husband, Myron, live in Raleigh.

Benny Reece '53 retired after nearly 30 years as a professor of classical languages at Furman University. He published his latest novel, *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, solved, in October.

Kendred L. Bryant Jr. B.S.E.E. '54 represented Duke in March at the inauguration of the president of Saint Paul's College in Virginia.

Robert Harry Rohrer Ph.D. '54 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of Georgia State University in Atlanta.

Arthur G. Raynes '56 is chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association. A graduate of Temple University's law school, he is a co-founder of Raynes, McCarty, Binder, Ross & Mundy. He is a member of Duke's Trinity College Board of Visitors.

Wade Hook Ph.D. '57 received the Lindback Distinguished Teaching Award from Gettysburg College. A professor emeritus of sociology, he has been with the department since 1967 and concentrates his research on the sociology of aging and the struggle for freedom in the African-American community.

Charles E. McGee M.F. '57, D.F. '60 was elected a 1989 Fellow of the Society of American Foresters in recognition of "outstanding service to both forestry and the society." The executive director of the Center for Oak Studies at the University of Tennessee's department of forestry, wildlife, and fisheries, he retired from the U.S. Forest Service's Southern forest experiment station.

Gerard B. Tjoflat LL.B. '57 is the first jurist from Jacksonville, Fla., to become chief judge of a U.S. appellate court. He was installed in October as chief judge for the 11th circuit, which has jurisdiction in Florida, Georgia, and Alabama.

James D. Donley '58 represented Duke in March at the inauguration of the president of Arizona State University.

60s

J. Edwin King '60, regional director of Carolinas Church World Service's relief and development agency, received the Church World Service Executive Director's Exceptional Performance Award for 1988. He and his wife, Alice Amber, and their two children live in Durham.

Wayne Carroll B.S.E.E. '61 was promoted to vice president and general manager for FOAMGLAS insulation products. He and his wife, Barbara, live in Pittsburgh.

O. Temple Sloan '61, founder and chair of the board of General Parts, Inc., in Raleigh, was named Automotive Man of the Year by the Automotive

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Warehouse Distributor's Association. His brother, **C. Hamilton Sloan '63**, was a co-recipient.

Anne Tyler '61 was named Distinguished Marylander of 1989 by *The Baltimore Sun* after winning the Pulitzer Prize for her novel *Breathing Lessons*. She has been writing since 1964 and lives in Baltimore with her husband, Taghi Modarressi.

C. Hamilton Sloan '63, vice chair of General Parts, Inc., was named Automotive Man of the Year by the Automotive Warehouse Distributor's Association. He is a member of the Alumni Advisory Committee. His brother, **O. Temple Sloan '61**, was a co-recipient.

K. David Wheeler '63 is senior vice president of CSS Investment Advisors. A certified investment management analyst, he coaches Pop Warner football and Little League baseball. He and his wife, Kathryn, live in Marietta, Ga., and have five sons.

Grant T. Hollett Jr. B.S.M.E. '64 is president of Cherry Electrical Products, a multi-product international company. A captain in the U.S. Navy Reserve, he served five years in its nuclear power program and four combat tours in Vietnam. He and his wife, Lynn, and their children live in Elmhurst, Ill. Their son, Grant T. Hollett IV, is a member of Duke's Engineering Class of '93.

Joseph H. Todd '64 is a partner with the accounting firm Todd Rivenbark & Puryear in Fayetteville, N.C. He was reappointed for membership to the professional ethics committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and also chairs its behavioral standards subcommittee.

Ted R. Todd LL.B. '64 represented Duke in March at the inauguration of the president of Adrian College in Indiana.

David P. Roselle Ph.D. '65, the former president of the University of Kentucky, was elected the 25th president of the University of Delaware. He has had a long academic career as an administrator and mathematics professor at various universities and is the president of the Consortium for Mathematics and its Applications. Recipient of West Chester State College's Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1976, he later received a certificate of excellence in teaching from the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. Most recently he received the CAUSE Recognition Award for institutional leadership from the Association for the Management of Information Technology.

Susan E. Cooper '66 represented Duke in February at the inauguration of the president of Radcliffe College in Cambridge, Mass.

Doyle Graham M.D. '66, Ph.D. '71 is dean of medical education at Duke Medical School. A professor of pathology, he is associate director of the neuropathology training program and director of the integrated toxicology program.

David H. Hopkins '66 is the co-author of the "Tax Aspects of Dissolution and Separation" chapter for the 1989 edition of *Family Law Handbook*, published by the Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education. A partner with the Chicago law firm Schiller, DuCanto & Fleck, Ltd., he was named one of the "Best Lawyers in the U.S." in the *Town & Country* survey of matrimonial lawyers.

Jonathan T. Howe LL.B. '66 wrote the "Operating Considerations" chapter for the 1989 supplement to *Not-For-Profit Organizations*, published by the Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education. Senior partner and president of Howe & Hutton Ltd., he belongs to the Law Club of Chicago, the National Risk Retention Association, and several civic organizations.

Eric Mount Jr. Ph.D. '66 is college chaplain for Centre College in Danville, Ky. An ordained Presbyterian minister, he is a religion professor at the college

and author of three books. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the Society for Values in Higher Education, and is a past president of the American Academy of Religion's Southeastern region.

Robert B. Diasio Ph.D. '67 chairs the pharmacology department of the University of Alabama. A professor and board-certified specialist in internal medicine, he received a National Institutes of Health Merit Award for 1989, which provides funding for research through 1997.

J. Bancroft "Banny" Lesesne '68, M.D. '76 opened a private practice in medical oncology and hematology in Atlanta after completing a fellowship at Georgetown University in 1987.

Helen Willis Miller '68 is the first woman to be mayor of Arcadia Lakes, S.C., defeating a 14-year-veteran councilman. A certified personnel consultant, she is president of Placement Professionals and formerly served on a standing committee of Duke's alumni board.

Patrick Morelli '68 created a ten-foot bronze statue, "Behold," a monumental tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Coretta Scott King unveiled the statue on Jan. 11 as part of the King Week celebration in Atlanta.

John H. Dixon Jr. '69 practices cardiology in Nashville, Tenn., and raises pleasure walking horses and coaches community football teams in his spare time.

Cynthia Strophe Escher '69 is president and chief administrative officer of the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association in Washington, D.C. A founding member and vice president of the Washington Association Round Table, she and her husband, John, and their daughter, live in Vienna, Va.

M. Elizabeth Gee '69 was made a partner in the law firm Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice in Winston-

Salem, N.C. She was formerly the assistant director for health care for the Federal Trade Commission Bureau of Competition.

Marcia Johnson Hawthorne '69 is a scientific illustrator for the Sierra Club. She lives in San Luis Obispo, Calif.

Margarete Lieb Zalon B.S.N. '69 presented her doctoral research at Sigma Theta Tau's International Research Congress in Taipei, Taiwan. She lives in Waymart, Pa.

BIRTHS: Third child and first daughter to **Harlan I. Wald '64, M.D. '68** and Karen Wald on July 10, 1989. Named Kimberly Lauren.

70s

Vannie Kay Hodges '70 is a psychology professor at Eastern Michigan University in Ypsilanti. She has worked at Duke and at the University of Missouri's Harry S. Truman Memorial Veterans Hospital.

Peter D. Holmes '70, a partner in the Detroit law firm Honigan Miller Schwartz & Cohn, specializes in environmental law. He and his wife, Mary, and their two daughters live in Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.

Rosalie Burrows A.M. '71, Ph.D. '76 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of Montclair State College in New Jersey.

Mark J. Brenner '72 is a radiation oncologist at the Central Maine Medical Center in Lewiston. He and his wife, Jean, and their two children live in Yarmouth.

Michael Protzel '72 is president of Gann Law Books, Inc., a law publishing firm located in Newark, N.J. He is also a certified teacher of the F.M. Alexander

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Panama Canal and the Caribbean
January 2/18

This winter combine the paradise ports of the Caribbean with an unforgettable cruise of the Americas, Mexico, and the Panama Canal. Our ship is the intimate and elegant GOLDEN ODYSSEY—long a favorite of Duke alumni. Your adventure will begin in Acapulco, with its sun-drenched beaches, to Costa Rica, and then experience an incredible daylight transit of the Panama Canal. Once into the Caribbean Sea, discover the inviting ports of Aruba, Curacao, Caracas, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, ending your voyage in San Juan. With our special Duke discount and free air add-on, prices begin at just \$2,834 per person. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Line.

Australia and New Zealand February 2/17

Enjoy the beauty of the Land Down Under aboard the lovely ROYAL VIKING SEA. From the dramatic harbor of Sydney with its Opera House rising like wind-filled sails, cruise to Melbourne known for its art galleries, restaurants, public gardens, and architectural gems. Following a visit to Tasmania, sail southward to Milford Sound, with its majestic fjords towering around you, before continuing to Christchurch and the North Island of New Zealand. Priced from \$4,250, including air fare from the West Coast, all meals, cruise accommodations, plus a free two-night pre—and—post cruise package in both Sydney and Auckland. Arrangements by Anspach Travel Bureau, Inc.

Enchanted Isles of the Indian Ocean
February 19-March 7

Paradise was never lost, it was just hidden away in the Indian Ocean. Here the sun shimmers on the white powdered sands of the Seychelles and the moon rises in isolated splendor behind a dark fringe of palm trees along the coast of Madagascar. Every breeze that crosses the Comoros makes the air fragrant with the scent of jasmine, lemon grass, and bitter orange. On these remote islands Nature has developed a magical garden of rare plants and flowers and filled this garden with strange and wonderful wildlife. Visit cosmopolitan Nairobi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar before boarding the luxurious RENAISSANCE for this very special cruise back to Eden. Beginning at \$6,395. Arrangements by Travel Dynamics.

Soviet Union: Moscow, Riga, and Leningrad
February 22-March 3

Politically, culturally and scenically, the Soviet Union is one of today's most intriguing destinations. And now you can experience three of her most outstanding cultural treasures—Moscow, Leningrad and Riga, Latvia—at a beautiful, uncrowded time of year. Spend three nights in Leningrad, called the "Venice of the North" because of her countless canals and waterways; one night in Riga, home to a fascinating collection of museums, theaters, mansions and monuments; and three nights in Moscow, the Soviet Union's heart and soul. Discover the colorful pasts of these historic cities once home to Czars, as they come alive against the tranquil backdrop of the Soviet Union's winter season. Approximately \$2,550 per person from Atlanta (via Newark). Approximately \$2,150 per person from Newark. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Tiger Tops March 2/19

Thailand—Nepal—India: the intriguing mystery of Asia will captivate you. Our journey begins with four nights in Bangkok and two nights in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Then, on to the kingdom of Nepal,

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MANY MORE EXCITING ADVENTURES

*"A man's feet should be planted in his country,
but his eyes should survey the world."*

—Santayana (1863-1952)

We cordially invite you to travel with us.

only in recent years opened to visitors. Enjoy the sights of Kathmandu and the Himalayas for four nights. Visit Nepal's royal Chitwan National Park, home to Tiger Tops, the famous jungle game lodge, where you'll safari for a day, and spend the night. From there, marvel at the Taj Mahal in Agra for two nights, and complete your stay in India with three nights in Delhi. Stop off in London for a night of relaxation before returning home, having circumnavigated the globe! Exciting options include visits to the Grand Palace/Temples of Bangkok, and a mountain flightseeing excursion of Mt. Everest and the Himalayas. Priced at approximately \$4,699, per person, from Seattle. Arrangements by Intrav.

Northern Italy April 16-29

The arc of Northern Italy, lying at the foot of the Alps, includes the regions of Lombardy, Italian Lakes, the Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, and Venice. Here civilization has flourished since an early age. Our journey features medieval cities, historic piazzas, palaces of dukes who ruled as kings, great works of art, country villas designed by Andrea Palladio, priceless mosaics, and the fabled beauty of Lake Como, Verona, Venice, Padua, Bologna, and Milan. Approximately \$3,500. Arrangements by Bardith Travel Ltd.

Dutch Waterways Adventure May 14-27

This exclusive Intrav program offers an in-depth tour of Holland from the best vantage point: her unique waterways. Six nights cruising from Amsterdam through the Dutch Waterways of Holland visiting Marken/Hoorn, Enkhuizen/ Straveren/Urk, Kampen, Deventer and Arnhem aboard the M.S. OLYMPIA. Paris for three nights. French TGV Bullet Train to Geneva for three nights. Your itinerary also includes a visit to three distinct and color-

ful cultures: Dutch, French and Swiss. Approximately \$3,399, per person, from New York, or \$3,699, from Atlanta. Arrangements by Intrav.

The English Countryside: A View from Oxford
May 22-31

The pastoral English countryside, fascinating colleges of Oxford, and delights of London are yours to explore on this unique ten-day tour. Spend eight nights at Oxford's premier hotel, with time on your own to visit the University's many colleges. Enjoy a cruise down the Thames, or take in a play at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre in nearby Stratford. Tour price includes excursions to London, Blenheim Palace, the Cotswolds, Stratford, and Warwick Castle, plus a walking tour of Oxford and seminars on the history and highlights of the university and surrounding area. Approximately \$2,069, from New York. Arrangements by Conlind-Dodds Group Tours.

Elbe River June 26-July 8

This first-time travel program features the mighty Elbe River, one of the most historic rivers in all of Europe, flowing between West and East Germany. Until now, the governments of the two Germanys would not allow passenger traffic along this important segment of the Elbe. You will be among the first ever to make this historic journey and share in the wonderment as this divided country opens its borders and begins an era of reconciliation. This pioneer program features two nights in sophisticated Hamburg in West Germany followed by a relaxing six-night cruise on a specially-chartered river vessel along the Elbe. Visit historic and beautiful towns like Martin Luther's Wittenberg, art-endowed Dresden, scenic Bad Schandau and of course, fascinating Berlin—places whose historic events have

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shaped the fate of West and East Germany today. You'll also spend two nights in beautiful Prague, Czechoslovakia, one of Eastern Europe's most intriguing cities, and two nights in Berlin. An exclusive offering. Approximately \$3,695, from Atlanta and approximately \$3,495 from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Seine and Saone: Paris, Normandy, Burgundy, Geneva July 9-21

Cruise on two of France's most scenic rivers, the Seine and the Saone, and discover the beautiful diversity of France. Aboard the deluxe sister ships, the M/S NORMANDIE and the M/S ARLENE, experience the many wonders of France—from the pastoral serenity of Normandy to the sun-drenched vineyards of Burgundy. Enjoy two nights in Paris and a three-night cruise through the Normandy region, stopping at the historic towns of Vernon, Les Andelys and Rouen. Also take a thrilling ride through the scenic French countryside aboard the TGV, the world's fastest train. Aboard the M/S ARLENE enjoy a three-night cruise of the Saone River through the picturesque Burgundy region. You'll also spend three nights in cosmopolitan Geneva, Switzerland, on beautiful Lake Geneva, the hub of European cultural life. From approximately \$3,695, from Atlanta. From approximately \$3,495, from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Russia: Pioneer cruise between Leningrad and Moscow July 2-15

Be among the first Westerners ever to cruise on the brand new M/S NARKHOM PAHOMOV through the historic waterways connecting Leningrad and Moscow. Although Soviet citizens have been able to cruise this portion of Northwestern Russia for the past several years, this region will finally be opened to Westerners in 1991. This new itinerary includes three nights in Leningrad and two nights in Moscow aboard ship, plus a five-night cruise to the historic ports of Kizhi Island, Vitegra, Belozersk, Rybinsk, and Uglich. Your trip concludes with two nights in fascinating Berlin. Approximately \$3,095 per person from Atlanta and \$2,895 per person from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Walking Tour of Switzerland August 15-28

Join us as we walk the picturesque trails of Switzerland's most scenic areas: Bernese Oberland, Valais, and the Engadine. Our itinerary features: three nights Engelberg, four nights Zermatt, Glacier Express to St. Moritz, four nights Celreina, one night in Zurich. From these "base camps" daily walks on the superb Swiss system of hiking trails. Designed with the amateur hiker and casual trail stroller in mind, this relaxing tour features an inviting blend of easy walks, fascinating trails (some steep, some flat), superb accommodations, and plenty of leisure time. Most meals are included. Approximately \$3,500 (Limited to 25 participants). Arrangements by Bardith Travel, Ltd.

Safari: Kenya and Tanzania September 13-28

Experience an extraordinary Africa itinerary: an exciting safari to the best wildlife reserves of Kenya and Tanzania; an exploration of Olduvai Gorge, home to earliest humankind; and an optional excursion to Botswana, with its rich animal life, and Zimbabwe, home to the spectacular Victoria Falls. During frequent game runs during your two-week trip, you'll view the "Big Five": the lion, elephant, leopard, Cape buffalo, and rhino. Modern, deluxe game lodges, small personal groups and comfortable safari vans made for viewing and photography assure a once-in-a-lifetime Africa travel experience! Ap-

proximately \$4,995, from Atlanta. Approximately \$4,795, from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Danube: Seven Countries in One Historic Journey October 7-22

This unique Danube itinerary was first created and introduced in 1976. Today, it takes you through a fascinating array of cities in seven different countries—Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey—through an area of old-world charm that has remained virtually unchanged for years. Follow the Danube on its 1,800-mile course through the continent: the many castles, palaces, alluring cities and spectacular scenic wonders will captivate you throughout your seven-night journey. You'll also spend three wonderful nights in Istanbul and two nights in Vienna. Come, cruise leisurely on the Danube and savor a unique experience you will long remember! From approximately \$3,175, from Atlanta. From approximately \$2,975, from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Gala Mediterranean Cruise October 27-November 9

Cruise aboard the spectacular CROWN ODYSSEY on a 12-day air/sea adventure to the best ports in the Mediterranean. From the rolling hills of Lisbon, set sail to the exciting Moroccan port of Tangiers. Then, on to Malaga and Palma de Mallorca. Recapture the spirit and style of the halcyon days of luxury Mediterranean cruising as you sail on to Nice/Monte Carlo, Florence, Rome, and Athens. Special Duke prices begin at just \$2,729 per person, including free air from most cities. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Line.

China/Yangtze River Adventure October

Direct West Coast flights to Tokyo, Japan, for one night, Beijing for three nights, followed by one night in Chongqing, a three-night Yangtze River cruise, two nights in Xian, including a visit to the fascinating "terra-cotta army," two nights Shanghai, and spectacular Hong Kong for three nights. The three highlights of China are offered on this one exclusive itinerary: The Great Wall, the terra-cotta warriors and the opportunity to cruise the Yangtze River. Quality is assured through our exclusive chartering of the M.S. GODDESS and use of deluxe Western hotels in each city. Approximately \$4,399, from Los Angeles. Arrangements by Intrav.

Splendors of Antiquity November 11-25

Voyage from Cairo to Athens aboard the all-suite RENAISSANCE and visit the magnificent monuments, haunting ruins, and modern-day masterpieces of some of the greatest civilizations the world has known. Today, twenty-five centuries after Herodotus recorded the wonders of Egypt, the monuments of this extraordinary land still leave the visitor in awe. On this journey through the millennia, explore the treasures of the pharaohs, among them the Valley of the Kings, the Avenue of the Sphinxes, and the majestic pyramids at Giza. Then, aboard RENAISSANCE, sail for Aqaba and the "lost" city of Petra. From Aqaba, continue to the small Sinai port of Sharm al-Sheikh and the 6th-century Monastery of St. Catherine, located near the spot where Moses received the Ten Commandments. Leaving the Red Sea, RENAISSANCE sails through a modern marvel—the Suez Canal—then continues through the Mediterranean to legendary Crete, finally arriving in Athens, the birthplace of Western civilization and a treasure-house of antiquities. Beginning at \$4,395. Arrangements by Travel Dynamics.

Technique, which he describes as "an educational approach to understanding human movement" that "teaches how to recognize and change life-long, habitual behaviors in order to regain the ease, more efficient coordination we all had as children."

Donald W. Wallis '72, J.D. '74 is a tax partner with the Holland & Knight firm in Jacksonville, Fla. A contributing editor of the *Journal of Partnership Taxation*, he belongs to the Jacksonville Bar Association's tax section, the American Bar Association on Taxation, and the Florida bar's tax section, where he served on the executive committee from 1977-79. He lives in Atlantic Beach.

Stephen Baumann '73, M.S. '74, Ph.D. '82 received a grant from the American Federation for Aging Research, a national voluntary organization based in New York. An assistant professor of neurosurgery at the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston, he focuses on techniques for detecting Alzheimer's disease.

Kenneth W. Starr J.D. '73 is U.S. Solicitor General for the Bush administration. He and his wife, Alice, live in McLean, Va.

Wesley Max Walser Ed.D. '73 received the Superintendent's Award for Excellence in Communications from the N.C. School Public Relations Association. He has been superintendent of Davidson County schools since 1985.

David S. Barnes '74, legal counsel of Branch Banking & Trust Co. (BB&T), was promoted to vice president by the board of directors in Wilson, N.C. A graduate of the University of Tulsa's law college, he is a member of the Okla. Bar Association.

Torrey A. Glass '74 is senior vice president of Gold Medal, Inc., in Richmond, Va. He joined the firm in 1986 and was promoted to vice president within two years.

Carl E. Lehman Jr. B.S.E. '74 is manager of financial analysis in a two-year assignment at TRW's executive offices in Cleveland, Ohio, where he and his wife, Cynthia, live.

Manfred S. Rothstein M.D. '74 is president of the dermatology section of the N.C. Medical Society.

Paul Adler '75 returned to the States after more than three years in Tokyo as a financial consultant for IBM-Japan. He and his wife, Benita, and their son live in Potomac, Md.

Christopher A. Beattie B.S.E. '75, M.S. '77 is a tenured associate professor of mathematics at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. He and his wife, Catherine C. Snyder '75, and their son live in Blacksburg, Va.

Sally Cheper Carman '75 is the assistant director of admissions for the Annie Wright School, a private independent day and boarding school in Tacoma, Wash., where she and her husband, Joseph, and their two children live.

Thomas P. Davis J.D. '75 is a trial attorney and partner in the law firm McDermott, Will & Emery in Newport Beach, Calif.

Ranithi Dev M.B.A. '75 was named vice president of engineering for Burroughs Wellcome Co. in Research Triangle Park, N.C. He was vice president of production for the Greenville facility. He holds a degree in chemical engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology in Madras, India.

Celia Brewer Marshall '75 has written *A Guide Through the Old Testament*, published by Westminster/John Knox Press. A certified mentor with the Episcopal Church's Education for Ministry program, she teaches Bible and history at Atlanta's Westminster schools and for Episcopalian adult classes. She and her husband, Alfred, have two daughters.



Wolff and woof: sports reporting goes to the dogs at the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show

Breaking his ankle while an undergraduate was a turning point in Bob Wolff's sports career, but not because the aspiring major league baseball player battled back from the injury to become a pro. In fact, Wolff '42 never competed in the game again. Instead, the

sophomore from Manhattan was tapped for his college sports knowledge by local radio stations.

Half a century later, Wolff is a veteran sports-caster who has seen remarkable changes in both athletics and broadcasting. He was one of television's first anchors, and between

TV and radio was soon averaging 250 play-by-plays a year. And he's the only sports announcer to have broadcast the World Series, NFL championship game, Stanley Cup finals, and NBA championships.

Among Wolff's most memorable moments behind the microphone

are his call of Don Larsen's perfect game in the 1956 World Series, the Colts-Giants overtime NFL championship game in 1958, and the Knicks' come-from-behind win over Cincinnati in 1969, setting a then-NBA record of eighteen straight victories.

Now a sports anchor

and director for News 12 Long Island, Wolff continues to broadcast specials from Madison Square Garden, including the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show for more than three decades as its host. And two years ago, Wolff won a New York-area Emmy for his coverage of the Millrose Games

track and field meet.

For aspiring sportscasters, Wolff recommends recording commentary at high school sporting events, and then feeding the tapes to stations. "This is not a business where they give exams," he says. "The trick is how you do it."

Richard C. Peterson '75, M.H.A. '77 is on the national board of directors of the Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society. A partner with Andersen Consulting in St. Louis for the past ten years, he is responsible for its Healthcare Information Systems consulting practice in Missouri and Kansas. He has been with Arthur Andersen & Co. since 1978.

Catherine C. Snyder '75, a Presbyterian clergywoman, is interim minister for the Unitarian Universalist Fellowship of the New River Valley. She and her husband, **Christopher A. Beattie** B.S.E. '75, M.S. '77, and their son live in Blacksburg, Va.

Cuyler Christianson '76 opened a private psychotherapy practice in New York City.

Ralph B. Everett J.D. '76 joined the law firm Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker as leader of the legislative practice group. He and his wife, Gwendolyn, and their son live in Los Angeles.

Joan P. Leader Ph.D. '76 was elected to the YWCA's Academy of Women Achievers. She is the

group director for Drug Regulatory Affairs at Pfizer Central Research in Groton, N.Y. She joined the company as a research scientist in 1976 and later earned her M.B.A. from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. She and her husband, Harold Kaplan, live in East Lyme, N.Y.

Jim Therrell '76, M.S. '86, a lecturer at San Francisco State University and the author of *How to Play with Kids*, is president of Play Today, a special event, team-building, and leadership seminar franchise. He and his wife, Sally, and their two sons, live in Pacifica, Calif.

Christopher J.T. Clark '77 is an investment executive with PaineWebber in Colorado Springs, Colo. He and his wife, Mary, have one son, born on their first anniversary.

John A. Gallalee '77, M.D. '83 completed a fellowship in child psychiatry at the Yale Child Study Center and has started a private practice in Branford, Conn.

Bruce A. Karsh '77 is senior vice president of the Los Angeles-based Trust Company of the West. A

member of the Calif. Bar Association, he practiced corporate and securities law with O'Melveny & Myers before joining TCW in 1977.

Glenn Rampe '77 is on the faculty of Eastern Maine Medical Center's family practice residency program. His wife, **Nancy Lifson Rampe** '77, has a private practice specializing in individual, couple, and family therapy. The couple and their daughter live in Orono.

Martin Cala B.S.E. '78 received the Outstanding Young Manufacturing Award for 1989 from the Society of Manufacturing Engineers in Dearborn, Mich. A staff manufacturing engineer at Universal Instruments Corp. in Binghamton, N.Y., he is a Ph.D. candidate at SUNY-Binghamton, where he earned his M.S. in applied science in 1987.

Russell E. Danielson M.H.A. '78 is administrator of Sisters of Providence medical center in Portland, Ore.

Philip W. Eichenholz '78, M.D. '83 has completed his residency at the University of San Francisco Hos-

piral. He and his wife, Cynthia, live in San Francisco.

Mary Lou Queally Weber '78 is an agency manager of Equitable Financial Companies in Manhattan. She and her husband, Mark, and their two daughters live in New Canaan, Conn.

Steven L. Daniels '79 is a lawyer with Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Kauffman & Tylander in Boca Raton, Fla.

W. Emmett M. Diggs M.Div. '79, pastor of St. John's Methodist Church in Norfolk, Va., recently published the book *Just Breath and Bitches: Thoughts About the Christian Journey*.

William E. Harlan J.D. '79 received the Legion of Merit medal at a Pentagon ceremony for service as the deputy legal adviser to the Inspector General of the U.S. Army. An Army JAG Corps major, he is stationed for a year at Camp Casey in South Korea. He and his wife, Betty, and their two children live in Bethesda, Md.

Patricia L. Harrington '79 is an associate specializing in civil litigation and family law with Durrette, Irvin & Lemons, P.C. She was the senior assistant public defender for Richmond, Va.

David P. Lazar '79 is president of Ryan, Beck & Co./Mid-Atlantic, an investment banking firm in Philadelphia.

Scott A. Makuakane '79 was named a partner in the Honolulu law firm Goodsill Anderson Quinn & Stifel. He and his wife, Kathy, and their son live in Honolulu.

Robert H. von Halle '79 is an associate director in fixed income sales at Bear Stearns & Co. He was with Salomon Brothers, Inc. He and his wife, Robin, and their son live in Chicago.

Patricia A. Yoxall '79 is vice president at the Chicago office of Ruder-Finn, a firm specializing in the development of marketing communications and corporate/investor relations programs. She was director of communications at Borg-Warner Corp., and was associate editor of *Family Safety* magazine. She is an officer on the board of directors of the Society of Professional Journalists, as well as a member of the International Association of Business Communicators and the National Investor Relations Institute.

MARRIAGES: **Carl E. Lehman Jr.** B.S.E. '74 to Cynthia Ann Richardson. Residence: Cleveland . . . **Cynthia Louise Pauley** '74 to Nicholas Dean Leone on Dec. 16 in Charlotte, N.C. . . . **Jim Therrell** '76, M.S. '86 to Sally Owens in August 1989. Residence: Pacifica, Calif. . . . **Phillip William Eichenholz** '78, M.D. '83 to Cynthia Ann Knudsen on May 6, 1989. Residence: San Francisco . . . **William Alvis Stokes Jr.** '78, M.B.A. '84 to Lucy Bond Gardner on Nov. 25 . . . **Melanie E. Frishman** M.H.A. '79 to Rene Moreno Jr. on June 25, 1989. Residence: Washington, D.C. . . . **Greta S. Nettleton** '79 to Rex Lalire on June 17, 1989. Residence: Palisades, N.Y.

BIRTHS: Second child and first daughter to **Mark J. Brenner** '72 and Jean Brenner on Oct. 6. Named Julia Miriam . . . Second child and first son to **John R. Ferguson** '72 and Swietoslawa K. Ferguson on Sept. 1, 1989. Named Aleksander Edward . . . Second child and daughter to **Marie Therese Lee** '74 and Alan Shapiro on Jan. 5, 1989. Named Lauren Fisher Shapiro (this corrects a reference to Marie Yu-Mei Lee B.S.E.E. '85). . . Second child and daughter to **Allison L. Asti** '75 and Charles E. Bienemann Jr. on Dec. 18. Named Tracey Ann . . . First child and son to **Christopher A. Beattie** B.S.E. '75, M.S. '77 and **Catherine C. Snyder** '75 on May 16, 1989. Named Andrew Evans Snyder Beattie . . . First child and daughter to **Richard S. Levine** '75 and Susan Cutler Levine on Nov. 25. Named Annabel

Irene . . . A son to **Wesley F. Brown** M.Div. '76 and Jane Brown on Jan. 8. Named Parker Winston . . . Second child and son to **Frederick L. Klein** '76 and Jill Klein on May 8, 1989. Named Samuel Greene . . . First child and son to **Christopher J.T. Clark** '77 and Mary Clark on May 21, 1989. Named Geoffrey . . . A daughter adopted from Brazil by **Glenn Rampe** '77 and **Nancy Lynn Rampe** '77 on Aug. 14, 1989. Named Lynn Tereza . . . Second child and son to **Kenneth S. Jones** '78 and Giselle Jones on Oct. 26. Named Kevin Jacob . . . Second child and first son to **Rick Lukianuk** '78, J.D. '82 and **Lee Ann Cheves Lukianuk** B.S.N. '80 on June 12, 1989. Named Kyle Matthew . . . Second child and daughter to **Mary Lou Queally Weber** '78 and Mark Weber on Aug. 21, 1989. Named Sarah Graham . . . Second child and first daughter to **William E. Harlan** J.D. '79 and Betty Harlan on Dec. 6. Named Elizabeth Estelle . . . First child and son to **David Hill** '79 and Sarah Hill on Nov. 3. Named Nathaniel Wilbur . . . Second child and daughter to **Dayna Anthony Hutchings** '79, A.M. '83 and **Jeffrey Hutchings** '79, J.D. '83 on July 11, 1989. Named Leslie Ann . . . Second child and first daughter to **Liz Kirk Leffee** M.B.A. '79 and Phil Leffee on Jan. 5. Named Ann Kirk . . . Second daughter to **Gray McCalley Jr.** J.D. '79 and **Mary Jo Beam McCalley** '79 on Nov. 11. Named Elizabeth Gray . . . A son to **Martin Wiegand III** '79 and Nancy Wiegand on Dec. 22, 1988. Named Martin Tripp II.

80s

Anne-Battelle Barnwell '80, recently chief resident in general surgery at Howard University Hospital in Washington, D.C., is completing a fellowship in colon and rectal surgery at Saint Vincent's Medical Center in Erie, Pa.

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Robert A. Carson J.D. '80 is the co-author of the "Evidentiary Motions at Trial" chapter in the 1989 supplement to *Illinois Civil Trial Evidence*, published by the Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education. He is a partner with Gould & Ratner in Chicago.

Peter Cunningham '80 is a speechwriter and legislation researcher for a Chicago alderman by day and singer-songwriter with the world-rock band Animal Farm by night.

Helen Bures Eggers '80, marketing division executive for NCNB National Bank of Florida, was promoted to senior vice president. After three years in marketing and research with U.S. Steel in Pittsburgh, she joined NCNB as a credit analyst in 1984.

Nikki Hurst Gibson '80 is an attorney with the law firm Locke Purnell Rain Rahrrell in Dallas, Texas, where she and her husband, Dennis, and their daughter live.

Richard D. Hunter Jr. B.S.E.E. '80 is a senior test engineer at E-Systems in Falls Church, Va. He and his wife, **Noriko Sakai Hunter** '81, live in Fairfax, Va.

Daniel L. Kilpatrick Ph.D. '80 is a senior scientist at the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology. A neurobiologist, he was appointed to the faculty as a staff scientist in 1984. Before that, he was a research associate at the Roche Institute of Molecular Biology. He lives in Shrewsbury, Mass.

John Heming Kramer '80 is senior vice president with Philadelphia's Reliance Reinsurance Corp. He is responsible for establishing departments with branches across the country. He and his wife, Ruic, and their two children live in Gladwyne, Pa.

Leonard Lapkin '80 is a chief resident in surgery at the University of Illinois/Cook County Hospital combined program in Chicago. He earned his M.D.

from the University of Illinois in 1985 and lives in Chicago with his wife, Patricia.

Thomas W. Magraw '80, M.H.A. '83 was promoted from vice president of patient care management to vice president of support services at Bayfront Medical Center in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Lucy White Pless '80 is an instructor for Unisys Corp. in Research Triangle Park, N.C. She lives in Durham.

Andrew E. Scherer B.S.E.E. '80 is an investment banking senior associate at Signet Bank in Richmond, Va.

Dwayne K. Dowell '81 is chief financial officer of Lincoln Pacific Construction Co., a Los Angeles-based company concerned with seismic upgrading and commercial and residential developments in southern California. He formed the company with **Judd C. Eisenberg** '81, who is vice president of operations.

Tracy A. Fortini '81 is a senior buyer for Waldenbooks, where she is responsible for buying in the cooking, art, performing arts, photography, and new age sections. She lives in Stamford, Conn.

Nancy Gundermann Henderson '81 is a law student at the University of California-Berkeley. She and her husband, Bruce, and their daughter live in Oakland.

Noriko Sakai Hunter '81 is a student at George Washington University's medical school. She and her husband, **Richard D. Hunter Jr.** B.S.E.E. '80, live in Fairfax, Va.

Elizabeth York Schiff '81, J.D. '84 is an attorney with Simpson Thacher & Bartlett in New York. Her husband, **James A. Schiff** '81, earned a master's and is working toward his doctorate in English at New York University, where he teaches English.

David P. Thomas '81 is manager in the Roulac Real Estate Consulting Group of the international accounting firm Deloitte Haskins & Sells. A member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the N.C. Board of Certified Public Accountants, he earned his M.B.A. in real estate and finance from Columbia University. He lives in New York City.

Thomas G. Tilden '81, M.S.E.E. '82 is plant manager of AT&T Microelectronica de Mexico in Matamoros, Mexico. He lives in Brownsville, Texas.

Jeffrey L. Artis '82, a U.S. Marine captain, is on duty with the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing in Okinawa, Japan.

Kenneth L. Barrett III '82 is director of international business for Anheuser-Busch's entertainment group and is involved in the development of a resort complex and Busch Gardens theme park in Barcelona, Spain. He and his wife, Elizabeth, live in St. Louis, Mo.

David Edward Gramit A.M. '82, Ph.D. '87 is an assistant music professor at Carleton College in Northfield, Minn. He has been a teaching assistant and graduate instructor at Duke and an assistant music professor and paracollege tutor at St. Olaf College in Minnesota.

Peter J. Rea '82 teaches history, political science, geography, and English at the Ostaad International School in Ostaad, Switzerland.

Tracy Webster Baynes '83 completed her M.S. at the University of Miami's Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science in 1986. She is pursuing a doctorate at Scripps Institute of Oceanography in San Diego.

Leslie Gurun Chatham '83 is a real estate broker for Chicago's Kamberos Associates.

Mark Thomas Devlin '83 earned a Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Virginia in January 1988. After he and his wife, **Cathy Crowell Devlin** '84, complete post-doctoral research at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., they will work in Baton Rouge, La., as senior chemists at Ethyl Corp.

Almond J. Drake M.D. '83 is a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy, stationed at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md.

John M. McDonald B.S.E. '83 is a vice president of the partnership investment banking department at Raymond James & Associates, Inc. A resident of Tampa, Fla., he received his M.B.A. in finance from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School.

Allana Harper Minnick B.S.N. '83 is a supervisor of the intensive care nursery at Wake Medical Center in Raleigh and is working toward her M.S.N. at UNC-Chapel Hill. She and her husband, **Jay Minnick** M.Div. '89, live in Raleigh.

Claude Thurman Moorman III '83 is a resident in orthopaedic surgery at Duke Medical Center. He earned his M.D. from the University of Cincinnati's medical college.

Stephanie Eaton Niemchak B.S.N. '83 is working the weekend option in Duke Medical Center's medical intensive care unit. She became an Advanced Cardiac Life Support instructor last year after earning her Critical Care Registered Nurse certification from the American Association of Critical Care Nurses. She and her husband, Mark, and their son Michael live in Raleigh.

David R. Pratt B.S.E.E. '83, a former U.S. Marine captain, is an adjunct instructor in computer science at the Naval Postgraduate School. He lives in Monterey, Calif.

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Here are the dates:

September 20-23 Classes of '45, '50, and '55

October 18-21 Classes of '60, '70, and '75

November 1-4 Classes of '65, '80, and '85

Homecoming Weekend

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(Columbia)

September 1 • 7pm (EDT) Kickoff

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Location: National Guard Armory (short walk from the stadium)

Free parking available for the first 200 cars

ARMY

(West Point)

October 6 • 1pm (EDT) Kickoff

11am pregame tent party at Buffalo Soldiers Field, near the stadium, with lunch and beverages

Post game reception at the Officers' Club

NORTHWESTERN

(Chicago)

September 15 • 1pm (CDT) Kickoff

11am pregame tent party, near the stadium, with lunch and beverages

GEORGIA TECH

(Atlanta)

October 27 • 12 noon (EDT) Kickoff

Post game reception with light hors d'oeuvres and cash bar

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If you live near any of these game sites, watch for special Duke Alumni Association mailings. Otherwise, complete the form for additional details concerning the receptions. In order to guarantee adequate food service, advance reservations are required.
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MEDICAL MISSION IN PESHAWAR



Orthopaedic surgeon Preston: repairing war's wounds at the Afghan Surgical Hospital

On his first morning in Afghanistan, Edwin T. Preston '56, M.D. '60 awoke at 5:30 to the sound of a muezzin calling the faithful to morning prayer. By the time he arrived at the Afghan Surgical Hospital in Peshawar, Pakistan, an hour and a half later, the list of patients scheduled for surgery had grown to more than half a dozen cases. Preston, an orthopaedic surgeon, worked every day of his three-week stay in the war-ravaged country.

Preston traveled to Afghanistan as part of Orthopaedics Overseas, a private, nonprofit organization that matches doctors with a long list of Third World facilities. Volunteers pay their own travel and living expenses and stay between two and four weeks.

"Two main groups of patients are treated at the hospital," says Preston. "The first are male children and adults from the refugee camps with broken bones, bone infections, deformities, and the residual effects of polio, which is endemic in the Afghan population." To create "living symbols of terror," says Preston, the Soviets dropped booby-traps disguised as trucks, balls, jewelry boxes, and dolls, inflicting horrible injuries on children.

The second category of patients is the Afghan soldiers called the mujahideen. Since it takes nearly three weeks to make safe passage by the back routes to Peshawar, most soldiers' wounds were infected by the time they arrived. Those with injuries to the extremities were the lucky ones. Head, chest, and abdominal wounds often resulted in death. Preston says 70 percent of his patients were men with war wounds.

When he returned to his private orthopaedic practice in Chapel Hill, Preston continued his commitment to Afghanistan, sending over such surgical equipment as a device for cleaning infected wounds and a neck traction set. He also raised money for an electric generator for the hospital so the lights wouldn't go off during surgery, an annoyingly common occurrence.

"The work I do is far more predictable than anything else in life, and one can be very gratified," he says.

"Sure, it was tiring and exhausting. But I was doing the thing I do best of all. It might sound odd to someone who's not medical, but the whole experience was intensely stimulating. This was the biggest volunteer work I've ever done."

—Nancy Tilley

Kathryn L. Schmitz '83 is a public senior information specialist for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in New York.

Donald Stearns Ph.D. '83 is an assistant zoology professor at Rutgers University's Camden, N.J., campus. Winner of the Duke Graduate School Research Award, he received a grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce in 1988 to conduct research in the National Estuarine Reserve Research System. He specializes in marine biology and has sailed on expeditions to the Arctic Ocean and the Sargasso Sea.

Frances Marie Attaway '84 graduated from the University of Florida's law college in December and is an associate with Hill, Ward & Henderson in Tampa.

Cathy Crowell Devlin '84 earned her Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Virginia last May. After she and her husband, **Mark Thomas Devlin** '83, complete post-doctoral work at the University of Maryland, they will work with Ethyl Corp. in Baton Rouge, La., as senior R&D chemists.

Michele Lynne DuMond '84 was promoted to assistant vice president in the real estate lending divi-

sion of NCNB National Bank of Florida. She joined the bank in 1986 as a credit analyst in the credit department.

Diane Pardy Farr '84 is an IBM marketing representative in Boston. She and her husband, **Warren W. Farr III** '84, a product marketing manager for Proteon, Inc., live in Wellesley.

Susan Blick Stein '84 is completing her M.B.A. at UNC-Chapel Hill.

Robert C. Vail '84 is director of development activities in Chicago and the Midwest for TransAm Corp., a real estate development firm. He earned his M.B.A. from the University of Chicago in 1989.

Clayton L. "Chico" Zimmerman '84 is an assistant professor of classical languages at Carleton College in Northfield, Minn.

Jeffrey C. Brackett '85, M.D. '89 is completing an internship in internal medicine at the University of Maryland in Baltimore. He and his wife, **Miriam R. Arichea** '86, live in Columbia, Md.

Anita J. Hill B.S.E. '85, M.S. '86, M.E.S. '89 won the 1989 International Graduate Student Paper Contest sponsored by ASM International. She is a teacher, consultant, and researcher in the department of materials engineering at Monash University in Melbourne, Australia.

Philip R. Manz M.B.A. '85 is vice president and chief financial officer of Presbyterian Health Services Corp. in Charlotte and is certified by the Healthcare Financial Management Association to manage patient accounts.

Beth Mason O'Dell '85 is a manager for both SRA Technologies, a consulting firm in Alexandria, Va., and for an AIDS research project for the National Institutes of Health. Her husband, **Mark O'Dell** B.S.E. '85, is a senior engineer for IBM in Gaithersburg, Md. They live in Kensington, Md.

W. Edward Prewitt IV '85 is pursuing his master's at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. He was a reporter for *Fortune* magazine.

Don Saunders '85 is an instructor pilot in the

559th Flying Training Squadron at Randolph Air Force Base in Texas.

Vicki Bartosik Stocking '85 graduated from Stanford University in June with a Ph.D. in educational psychology. She and her husband, Robert, live in Palo Alto, Calif.

Connie M. Wiggins '85 completed a master's in middle school education at UNC-Chapel Hill. She is a seventh-grade science teacher and teaching-team leader at West Cary Middle School in Cary, N.C.

Miriam R. Arlicha '86, J.D. '90 is an associate with the Washington, D.C., law firm Miller & Chevalier. She and her husband, **Jeffrey C. Brackett** '85, M.D. '89, live in Columbia, Md.

Elizabeth "Libby" Barksdale Barker '86 is executive director of United Church Ministries, an ecumenical agency offering emergency financial assistance to low-income persons. She and her husband, Michael, live in Goldsboro, N.C.

Mark Benz B.S.E.E. '86 is a pilot in the U.S. Air Force. He and his wife, **Emily Ledbetter Benz** '87, live on base near Spokane, Wash.

J. Layne Birdsong '86 is a U.S. Navy lieutenant j.g. on board the guided missile cruiser *USS Leahy*, based in San Diego.

C. Clifton Black II Ph.D. '86 is an assistant professor of New Testament at the Perkins School of Theology at Southern Methodist University. He and his wife, Harriet, and their daughter live in Dallas.

Peter M. Breining B.S.E. '86 is a process development engineer for Raychem Corp. in Menlo Park, Calif. A resident of Palo Alto, he earned his master's in manufacturing systems engineering from Stanford University in June 1989.

Sara Carrier Clarkson '86 is features editor of *Downtowner*, a weekly newspaper in Cincinnati, Ohio, where she and her husband, **Alex Howson** '86, live.

Peter B. Gill '86, a first lieutenant in the U.S. Marines, is a helicopter pilot on board the *USS Iwo Jima* in the Mediterranean Sea.

Karen E. Greene B.S.E. '86 completed her service as a Peace Corps volunteer in the Dominican Republic, where she remained an extra year to train incoming volunteers in the water and sanitation program. She began graduate study in water resources management upon returning to the States.

Edward Alexander Howson Jr. '86 is a brand manager at Procter & Gamble Co.'s headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he and his wife, **Sara Carrier Clarkson** '86, live.

Steven P. Lapham M.B.A. '86 is a real estate workout specialist at the Bank of New York. He lives in Hoboken, N.J.

Marybeth Levin '86 is an associate at Bankers Trust Co. in the Global Markets (Trading) Group. She lives in New York City.

John T. Molleur '86 is a U.S. Navy lieutenant j.g. aboard the destroyer *USS Briscoe*. Last fall, he participated in exercise UNITAS, a series of river warfare exercises with the navies of several South American countries.

Robert D. Monyak '86, who earned his master's from Columbia University in 1989, worked in the research division of Radio Liberty in Munich, West Germany, under the Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty summer internship programs. He is a Ph.D. candidate at Columbia and lives in New York City.

Christopher Scott Morter '86 is an associate in the business and finance department of Alston &

Bird in Atlanta. He earned his J.D. last year at the University of Virginia's law school.

James R. Stevenson '86, a U.S. Navy lieutenant, reported for duty at the Naval Education Training Center in Newport, R.I.

Jeffrey N. Weiner '86 is a graduate student in management at Northwestern University's J.L. Kellogg business school. He was a systems analyst at State Street Bank in Boston.

Kathleen DiGennaro Warner '86 is beginning her third year in law school at Brooklyn Law. She and her husband, Ken, and their daughter live in Hicksville, N.Y.

Nancy Purse Winston '86 earned her M.B.A. from Southern Methodist University in August 1987 and is a loan officer at Bank One in Texas. She and her husband, Richard, live in Dallas.

William S. Lucas '87, a U.S. Marine second lieutenant, graduated from The Basic School in Quantico, Va. He is an officer in the Fleet Marine Force.

Raffael E. Stein A.M. '87 is an economist for the Commonwealth of Virginia. He and his wife, **Susan Blick** '84, live in Richmond.

Marc D. Carpenter '88 is a graduate student and research assistant in the psychology doctoral program at the University of Vermont. He and his wife, **Rebecca Eugena "Gena" Sebastian Carpenter** '89, live in Colchester, Vt.

Jonathan B. Maxwell B.S.E. '88 is an engineer for Westinghouse Electric Corp.

Jennifer M. McHugh '88 is a student at The Dickinson School of Law in Carlisle, Pa.

Richard J. Mendelow '88, a U.S. Marine second lieutenant, completed his first solo flight during flight

training at the naval air station in Corpus Christi, Texas.

George P. Podolin '88, a U.S. Navy ensign, was deployed to the Mediterranean Sea while serving aboard the *USS Stump*, whose home port is Norfolk, Va.

Amy S. Williams Snyder '88 completed the Military Justice Legal Officer Course at the Naval Justice School in Newport, R.I. She is an ensign in the U.S. Navy.

Frederick V. Brooks '89 completed his first solo flight during flight training in Corpus Christi, Texas. He is an ensign in the U.S. Navy.

Douglas B. Epstein '89 is an analyst with Bowles Hollowell Conner & Co., an investment banking firm in Charlotte. He was the first American banking trainee at the Sumitomo Bank in Tokyo, Japan, where he edited the English version of the firm's 1986 annual report.

Denee S. Giffin '89, a U.S. Navy ensign, completed the six-week officer indoctrination course at the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, R.I.

Jodi-Beth McCain '89 is an urban community development worker in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. She is on a three-year assignment with the Mennonite Central Committee, a service, development, and relief agency for North American Mennonites and Brethren in Christ.

Jay Minnick M.Div. '89 is associate minister of Hayes Barton United Methodist Church in Raleigh, where he and his wife, **Allana Harper Minnick** B.S.N. '83, live.

Thomas R. Nutt '89, a U.S. Navy ensign, com-

THANK YOU

Special thanks to Duke Alumni and friends who contributed to a banner 1989-90. Your support and encouragement enabled the Alumni Association to serve you and Duke University more effectively.
Sincerely,
Fancy Fundebank '60, Director
P.S. Your continuing support as an Alumni Association dues payer in 1990-91 will also be deeply appreciated.

pleted his first solo flight during primary flight training in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Timothy C. Snyder B.S.E. '89 completed the basic surface warfare officer's course at Naval Education and Training Command in Newport, R.I. He is an ensign in the U.S. Navy.

Kristin A. Steckler '89, a U.S. Navy ensign, completed her first solo flight during primary flight training in Corpus Christi, Texas.

MARRIAGES: **Benjamin F. Kling** '80 to **Loretto Gertrude "Trudy" Minnear** '82 on Aug. 5, 1989. Residence: Yokosuka, Japan . . . **Lucy Delia White** '80 to **John Glenn Pless Jr.** on Sept. 21, 1989 . . .

James Andrew Schiff '81 to **Elizabeth Ann York** '81, J.D. '84 on June 24, 1989. Residence: New York City . . . **Kenneth L. Barrett III** '82 to N. Elizabeth Jackson on Oct. 7. Residence: St. Louis. . . **Allana L. Harper** B.S.N. '83 to **Jay Minnick** M.Div. '89 on Dec. 22. Residence: Raleigh . . .

Claude Thurman Moorman III '83 to Lynne Dunbar Surratt on Oct. 14 in Duke Chapel . . . **Susan Blick** '84 to **Raffael E. Stein** A.M. '87 on Dec. 30. Residence: Richmond, Va. . . **Jennifer Greenwald** B.S.N. '84 to Leonard J. Sauer on Nov. 11 . . . **Diane Hoagland Pardy** '84 to **Warren Wightman Farr III** '84 on Sept. 16, 1989. Residence: Wellesley, Mass. . . **Vicki Rene Bartosik** '85 to Robert Stocking Jr. on Aug. 5, 1989. Residence: Palo Alto, Calif. . . **Jeffrey C. Brackett** '85, M.D. '89 to **Miriam R. Arlichea** '86 on May 14, 1988, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Columbia, Md. . . **Valrie Kay Cressman** '85 to William Derrick Duke on Dec. 30 in Duke Chapel . . . **Beth Alice Mason** '85 to **Mark Anthony O'Dell** B.S.E. '85 on May 27, 1989. Residence: Kensington, Md. . . **Elizabeth Ann Barksdale** '86 to Michael Reid

Barker on April 8, 1989. Residence: Goldsboro, N.C. . . **Sara Carrier Clarkson** '86 to **Edward Alexander Howson Jr.** '86 on Oct. 21. Residence: Cincinnati . . . **Nancy Pursa** '86 to Richard Blake Winston on Nov. 4. Residence: Dallas . . . **Jill Ruedy** '86 to Richard Thomas Welch on Sept. 30 in Duke Chapel . . . **John Joseph Stephanski** B.S.E.E. '86 to **Deborah Geering** '87 on July 1, 1989 . . . **Christopher C. Brooks** '87 to **Jill Kristen Blackburn** '88 on July 1, 1989. Residence: Columbia, S.C. . . **Mary Wyman Stone Fraser** '87 to Paul Benning David III on Oct. 7 . . . **John C. Herbert** '87, M.B.A. '89 to **Rebecca Searles** '87 on June 3, 1989. Residence: Houston . . . **Martha Anne Heafner** '88 to Rodney Quintrin Harrison on Oct. 21 . . . **Jonathan Beckett Maxwell** B.S.E. '88 to **April Lee Hatfield** '89 on Nov. 11 . . . **Lisbeth Conrad** '89 to Andrew Nagle on Jan. 20. Residence: Durham.

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **Nikki Hurst Gibson** '80 and Dennis Gibson on July 29, 1989. Named Claire Barnett . . . Second child and first son to **John Heming Kramer** '80 and Ruie Kramer on Sept. 13, 1989. Named Jay Andrew . . . Second child and first son to **Lee Ann Cheves Lukianuk** B.S.N. '80 and **Rick Lukianuk** 78, J.D. '82 on June 12, 1989. Named Kyle Matthew . . . First child and daughter to **Nancy Gundermann Henderson** '81 and Bruce Henderson on Oct. 16. Named Anna Marie . . . A daughter to **Todd D. Rangel** '83 and Kim Rangel on June 4, 1989. Named Kathryn McRae . . . Second child and daughter to **Mark E. Indermar** B.S.E. '84 and Meredith W. Indermar on Jan. 13. Named Katherine Grace . . . Daughter to **C. Clifton Black II** Ph.D. '86 and Harriet Black on June 19, 1989. Named Caroline Elizabeth.

DEATHS

Sarah Blanche Smith Lee '10, of Charlotte, on Nov. 8, 1988.

Joseph Bascom Osborne '16 on Nov. 8 in Mountain City, N.C. Duke's oldest known graduate, he held the record for the one-mile run at Duke from 1914 until 1967. A sharp-shooter and airplane gunner in the Air Force during World War I, he was a restaurateur, a farmer, and a teacher and basketball coach at Washington College. He received the Tennessee Colonel's Recognition from two governors and was named Legionnaire of the Month by *American Legion Magazine* last year. He is survived by his wife, Blanche, a daughter, a sister, three grandchildren, and several nieces and nephews.

George Thomas Speed '23 of Johnson City, Tenn., on July 14, 1989.

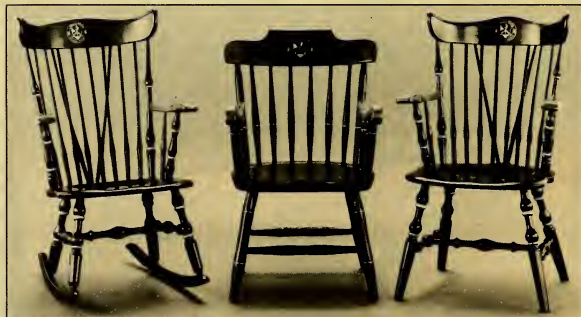
Dorothy Dotger Thigpen '23 on Oct. 4 in Charlotte. She and her husband, a Duke trustee emeritus, endowed the Hospital Chaplain's Fund for Compassion at Duke Medical Center; she was also a member of the Founders' Society. She is survived by her husband, **Richard E. Thigpen Sr.** '22, J.D. '23; a son, **R.E. Thigpen Jr.** '51; a daughter; six grandchildren; and twelve great-grandchildren.

Ella Howerton Whitted Parks '25, M.Ed. '56 in October in Chapel Hill. Durham's Mother of the Year in education in 1966, she taught at Calvert School, now Durham Academy, for more than 20 years and belonged to the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is survived by two daughters, a son, nine grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

Nelson Pate Edens '27 of Clinton, N.C., in June 1989. He was a minister and is survived by his wife, Ann.

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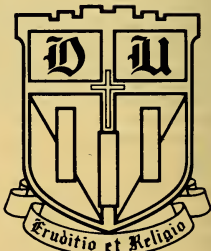
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Lois H. Sweaney '27 of Chapel Hill on Nov. 4. She is survived by a niece.

Nellie C. Garrard '28 on Sept. 6, 1989. A native of Durham, she earned a degree in library science from Emory University and headed the Cherokee County Libraries in Gaffney, S.C. After retiring in 1972, she became a member of the Durham Historical Preservation Society and an executive committee member of United Methodist Women. She is survived by a sister, **Anne Walker Garrard** '25, A.M. '30.

Maybeth Staidley Dillon '29 on July 10, 1989, in High Point, N.C. She was a retired teacher in Florida and is survived by six children, including **Carolyn L. Dillon** '62 and **William Lyman Dillon** LL.B. '67, thirteen grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Kemp Battle Ewing Jr. '29 on Nov. 18, 1988. A retired employee of the Triam Electrical Co., he is survived by two sons, a sister, a brother, six grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

Roy P. Basler Ph.D. '31 on Oct. 25, 1989, in Sarasota, Fla. He retired in 1974 from the manuscript division of the Library of Congress and was appointed the same year to a three-year term as the Library's Honorary Consultant in American Studies. He chaired the English departments of several colleges and universities and was the Fulbright-Hays Visiting Professor in American Literature at the University of Auckland, New Zealand, in 1973. Executive secretary and editor-in-chief of the Abraham Lincoln Association, he edited Lincoln's writings and published them in eight volumes as *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln* in 1953, as well as several other works. He is survived by his wife, **Virginia Anderson Basler** '29, two sons, and three daughters.

Robert Bruce Billings '31 on Sept. 16, 1989. A native and resident of Durham, he had retired as chief counsel from the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina. He is survived by several nieces and nephews.

James Luther Helms '31 of Dudley, N.C., on Jan. 22, 1989. A retired building contractor in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, he was a charter member of the Good Shepherd Lutheran Church and was past exalted ruler of the Elks Lodge. He is survived by his wife, Eloise, a daughter, a son, two sisters, two brothers, and three grandchildren.

William Watson Black '33 on Aug. 31, 1989, in Hampton, Va. A U.S. Navy veteran of World War II, he was an administrator with Rivedale Hospital in Hampton before retiring in 1974. He is survived by his wife, Louise, two sons, three brothers, and three grandchildren.

Beverly Moore Ross '33 on Aug. 27, 1989. A native and lifelong resident of Durham, he was a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity and was vice president of the Buddi-Piper Roofing Co., where he worked for 46 years. He is survived by his wife, Anne, two half-sisters, a half-brother, and his step-mother.

Guy L. Snow '33 on July 5, 1989, in Elkin, N.C. He is survived by his wife, Virginia.

Lucy Lee Strother Whitaker '33 on July 11, 1989, in Franklinton, N.C. A teacher in North Carolina for 42 years, she was a member of Delta Kappa Gamma, an honorary teacher's sorority. She is survived by two sons, two nephews, and a niece.

Caroline Mann Freeze '34 of High Point, N.C., on Dec. 15, 1988. She is survived by her husband, Edgar, two daughters, and two sons.

Robert Earle Freeman B.S.E. '35 on July 26, 1989, in Chapel Hill. The former dean of boys, teacher, and principal at Durham High School, he was a member of the Durham Kiwanis Club and the N.C. Association of Educators and National Educators. He is

GATHERING NO MOSS

When it debuted in 1967, *Rolling Stone* magazine was a hip, "alternative" publication that provided a voice for the youth movement of the late Sixties. Even though it still provides the inside track on the music business, *Rolling Stone* has matured along with its readership.

"We're still considered the *Wall Street Journal* of rock and roll," says Dana Fields '78, vice president and associate publisher. "But we've expanded our editorial focus. In the late Sixties and early Seventies, we reflected the youth and pop culture of a whole generation. We still have rock and roll up front, but we've added other things like movie and television reviews. We've become more mainstream."

With a circulation of 1,200,000, *Rolling Stone* enjoys a healthy advertising base as well. Fields oversees all major advertising operations and marketing initiatives, and supervises employees in five regional offices.

She cites a recent *Rolling Stone* ad campaign as indicative of the changes that have



Fields: a role in rock's written review

transpired since the publication's inception.

The series of ads showed an image from the Sixties (like Tom Wolfe's *Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test*) with the word "Perception," mirrored by a more modern image (like Wolfe's *Bonfire of the Vanities*) with the word "Reality."

way to reach the mainstream."

Although Fields credits Duke vice president emeritus William Green's "Writing for the Media" class as one of the most influential undergraduate courses on her career, she says her extracurricular activities shaped her future. She was photography editor for *The Chronicle* for two years and fell in love with working on newspapers.

Her timing wasn't bad, either. "I sat under the basket in Cameron before anyone had ever heard of Jim Spanarkel," says Fields. "So when the team became big, I had a whole library of photos that everyone wanted." Fields became a stringer for UPI, and also interned at the *Raleigh News and Observer*. After graduation she headed for New York City.

Hired in 1981 by *Rolling Stone*, Fields has seen the magazine flourish: Under her guidance, the ad pages have almost doubled. "There's nothing like waking up and being excited about going to the office," says Fields. "If you can say that after ten years, that's really something."

survived by his wife, Louise, two sons, and four grandchildren.

Ralph S. Mason '35 of Princeton, N.J., on Nov. 26, 1988. He was a partner in the Princeton law firm Mason Griffin & Pierson. He is survived by his wife.

Cyril E. Black '36 on July 18, 1989, in Princeton, N.J. A history professor at Princeton University since 1939, he initiated undergraduate study of Russian history in 1946 and taught the course for more than 30 years. He chaired the university's Center for International Studies for nearly 20 years until 1985. During World War II and afterward, he had several assignments with the U.S. State Department and was also a consultant to the CIA's Board of National Estimates. He is survived by his wife, Corinne, a son, a daughter, and a granddaughter.

Alene Johnson A.M. '36 in Darlington, S.C. She was a retired English professor.

Charles T. Sinclair Jr. '36 of Carthage, N.C., on Nov. 10. He owned the Carthage Furniture Co. He is survived by his wife, Louise.

J. Malcolm Wright '36 of Orleans, Mass., on Aug. 6, 1989. He is survived by his wife, Ellie.

Anne Rebecca Izard '37 on Jan. 8, 1990, in Gwynedd, Pa. A retired children's librarian, she received the American Library Association's Grollier Award for outstanding children's librarians. Known for

her storytelling ability, she trained Japanese librarians in storytelling and was later invited to Japan to witness the contribution she had made there in reducing the suicide rate among children. She also received the James E. Allen Memorial Award from the N.Y. Board of Regents for distinguished service to education.

Bob Van Camp '38 of Atlanta on Jan. 26. A U.S. Army veteran of World War II, he was the staff organist at Atlanta's Fox Theatre for many years and a WSB radio and television personality from 1947 until his retirement in 1974. He had also acted as master of ceremonies for the Atlanta Pops Orchestra.

Raymond Odell Brown B.Div. '40 in June 1989 in High Point, N.C. He was a Methodist minister in the North Carolina and Virginia conferences from 1940 until his retirement in 1978. He is survived by a son and two brothers.

Ruth Auser Morris '40 of Evansville, Ind., on May 19, 1988. She is survived by her husband, Griffith.

Theodore E. Price '40 on Sept. 4, 1989. He is survived by a son.

Mary Louise Dawe Michal '41 in Richmond, Va., on April 18, 1989. A former English and journalism teacher in Virginia, she had worked as a reporter and copy editor for *The Richmond Times-Dispatch* in the early 1940s. She is survived by two sons and her mother.

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Irving R. Miller B.Div. '41 in August 1989, in Greer, S.C. A graduate of Catawba College, he was a Methodist minister in North and South Carolina. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, a daughter, three sons, a brother, and eleven grandchildren.

Garnet Hamrick Owen A.M. '43 and **John E. Owen** '43 of natural causes at their home in Scottsdale, Ariz., on July 19, 1989. She was a writer and he was a professor emeritus of sociology at Arizona State University. He is survived by two brothers, one of whom is **William M. Owen** '47.

Sarah Cole Tulloss '43 on Feb. 23, 1988, in Rocky Mount, N.C. She is survived by her husband, John, and two sons.

Bertram Levine '44 of Fair Lawn, N.J., on July 29, 1989.

Murray H. Jones M.Div. '45 on May 10, 1989. A Methodist minister, he retired in 1984 as pastor of the Garden City-Creighton United Methodist Church in Cass County, Mo. He was a former delegate to the National Methodist Youth Conference and secretary of the board of pensions of the church's Missouri West Conference from 1964 to 1972. He is survived by a brother.

Ann Andrews Morgan '46 of Rome, Ga., on Oct. 25, 1989.

Don Scott Whitfield '46 in April 1989. A retired minister, he had been pastor of several churches in North Carolina and Virginia. He was superintendent, assistant superintendent, and secretary of the N.C. Pentecostal Holiness Church's Western Conference and served on its board of directors for 25 years. He is survived by his wife, Ellie, a son, and two grandsons.

E.G. Bumgardner '47 on Sept. 23, 1989, in Columbia, S.C. He is survived by his wife, **Trilby O'Neil Bumgardner** '48.

William James Leslie '48 of Sacramento, Calif., on Aug. 15, 1989. He was a veteran of the U.S. Air Corps Engineers in Germany during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Erica, a daughter, his mother, a brother, and a grandchild.

Malcolm L. "Mack" McCullen Jr. '48 in Durham on June 4, 1989. He was a U.S. Postal Service employee for 30 years until his retirement in 1974 when he was superintendent of the Forest Hills Post Office. He is survived by his wife, Betty, four daughters, a son, and two grandchildren.

William A. Krout '50 on June 3, 1988, in Indianapolis. A real estate broker, he was an employee and vice president of W.A. Brennan Inc. for 24 years. He was past president of the Indiana Chapter of the Society of Industrial Realtors and of the Commercial-Industrial Association of the Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of Realtors. He was a U.S. Marine Corps veteran and a life master of the American Bridge League. He is survived by his wife, Patricia, two sons, a daughter, his parents, and a brother.

Harold E. Roy '50 of Kansas City, Mo., in November.

Dulcy P. Seiffer '50 on June 27, 1989. A well-known artist and graduate of the Juilliard School of Music, she founded the Cane Bay Reef Club in St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, along with her husband, Carl. She is survived by her husband, two daughters, two sons, a sister, and two grandchildren.

Margaret Hinson Sherrill '50 of Charlotte on July 18, 1989. She was an avid golfer and a member of the Women's Golf Association at Quail Hollow Country Club in Charlotte. She is survived by her husband, **Tobias A. Sherrill B.S.E.** '51, a sister,

Patricia Hinson Disher '53; two aunts; and several nieces and nephews.

Charles E. Farrell Ph.D. '51 on April 19, 1989, in Nashville, Tenn. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, he was a retired biology professor at Vanderbilt University and a naturalist at Warner Park Nature Center. He graduated from Waynesburg College in his native Pennsylvania and earned his master's from Purdue University. He is survived by his wife, Josephine, two daughters, a brother, and a sister.

Harold William Carroll '54 on July 21, 1989, in Clearwater, Fla. Past owner and operator of the Kennedy Business School in Roxboro, N.C., he was most recently a teacher at St. Petersburg Junior College. He earned his master's at UNC-Chapel Hill and his doctorate at Auburn University. He is survived by his wife, **Neal Van Stoenberg Carroll B.S.N.** '49, a son, a daughter, three brothers, and four sisters.

Robert Bruce Horner '54 on April 16, 1987, in Morgan Hill, Calif. He was a math teacher in New York for 12 years and is survived by two sons and two brothers.

John Johnson Thomas '54 of Charlotte, N.C.

Roy T. Edwards '55 on Nov. 7, 1989, in Salisbury, N.C. He was a self-employed manufacturing representative and served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War. He is survived by his wife, Madeline, two daughters, a brother, and two sisters.

Julia Harrill Hooper '55 on June 18, 1988, in Atlanta. She was active in the Atlanta alumni of Delta Gamma sorority with special interest in the prevention of blindness. She is survived by a daughter, a son, her mother, and a brother.

Edward Jay Carey '57 on April 13, 1989, in Santa Monica, Calif. A long-time commercial broker in the Greater Los Angeles area, he was last employed by Grubb & Ellis Realty. He is survived by a brother, a sister-in-law, an aunt, and three nieces and nephews.

Joseph C. Eggleston '58 of Baltimore on Jan. 6, 1989. He was the director of surgical pathology at the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions. He is survived by his wife, Sylvia, his parents, and three daughters.

Richard Earl House '58 in Wilmington, N.C., in July 1989. A Durham native, he was a banker in Wilmington. He is survived by his wife, Rose, a son, a daughter, and a brother.

Helen McCrary Arendell '60 of Burlington, N.C., on July 20, 1989. A charter member and former president of the Junior League of Raleigh, she hosted "About the Town with Helen Arendell" on a Raleigh radio station. She also published the ABC Book and several poems. She is survived by two daughters.

Birt Lee Browning Jr. '60 of Gainesville, Fla., on Dec. 24, 1988. He is survived by his wife, Shelley.

Roswell E. Smith Jr. '60 of Marietta, Ga., in August 1989.

Dale A. Slivinske '68 on Aug. 28, 1989. Executive vice president of the national chapter of Theta Chi fraternity, he had served on its staff for 21 years. He was also editor of the *Rattle of Theta Chi* and a past president of the Fraternity Editors Association.

Robert A. Worster '73 of Stuart, Fla., on Dec. 16, 1988. He is survived by his mother.

Carolyn Sonzogni '87 of Merritt Island, Fla., in an automobile accident. A member of the women's basketball team while at Duke, she was employed by Glaxo Inc. in pharmaceutical sales. She is survived by her parents.

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High style: "Coeds" in the early Forties dressed to impress for sorority teas. Are these rushees who will eventually get to bare their souls—and even their shoulders—when the rituals of the sisterhood have been completed?

Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register

SICK SOVIET SOCIETY

Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, of the department of economics, returned this month after a stay of almost a year in Russia. He . . . is one of the few economists to spend a period of months in the Union of Socialistic Soviet Republics, the name of the new state which has taken the place of the old name of Russia. He had an exceptional opportunity to observe the economic, political, and social conditions in that vast and important country.

Dr. Hoover has returned with a report on Russian conditions that is not at all encouraging. Virtual famine conditions have existed in Russia during the past two years and an even graver food situation is threatened during the coming year, he believes. The destiny of the Soviet regime, he feels, may be determined largely on the basis of famine or no famine. He is inclined to think that stark famine may be avoided, but if it does come there is likely to be a crash of the whole system. . . .

To sum it all up, the Duke economist feels that if the government of Soviet Russia endures another year it stands a greater chance of maintaining permanent power. But unless it successfully weathers the storm of the next few months a collapse is not unlikely.—August 1930

NO IDLE HANDS

Universities exist for education purposes, but they do belong in a very real sense to the nation and must hold themselves in readiness to serve the nation, especially in time of emergencies such as we find ourselves in today," declared Dr. William P. Few, president of Duke, . . . at the formal opening of Duke's new academic year. . . .

"We must try to build again a nation of workers," [said Few]. "It will not be safe to commit the destinies of a great country into idle hands; but the destiny of any nation is safe in the keeping of people who think straight and who work, either with their hands or in other creative ways. With a nation of free, willing, and competent

workers at all the many functions of organized society we can in due time be prepared to face the world, even the world as it exists today."—September 1940

SOMETHING TO SNEEZE AT

Nose itch? Throat tickle? Sneeze often? The "hay fever" season has arrived! . . .

Amidst the discomfort of tickles in the back of their throats, popping ear drums, and unexpected explosions from the nasal regions, most sufferers retreat to the cool, quiet comfort of their homes—far away from corn silks, ragweed, rose petals, and other enemies—only to find that the siege of sneeze continues, unabated. There seems to be no escape.

Unknowingly, our allergic friends have exposed themselves to the very substance that 85 percent of all persons who have nasal or chest allergies, whether they be asthma, hives, or swelling and general respiratory reactions, are sensitive to: plain, ordinary house dust. Children are more allergic to it than anything else in the air, says Dr. Susan Dees, pediatrician at Duke Hospital. . . .

Allergy is still a new field to medical science, the Duke doctor explains. "We cannot hope to answer most of the questions about it until we understand and can favorably control its fundamental processes," she says.—September 1950

BOOK REPORT

The latest report of the secretary of the executive committee of the Friends of Duke University Library states: "One of the most critical needs in the next few years will be the further expansion of the physical plant. It is a fact—sometimes an awkward fact—that the larger a library is, the faster it grows. . . . It doubles its size in roughly sixteen years." And [librarian Benjamin] Powell said, "We're loaded to the doors right now."

The most critical present needs are added shelf space and space for expanded undergraduate reading rooms. In the fall of 1958 undergraduates began to use the graduate reading room because of the inadequacy of their own facilities. Shelf space is also at a premium. Twenty to twenty-five thousand volumes are now being stored each year in an effort to keep the more current volumes on the shelves.—September 1960

TREATING A NEED

Approximately 11 percent of the nation's population is black, yet blacks comprise only 2 percent of all the physicians in the country. When these percentages are related to a statement by the dean of Meharry Medical College—that doctors typically choose to treat patients who are close to them socio-economically—then the need for black physicians in the United States, especially in the South, becomes obvious.

This need, and the need for a remedy, was officially recognized last fall at the Duke Medical School when Dr. Thomas D. Kinney, director of medical education, appointed a committee to plan an educational enrichment program for black undergraduate pre-medical students. . . . These persons eventually recommended a three-part program that now is being supported over a three-year period by a \$77,250 grant from the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation. The three elements of the program are recruitment, a summer enrichment program, and tutorial support.

The recruitment program has already been under way, and as a result the school received forty-two applications for the 1970 fall semester from black applicants. Seven will attend

Duke this fall, compared with last year's total of two students who entered Duke out of twenty-two applicants. This improved comparison will be aided further by an annual conference which has been established at Duke for pre-medical advisers from black colleges, for the preparation of the student depends to some extent on the information available to the adviser. "We want to let black students know that Duke Medical School is interested in them," said John Walker, a fourth-year medical student who was active in helping organize the summer enrichment program. "We may thus increase the size of the applicant pool."—September 1970

ODDS-ON FAVORITE

Jimmy "the Greek" Snyder brought national attention to Alumni Weekend's presidential election forum when he predicted that Ronald Reagan

would be the next president.

Snyder's prediction came during a Saturday morning of political analysis, election forecasting, and one-liners before a standing-room-only crowd in Gross Chem auditorium.

James David Barber, Duke political science professor and author of *The Presidential Character* and *The Pulse of Politics*, moderated the panel discussion. Judy Woodruff '68, NBC's White House correspondent, Jonathan Miller '75, formerly direct-mail director for the George Bush campaign, and Snyder, oddsmaker and political analyst, all relayed their thoughts on the current campaign.

Applause greeted Snyder's prediction that, "There's just no way the Republicans are going to get beat." He also predicted that Reagan would pick Bush to be his running-mate. But, Snyder added jokingly, "If I had my choice to vote for president, it would be [Egyptian president Anwar] Sadat."

The panelists were not in agreement about the election outcome, however. Miller, who was president of the University Union while at Duke, said, "Despite how good it looks this year, we [the Republicans] are not going to win it."—July-August 1980



Dawning of a decade: The early Sixties, when "dope" was a Coke and you drank it in a Dixie cup in the East Campus Union with a cigarette, while contemplating life. ("Home-grown" then meant Durham-raised tobacco from the factory down Main Street, just beyond the Ivy Room.)



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THE CANON: REVISE & DISSENT

Editors:

I cannot tell you how thrilled I was to read in your April-May issue ["Celebrating Difference"] that Professor Fish of the English department has solved the most important questions in the history of philosophy. He knows for a certainty that there is no transcendent reality, and he even is kind enough to inform us that even when we "think" we're talking about ideal reality, we are just "in fact" speaking of our own cultural paradigms.

What need then of Plato or Aristotle when we have Professor Fish? It is no wonder that he views Kathy Acker's drivel with the eye of moral equality. He is participating in the delusion that the critic is more important than the artist and that there is no real beauty, only the quality and the action of critical judgment. It is the ultimate wet dream of literary critics: to make themselves more important than authors.

Bennett Gilbert
Los Angeles, California

Editors:

In an insert to your recent article on the literary canon, you described "Cathy Acker" as a "contemporary British author" who "combines feminist issues with the belligerent anarchy of the punk movement."

Acker, who spells her name Kathy, is actually an American writer who has chosen to live in London. And though she may in some way be associated with the punk movement, I would hate to see her claimed by too young a generation. Acker was born in 1947, and I suspect her "belligerent anarchy" reflects her coming of age in the Sixties as much as anything else.

David Guy '70
Durham, North Carolina

Editors:

After graduating from Duke in 1968, it was some years before reading was as pleasurable or meaningful for me as it had been before Duke. Pity the Duke student who enjoyed *The Odyssey* in high school and now must discover "how intensely interesting it is in terms of male-female relationships . . . what kind of metaphors go along with it."
Nothing really changes. The revisionists

are just turning off students to a changed group of books. In any case, most people who wanted to read and study and learn, even in the unrevised Sixties, never thought the so-called canon was finite. It's just hard to get all the literature in the world if one has to go to the movie and study the book.

William H. Thorne Jr. '68
Raleigh, North Carolina

PUT HER 'I' OUT

Editors:

It is a truth, universally acknowledged, that Jane Austen's last name is not spelled with an "i"—except by a Duke illustrator, who obviously slept through several sessions of Cultural Literacy 101 ["Shaking Up the Literary Establishment," April-May].

Do the right thing. Send your artist back for another course.

Mary Martin Bowen
Atlanta, Georgia

Editors:

In your full-page cartoon, did you really intend to spell the name as "Jane Austin"? Anyhow, that was out of keeping with the interesting article.

Sue Ould Marmon '37
Richmond, Virginia

STRIKING A NERVE

Editors:

Your article "Doing the Right Thing" [April-May 1990] struck a painful nerve for me. I have the sad impression that blacks and whites are drifting socially apart even as economically they are being brought closer.

Racism will continue as long as people are conditioned into thinking in terms of racial groups. The greater the polarization, the greater the hostility. And the movement in society—and apparently on campus—is toward increased polarization, much of it the result of policies intended to combat racism.

How can we be surprised to find some whites suspecting that their black classmates are their intellectual inferiors when affirma-

tive action mandates substantially different standards for admission? What message is conveyed to the student body when a concerted effort has to be launched to hire specifically black professors? When whites are properly chastised for forming organizations that exclude blacks, but blacks are encouraged to form racially exclusive groups of their own, does the university expect this inconsistency to be overlooked? When Western civilization is disparaged as a racist field of study at Duke and other distinguished institutions but Afro-American studies is demanded, is animosity not the inevitable result?

The well-intentioned policies at Duke and elsewhere unfortunately create a climate in which racism flourishes. As long as blacks think of themselves first as blacks and whites first as whites and are encouraged in this outlook by the ways in which the university treats these groups as different, racial harmony will always be tenuous.

David A. Lips J.D./M.B.A. '84
Indianapolis, Indiana

Editors:

I found Bridget Booher's article on Duke's racial climate most interesting. It reminded me of my first semester at Duke when I became friendly with Mike, a fellow freshman who was black.

Initially, Mike seemed happy at Duke. However, as the semester wore on, Mike became increasingly frustrated and angry. Apparently, when Mike walked around Duke in the early morning or evening hours, he was often stopped by the police. It happened so frequently that Mike eventually carried his Duke I.D. with him at all times. I will never forget his anger and outrage. That was the only semester Mike spent at Duke. I heard he transferred to Howard University.

Booher did make a mistake in her article. In discussing racial unrest, she uses as an example the city of Miami (my home town), where, in her words, "a black boy's murder by a white policeman sparked riots." The incident she is referring to took place in January 1989 and did indeed spark riots. However, there was no murder and the victims (there were two) were not boys, but men in their twenties.

What happened was that Miami Police officer William Lozano, who was on foot, shot a motorcyclist who was being chased by a police car for a traffic violation. Officer Lozano apparently was clear or could have

moved clear of the motorcycle, but still fired his weapon. He claimed he thought he was in danger of being struck by the motorcycle. The motorcyclist died from the bullet wound and his passenger died in the ensuing crash.

Officer Lozano was never charged with "murder" as Booher implies. Murder involves premeditation (a plan to kill), or, at least in Florida, a "depraved mind" acting with maliciousness or hate and a disregard for human life. Officer Lozano was charged and convicted of two counts of manslaughter. Manslaughter occurs when a person causes another's death through negligence. Indeed, even the prosecutor acknowledged that Officer Lozano's action was not race-motivated, but was simply the result of a tragic error in judgment. Lozano was sentenced to seven years in prison.

To state that the riots occurred after a white policeman "murdered a black boy" grossly misrepresents the facts. It is this sort of misrepresentation that leads to hostility and misunderstanding.

Elaine F. Cohen '83
Pembroke Pines, Florida

The Miami riots referred to in the article occurred in the early Eighties, when Nevell Johnson—referred to by the press as a "black youth"—was shot in a video arcade. Johnson died, sparking three days of rioting. The Hispanic officer, Luis Alvarez, testified that he deliberately shot at Johnson when it appeared the young man was reaching for a gun. Alvarez was acquitted.

Editors:

The coverage of racism at Duke ["Doing the Right Thing"] came not a moment too soon. During an era when many have convinced themselves that racism (overt and covert) in its totality is a thing of the past as well as a figment of the imagination of those who encounter it daily, it was great to have an article which refuted those beliefs.

It is truly disappointing to return to Duke or to talk to current students and hear that the racism not only still exists, but has intensified due to the apathetic attitude and insensitivity of individuals and the university administration (case in point was the lack of effort to address the issues surrounding the racist *Jabberwocky* article).

When I watched the PBS program "Racism 101," I was certain that Duke's racial problems would be highlighted (let us not forget the 1969 Allen Building takeover, nor the fact that it took until 1983 for some of the demands to be met or even addressed). Fortunately, Duke was not one of the subjects of this broadcast—at least not this time. Our campus is not immune to this type of ignorant and unproductive activity shown in the aforementioned program.

Sure, we can turn away from the racial problems that exist and focus only on our Final Four basketball appearances, our high-

ranking business school, or the beauty of our campus, but racial tensions will only fester and infect the campus while our backs are turned. This is why I commend Eric Dozier, Craig McKinney, and the many strong Duke students, alumni, and parents for their energy, drive, and sense of urgency. These qualities press them to eliminate the source of this ugly obstacle that prevents us from moving into an environment that consists of people who believe in the value of diversity.

It is my hope that my fellow alumni—black, brown, yellow, red, or white—recognize that this is our charge and we must continue to challenge the systems that threaten to perpetuate racism on our campus and especially in our society.

Jacquelyn M. Hatch B.S.E. '85
Brooklyn, New York

Editors:

To judge from "Doing the Right Thing," Duke has some fairly serious racial problems in its student body and is taking measured steps to meet the problem. Both sides of this equation, however, are inaccurate.

By most standards, Duke's problems are relatively mild, and the administration's response has been heavy-handed and dangerous to academic freedom. Last year President Brodie appointed a committee "to address discrimination in the classroom." The committee's report could confirm not a single such incident, although several were reported. A survey commissioned by the committee found that, although black and white students have different perceptions of racial dynamics on campus, the vast majority of both black and white students detected no incidents of discrimination, and most black students reported they were happy they had come to Duke.

These are remarkably favorable findings in the light of what was actually going on at Duke during the academic year. A tasteless satire, in which black dialect was parodied, appeared in the campus humor magazine, *Jabberwocky*. The upshot was a demand for censorship, accompanied by a hysterical mood on campus. Regrettably, university officials, as educators responsible for all the students, did nothing to encourage discussion of the value of free speech and inquiry on the campus. Instead, President Brodie took out a full-page advertisement in the student newspaper, deploring the alleged racism of the article in question. The next day the editor of *Jabberwocky* was removed from his position by the student publication board. Eleven faculty members from several departments signed and published a letter deploring the administration's failure to support the values of free speech during this unfortunate incident. By contrast, the vice president for student affairs congratulated the students who had sought the dismissal of the

editor. He praised what he regarded as their highly responsible behavior.

Even before this ugly episode, Duke has been active on several fronts. With the perfectly good motive of improving student race relations on campus, the Office of Residential Life has published *Duke's Vision*, a pamphlet intended to achieve greater tolerance. Unfortunately, what it achieves instead—if it is absorbed—is indoctrination on some highly contestable "truths." The United States, for example, is depicted as a "multicultural" society, and students are warned to beware of anyone pushing "unicultural" standards. The former is a very doubtful proposition in comparative perspective, and the latter, taken seriously, is an invitation to reject the longstanding "unicultural" standards of the university and its commitment to intellectual life. The "Vision" is reinforced at a compulsory "orientation" that risks shading over into Groupthink. The whole thrust of the pamphlet is to foster tolerance by urging intolerance of those with the "wrong" ideas.

At the same time, student affairs personnel have been amending the student judicial code to create an offense of "racial harassment." The "harassment" referred to involves the exercise of free speech. In the *Duke Magazine* article, constitutional law professor William Van Alstyne is cited as saying such a policy "might impinge on First Amendment rights." What he said, in fact, was that such a policy was "unworthy of a great university."

The committee on alleged discrimination in the classroom has recommended the creation of guidelines to implement its report. The predictable result will be that classroom relations will grow more tense and less conducive to learning if the subject of instruction is controversial. At Harvard, a distinguished historian was accused of "racial insensitivity" in his class on "The Peopling of America" when he assigned the diaries of white planters as source material on slavery. At Michigan, the nation's leading demographer of race has, like the Harvard historian, stopped giving his course after comparable allegations were leveled at him. At Stanford, a venerable figure in constitutional law was accused of racial insensitivity when he discussed both sides of some affirmative action cases decided by the Supreme Court. At Duke, there does not seem to be an awareness that the university has been treading very close to the line on academic freedom, that it is about to step over it, into the classroom, and that this will, among other things, impoverish the university in teaching about race.

Donald L. Horowitz
Durham, North Carolina

The author is a professor of law and political science at Duke.



DUKE

A MAGAZINE
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APRIL, MAY 1988

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BOOK ENDS AND MEANS

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VISIONS AND DIVISIONS

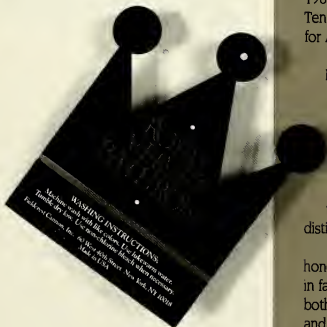


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WHEN THE WALL CAME TUMBLING DOWN

A SOLDIER'S STORY

BY JOHN HILLEN



as part of the constabulary forces of the Allies. In 1948, when the formulation of two Germans under separate spheres of influence became imminent, the regiment was deployed to patrol and safeguard the post-war border. Along with a sister regiment, it was retained that duty ever since. Every day of the year, and every hour of the day, American soldiers have been on this border.

While the rest of the world watched the brinkmanship of the Cold War on their televisions, these soldiers watched through the sights of their weapons for diplomacy to bridge that fifty meters of no-man's land. And because they would have to bear the most immediate and terrible price for the failure of statesmanship, they were the first to cheer when it succeeded. The Berlin Airlift, the crushing of the Hungarian Revolution, the Checkpoint Charlie standoff, the brutal defeat of the Prague spring: These are dates in history that brought Americans to their feet in

indignation, and cavalymen to their battle positions, for the outset of World War III.

Even when I arrived in Europe at the beginning of 1989, the threat of war for the men of the border cavalry regiments seemed to preoccupy most of their training. I had been trained in the United States in everything from parachuting to tank gunnery, but putting these skills to use in Europe just wasn't thinkable. I thought that maybe these men were taking themselves and the Cold War a little too seriously. But one day on the border was all it took to implant the harsh reality of the Cold War on my life. The fences, the minefields, the weapons, the dogs, and the looks on the faces on the East German soldiers told the story. Indeed, the last person killed trying to cross the Berlin Wall was gunned down in February of 1989.

All along our 120-mile sector of border, the pictures forced their way into my mind: Soviet-made attack helicopters flying above the fence, radar sites peering out of hillsides, hundreds of thousands of East Germans fleeing through Hungary and Czechoslovakia and then coming back to see the fences from the other side. Such encounters drove home the significance of my profession. And the stock of images kept expanding: Babies being held above the wall for grandparents on the other side to see, a crowd of West Germans playing a human tug-of-war with a woman attempting to jump from a building on the border while East German police tried to pull her back, eighteen-year-old bricklayer Peter Fechter lying in no-man's land on the border, bleeding to death from the bullets of his countrymen.

The men of my regiment who patrol the border shouldn't be confused with the border police of both Germans. The border is, in some respects, the de facto front line of a war not started forty-odd years ago. Our wartime mission as cavalymen is to operate ahead of the main forces by gathering intelligence through reconnaissance and providing security through advance warning. The Hollywood image of the dusty and bloodied scout arriving at the frontier outpost, hunched over a saddle filled with arrows, remained a

On any given night, the scenery around Observation Post Brett is sinister and almost surreal. The only light not cast from the moon is from the lamp posts and search lights illuminating the border fortifications of East Germany, about fifty meters away. Guard towers loom massive and menacing; the shadows of large dogs on long leads play on the edge of well-lit minefields and "death strips" between the fences.

At OP Brett, a patrol of American cavalymen from the Second Armored Cavalry Regiment note any significant actions from the German Democratic Republic. It is just another night on the Iron Curtain for these soldiers, and they are performing the same duties that the troopers of the regiment have been doing since 1948.

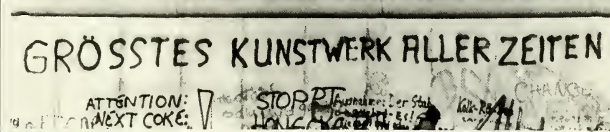
November 9, 1989, would be no usual night. At 11:45, soldiers from both sides of the Cold War would look down the hill at Highway B-4 and observe a 20-mile line of "Trabant" model cars, filled with laughing and crying East Germans, making their way into northern Bavaria for the first time in almost half a century. The East German border guards, having seen the announcement on television, but not having received official instructions from their chain of command, did the only thing possible that members of a nation racked with such recent self-abasement could do: nothing. While the media of all the world were rushing to the Berlin Wall to capture the collapse of that powerful symbol of the Cold War, the millions of Germans outside Berlin, along the 870-mile national border, also turned to each other in peace. And their witnesses on both sides of the border on this unbelievable night were the men whom they had just put out of business.

At the end of the second World War, the Second Armored Cavalry Regiment was at the vanguard of George S. Patton's Third Army, deep within Czechoslovakia. The regiment remained in Germany after the war

simple but graphic analogy of our wartime mission. And for thirty-day shifts at various border camps, we maintained that posture throughout the Cold War: sleeping in our clothes, weapons and ammunition by our sides, waiting for the alert claxon to sound its ominous buzz. It was exciting. It was sobering. And now, it is a part of history.

The night of November 9, 1989, was not so different from any other night in the history of the post-war border. Patrols were out on the "Grenze," the camp operations center was constantly monitoring their progress and reports, and the reaction force was standing by in order to respond to any contingency. There had been dramatic changes in East Germany over the past months, namely the deposing of Communist Party General Secretary Erich Honecker and several of his administration's officials, but the situation did not seem to be getting any brighter for the East German reformers. More than 200,000 people (1.5 percent of the population) had fled to the West in 1989, including 50,000 who had made the journey west through Czechoslovakia just the week before. Needless to say, the phone call from the West German border police at 11:45 that evening was quite shocking.

Almost as soon as the incredible news of the border opening had been received at camp, our official tole was clearly defined: Do not interfere in any way with the agreement between the Germans and maintain the same professional and detached attitude that we had always displayed. Yet it was impossible not to become caught up in the emotion. Driving up to OP Brett to observe the scene, we passed a thirty-mile-long line of little East German Trabants, filled with joyful East Germans. The West Germans were



Past and present: East German tower guard, above, looks across the "death strip" to the West, 1982; below, East and West Berliners atop the Berlin Wall celebrate opening of borders in November; opposite page, East Germans crossing into West Germany at Schirnding, near Czechoslovakia

running out into the traffic to pass around champagne and beer to their former—and future—countrymen jammed in the tiny cars.

As our vehicles went past the line, my soldiers could not resist the impulse to lean from the windows and wave at the East Germans who were cheering and beeping at us, flashing us the sign that we alternately interpreted as the American symbol for peace and Churchill's European symbol for victory. "I felt as if I were in the Rose Bowl parade," remarked one of my younger soldiers.

The jubilant mood would continue unchecked for the next three days as more legal crossing points were opened in our sector. It was an almost identical scene at each one. As soon as the welders had torn away enough sections of fence or wall to let the people through, the East Germans would walk through to the West. Most of them wore a look of utter happiness, while many just looked completely stunned, unable to comprehend what they had just done even as a crowd of West Germans grabbed them and pressed beer, food, and money into their hands.

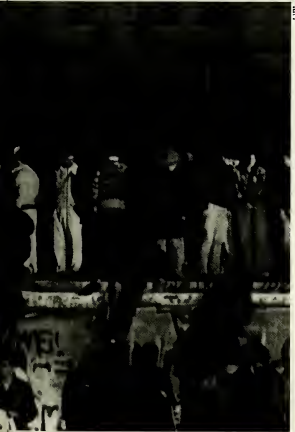
During the next months crowds of East Germans would cross the border to meet relatives not seen in forty-five years, to purchase those many items we take for granted that were never on their shelves, to buy uncensored books and see movies that no government had previously approved, and simply to ogle at the incredible opulence of the West. After almost fifty years of restricted travel, censored education, fifteen-year waiting lists for cars and apartments, no forum or medium for public issues, a stifling secret police and informer system, and a formidable

wall to keep anyone from leaving, they could now just simply walk away.

For the soldiers of the border cavalry, a rush of emotions followed that historic night. No one welcomes peace as much as the soldier, because he pays the ultimate price when peace fails. And no human being could not be happy for the East Germans, especially after witnessing the display of joy that night. But the men who prided themselves on guarding the "frontiers of freedom" were left wondering whether those frontiers now existed. Statesmen, bureaucrats, and diplomats debated the changing commitments and responsibilities of the U.S. military throughout the world, while the soldier on the border knew that his day as the human symbol of the Cold War was over.

And so we stood still on OP Brett, well into the chilly night, watching the endless line of cars and their occupants beeping and shouting as they drove into the first free country most had ever known. The infamous East German border police, who had killed or imprisoned hundreds of their countrymen for trying to seek that freedom earlier, smiled and waved at us from their towers and bunkers. The moment in modern history and the changes it meant for us as the defenders of the "Free World" were immense and complicated. Silence was the only tribute that we could give to that wondrous night. ■

Hillen '88, an Army first lieutenant, is a scout platoon leader with the Second Armored Cavalry Regiment in Bamberg, West Germany. A public policy science and history major, he studied briefly in Fiji on a Fulbright Scholarship before joining his unit.



THE VOICE OF ANTI- AUTHORITY

DALE MARTIN

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISSE

On the first day of class, the Duke religion professor scrawls his own pedagogic credo on the blackboard:
De omnibus dubitandum,
or "Doubt everything."

Teaching can be a scary endeavor. Even—and maybe especially—for a great teacher. That may be why Dale Martin keeps a cap gun in his office desk. If all else fails—Bang!—he can startle his students into thinking.

"I frankly worry about teaching," says Martin, an assistant professor of religion. "On the one hand, I feel that teachers really don't have much effect on society. Every young teacher wants to change the world, and you come to realize it ain't gonna happen. On the other hand, I worry that I have too much effect on my students. When a student comes into my class with a Jewish or Christian or humanistic faith, will they come into my office half a semester later crying that my class has shattered everything they believe? That prospect bothers me a lot. I just have to tell myself that none of the challenges I pose are sufficient to destroy a good belief or a good faith."

Martin seems to revel in posing challenges, to himself and to his students, and in defying conventions. At the age of thirty-six, after just two years at Duke, he is the latest recipient of the Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award from the Duke Alumni Association. Robin Williams in *Dead Poets Society* encouraged free minds through the motto "*Carpe diem*," or "Seize the day." On the first day of class, Martin scrawls his own pedagogic credo on the blackboard: "*De omnibus dubitandum*," "Doubt everything." Writes graduating senior Lara Jablonover in nominating him for the award: "He would remind us of this at times during the semester, when he would become frustrated because we were not challenging him often enough."

"Unlike some professors, who tell you what they think on a particular subject and then subtly discourage any challenge from students, this professor practically required disagreement, or at least critical evaluation of his own theories," goes another testimonial. "He made it clear that he respected individual thinking, both in class participation and

preparation and thought and in training herself to be a good teacher."

Like many young professors, Martin laments the absence of institutional rewards for good teaching. But if research universities are quick to apply the pressure to publish, that mind-set is understandable, since institutional reputations stand or fall on scholarly output, he says. And he sees scholarly work as energizing for his teaching. "I think very hard how I can make material relevant, I try to think of analogies and anecdotes. But the main thing that students have picked up on is simply that I am enthusiastic about my subject. In the classroom I can sort of spill out the questions that have been driving my work outside the classroom. Sometimes it's not very relevant to the subject matter that I'm lecturing on, but that's not as important as the feeling they get that I find the stuff amazingly interesting. One of the surprising things about teaching is simply the contagion of interest in the subject."

Occasionally bringing his musical background into the foreground, Martin can turn a classroom exercise into something meaningfully melodic.

His students say the New Testament book of Revelation proved revealing of Martin's mix of pedagogy and creativity. Two graduating seniors, Gillian Bruce and Maxine Grossman, reconstruct the class session in their nomination statement: "Among other frightening and bizarre happenings in the book is a scene where the witness—according to legend, the apostle John—enters heaven surrounded by strange creatures who constantly repeat a holy chant. The professor, exercising his natural musical talent and flair for the unusual, attempts a down-scaled reconstruction of the scene. Dividing the class into sections, he instructs them to sing the chant, using the proper eerie tone. 'Now you understand how overwhelmed the author must have felt,' he says, satisfied."

Martin's work emphasizes New Testament studies, but "in a very critical kind of way," as he puts it. He considers himself a religious person, and says his "critical evaluation of religion" hasn't weakened his Christian

written assignments, as a sign of intellectual development. To him, learning meant trusting one's own ideas and following up on them, not figuring out the professor's bias and pandering to it."

Martin grew up in a scripture-quoting household in Texas and attended a fundamentalist church. He earned a degree in music education from Abilene Christian University, only to arrive at the realization that he wasn't sufficiently enamored of music to teach it all day long. So for several years he went to work for church organizations, including a stint in Guatemala. He took an M.Div. at Princeton Theological Seminary, then a Ph.D. at Yale.

Both of his parents are teachers, and Martin sees his own teaching as a blend of their quite different styles. "I think my father is a very good teacher because he has a natural talent. His strong point is the entertainer in him. He can get up in front of a class of fifth graders and keep them going. My mother is not the ham at all. She has to work very hard to get up there and speak, and she makes up for a lack of entertainment talent by spending a lot of time outside the classroom in

faith. Riding the educational currents of the day, he tends to blur disciplinary lines in his teaching, refusing to separate out theology from political and ideological ramifications. In his scholarship and in the classroom, he examines how religious beliefs relate to "social structures and social power situations," to "changing society or keeping society as it is." His thesis topic was on St. Paul. The figure remains interesting to him not because there is "anything inherent in Paul's theology that makes it of enduring value," but because of "the social fact that his writings are read in church so often by so many people and have become so culturally important."

It may be short-sighted to reduce religion to political and cultural trends, Martin says,

but nonetheless a political execution."

When news of Martin's teaching award reached a group of alumni leaders, one voice expressed dismay at the notion of an authority-questioning religion professor. For Martin, much of religion has a skeptical bent to it. "Religion isn't just a set of unquestioned beliefs. It is a socially constructed way of life for people. There's no reason why questioning and doubt can't be part of that world view. None of us can doubt the very ground out from under ourselves. That's true for scientists and secular humanists and playwrights and dancers and scholars, or anybody. But doubt is always part of the way that people live their lives."

By promoting thinking, religion classes

help students integrate their religious beliefs into their intellectual lives, Martin says. "They ought to be forced in their English, history, and economics classes to think critically also. But what a lot of our students do is learn to think critically in some classes, and if they were raised in a religious background, they keep religion off in a chapel in their mind. And the very kinds of questions they believe ought to be allowed for other aspects of their intellectual lives they don't allow here. That's unhealthy even if they want to be a religious person. They need to allow critical thinking to invade every aspect of their lives." Teaching religion should be "the easiest thing to do at any college," says Martin, "because

everybody has an opinion on it and everybody likes to argue it."

"If you teach religion in a secular university, the only way that you can make a case for that being a viable thing is for you to treat religion as simply another subject matter of the humanities. I have just as much right as an English teacher to challenge beliefs. And I have just as much right as an English teacher to try to instill some beliefs. There are people in every department who are instilling beliefs all the time. On the other hand, I have to be

very careful about making sure that I go about that in ways that are also legitimate for other people in other fields. I have to bend over backward not to appear to be proselytizing—even as I realize that I have to change my students' minds. If you don't change somebody's mind, you haven't educated them."

Martin says he feels somewhat uncomfortable being recognized for teaching excellence when "a main motivation in my teaching," as he describes it, "is to provide some kind of subversion" to conservative educational values.

"When I got here, I found that in the classroom Duke students were overly accepting of convention and authority. Often what they wanted was to come into the classroom and be told what to do so they could please their professor, make a good grade, and get into medical or law schools. My reaction to what I see as Duke's overly conservative way of enculturating students has been to challenge hierarchy and authority to the point of trying to get students to disagree with me. At first it was so frustrating, because it was difficult to get students to argue back, not just with me but even with each other. They respect conformity so much that they wanted to agree with each other all the time."

A mark of the discerning teacher, Martin suggests, is the ability to adjust to the educational setting—though not necessarily to accept it. Resorting to the vocabulary of the post-modernists, Martin sees his teaching style as "contingent," or largely a function of time and place. And where the educational setting breeds complacency, the classroom should reverberate with criticism. Martin has asked himself how he'd approach teaching at historically black Howard University's divinity school. Facing students who are "marginalized by the dominant sector of society," he'd give up the role of classroom agitator and reinforce a minority view of the world.

But at Duke, "I have made doubting and debate and argument a central focus of my teaching precisely because Duke is the way it is. These students are highly successful, highly intelligent students, students who succeed so well because they can learn the rules of the game and play that game better than anyone else. So challenging the rules of the game makes them uncomfortable."

Martin confesses to the professional sin of envy at least on one occasion—when he heard a literature professor talk about attracting students who are "really funky, with their hair all spiked." Those who enroll in religion classes "tend to be the ones who aren't funky and counter-cultural," he says. "Part of my goal is to get a few more earrings in these kids' ears. Of course, now the earrings have been co-opted by middle class Republican kids, and they don't mean anything any more." Bang!



LEW THOMP

but it makes no sense to ignore the interconnections. "I teach a class on the historical Jesus, and one of the things I go over and over again is my belief that it's absolutely erroneous to ask whether the Jesus movement, in its earliest form, was political or religious. Especially in ancient Palestine in the Roman period, there was absolutely no way to divide these things. Apparently there's no way to divide them now either. So the execution of Jesus was a political event. A very minor political event, with few political ramifications

LIFE ON THE WILD SIDE

CONSERVATIONIST COUPLE

BY BETTY TAYLOR

"The most exciting work is, of course, to reintroduce captive-bred animals into the wild," says Lee Durrell. So far they've been responsible for helping eight species.

called the next day to ask, 'How are you? How are you feeling?'" She smiles at the memory. She recently celebrated a tenth wedding anniversary with this man. But it took one more phone call to confirm their future.

"It's a waste not to record all the sounds on Jersey," he declared by telephone a few weeks after that dinner meeting. "We should set up a sound laboratory there." They spent the first six weeks of the new year—1978—discussing it. When she defended her doctoral dissertation on vocalization of Malagasy animals, "he was there in Durham the day before, holding my hand," she recalls. The night before they were married, a few months later, in her parents' Memphis, Tennessee, home, he rented a paddle steamer on the Mississippi for the bridal dinner. "The man has panache," she declares. As does their life together. Along with a lot of dedicated hard work.

This house, she says, motioning to Les Augres Manor, the seventeenth-century stone building in which the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust is headquartered on the

Channel Isle of Jersey, belongs to the Trust. "They kindly allow the use of this flat while we're here, about a third of the year." Her gesture takes in the comfortable, book-filled living room enlivened with photographs and replicas of assorted creatures. Seated on the floor, wearing wool knee-highs and a long, full skirt, she looks more school-girl than professorial. There is not a trace of Tennessee in her voice. She sounds British. "I know," she agrees. "It only takes a day of being back there, though, and I have it again." We speculate that her sensitivity to vocalization has been honed to the point of total adaptability.

The Durrells live in the south of France a third of the time, in a cottage that used to belong to Gerald's brother, Lawrence, author of *The Alexandria Quartet*. "We need that seclusion to write the books and prepare the TV documentaries that provide our income," she says. (While we were there, the BBC was running a serialization of his book *My Family and Other Animals*.) "The rest of the time we travel to raise funds for the animals."

Two years ago they were on a fund-raising trip in the United States when a truck smashed into their car and drove it off the road. "A New Jersey cop took us to a nearby restaurant," she relates. "While we were waiting for help, the cop asked what we did for a living. After we told him we were involved with endangered animals and showed him one of the Trust's newsletters, he studied the front page and remarked, 'So you work with tapirs, then, do you?' We figured the word was really getting out." For a moment the two Jerseys weren't far apart.

Lee made her TV debut with *Ark on the Move*, a thirteen-part Canadian television series that focused on Madagascar and Mauritius. Some of the zoo's toughest challenges and best successes have been rescuing and breeding in captivity creatures indigenous to those Indian Ocean islands. Because of their many unique animals and plants, the islands are biologically among the most important in the world.

After *Ark On The Move*, the Durrells collaborated on a book, *The American Naturalist*, which was made into a film series. A trip to the Soviet Union followed and resulted in another TV series and book, *Durrell in Russia*.

Eons ago, when the island of Madagascar chipped off the African continent and drifted into the Indian Ocean, it took with it unique colonies of mammals and birds. Isolated from the mainland, they survived, propagated, evolved. They were a living textbook for the study of primary primates. Then their habitat, eventually separated from the continent by 500 miles of the Mozambique Channel, began to be destroyed by development and by the introduction of exotic predators. Now their survival is in great danger.

But when Duke graduate student Lee McGeorge Durrell Ph.D. '79 went to Madagascar in 1973, it was not to rescue endangered species. Not yet. She had been studying under zoology professor Peter Klopfer, whose focus was maternal behavior of animals. Interested in animal vocalization, she went off to investigate and record the unique voices of Madagascar. Surviving both a small revolution and a hurricane in which her house burned down (on the same day), she returned to Duke in 1975 to write a doctorate and teach zoology.

Meanwhile, all was not tranquil at Duke's Primate Center. By 1977 the Primate Center was in such financial straits that its collection of lemurs was threatened with dispersal. Gerald Durrell, founder of the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust in Great Britain, appeared at Duke on behalf of the primates. His professional stature, secured by the collection of endangered species that he was successfully breeding in captivity at the Jersey zoo, had been enhanced by the books he'd written (*My Family and Other Animals* and *Birds, Beasts, and Relatives*) about animal collecting, which had earned him a kind of global affection.

"I was the token graduate student at the dinner party for him," she says. "It was a long evening. No one else knew how to find the restaurant. I wasn't sure myself. 'I'll drive with you,' offered Gerald Durrell. We arrived two-and-a-half hours late. I had to give a lecture on bio-geography the next day, so after a very late dinner, I went directly to the office. He

"That TV series was received fantastically well in Russia," Lee says. "Gerry is very popular there. Whenever a Durrell book is published in Russia, it sells out in three days. There are 128 government agencies in the USSR dealing with wildlife, but communication among them is so bound up with red tape that we were able to tell some of them what others of them were doing." Lee accepted and completed a commission to write *The State of the Ark: An Atlas of Conservation in Action* within a five-month time constraint.

After collaborating on a TV series on animal behavior called *Ourselves and Other Animals*, they were due to go to Zimbabwe to

Mombassa, barely making flights. As we reached the gangplank in disarray, we were greeted sedately: 'You must be Mr. and Mrs. Durrell. There was no need to rush. We would have held the ship for you.' We really sang for our supper—four lectures in twelve days, which I had to prepare on board, because I had no time beforehand," she says.

While in Zimbabwe, Lee says, the couple have raised \$10,000 for local conservation societies. Their shipboard lectures focused on their travels to various countries and what they're doing to help endangered species in those countries. "The most exciting work is, of course, to re-introduce captive-

267 people from sixty-five countries studying and training here in the last ten years. They return to their home countries to work in zoos or wildlife departments. They often help us with our animal repatriation projects. Some repatriations are successful, some aren't, but we're learning all the time." She is now researching a book on the return of animals from captivity to the wild.

The Durrells were to return to Madagascar this summer to do yet another TV film and collect more animals for breeding programs back in Jersey. "The threats to the animals of Madagascar are enormous," she says. "Cattle were brought to the island a thousand years

ago. The land has been cleared for grazing and for planting crops. The soil is going or is gone. Less than 20 percent of the native island habitat is left."

Severe drought had plagued the island of Jersey for months before the Durrells returned from Zimbabwe. Fields were brown, water consumption drastically restricted. But the zoo was all right. It has its own well. It is finite, this island, a microcosm of the planet itself in that respect. The Durrells are making the Trust's part of it work, just as they are trying to bring the finiteness of earth itself into public awareness.

For their tenth wedding anniversary, Gerald Durrell gave his wife a handsome carved wooden replica of Noah and his Ark, with score pairs of animals and birds,

and Noah's wife. The Queen of England had invited them aboard the royal yacht *Britannia* for dinner that evening, but they had to decline: They were giving their own party in Jersey to celebrate a Memphis wedding that had evolved from a dinner somewhere in Durham. ■

Taylor '49 is a free-lance writer living in Glencoe, Illinois.



RAYMOND THOMAS/STARR

Move over, Noah: Lee and Gerald Durrell at Les Augres Manor, 17th-century building that houses the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust. Their efforts include TV documentaries, books, and traveling "to raise funds for the animals."

raise money for local conservation; but along came an invitation to give a lecture series on board a cruise ship out of Mombassa. It would be a tight fit, but Lee determined to make it work: The last port of call was Madagascar.

"They said we could jump ship in Madagascar," she says. "Our fare was being paid to Zimbabwe, so we only had to get ourselves to

bred animals to the wild. So far we've been involved in re-introduction programs for eight species. It's a very new field.

"The ideal now is to work within countries of origin. That's where much of our work is done now. People are receptive if you explain wildlife problems to them. The collection here on Jersey is a teaching tool. We've had

THE FUTURE OF TEACHING

A group of students from historically black universities gave up traditional summertime pursuits to participate in an unusual university program in June.

The thirty students were the first to take part in the Program on Preparing Minorities for Academic Careers. Funded by the Charles A. Dana Foundation, the program addresses the need for increased numbers of black teachers in institutions of higher learning.

"We look for students from the liberal arts who are interested in scholarly teaching careers, rather than industry or pure research," says Robert E. Wright, director of the program at Duke. Their participation in the program, at their home campuses and at



PHOTO BY GUS LINDO



Summer scholars: history professor emeritus John Hope Franklin, at left, selection committee chair, and English professor Henry Louis Gates, party with participants in the Program on Preparing Minorities for Academic Careers

Duke, spans a period of two full years.

The Dana Foundation was established in 1950 to support programs in health and higher education. Wright says the foundation is particularly interested in innovative programs that address pressing needs. Recent studies show that the number of blacks in Ph.D. programs is declining. The Duke program is designed to increase the number of black graduate students who will then go on to become faculty in colleges and universities.

Each of the five historically black colleges (Hampton, Morehouse, Spelman, Tuskegee, and Xavier of Louisiana) annually nominate students for review by the program's national selection committee, chaired by John Hope Franklin, James B. Duke Professor emeritus of history. Each student must possess an out-

standing academic record, be recommended by two faculty members, and submit a personal essay. Students selected for the program, up to eight annually from each school, spend their junior and senior years working with faculty mentors at their home campuses on research projects and in teaching assistantships. Participants travel to Durham following their junior year for a summer term of research with Duke faculty. They will return to Duke this fall to present their research findings.

The Dana Foundation provided Duke with a grant of \$246,000 for the period 1989 to 1994, which the university matched with an additional \$200,000.

"We had students working in biochemistry, literature, marketing, genetics, communications and mass media, the fine arts, and a

number of other areas," says Wright. "One sociology major researched teen pregnancy and other social issues. A voice major studied the history of black composers. A psychology student worked on the problems of language and memory. An English major studied the drama of West Africa, the West Indies, and African Americans. The students' academic interests are very diverse."

PRESSING MATTERS

As it takes its place alongside other leading college presses that are expanding their offerings, the Duke University Press is undergoing a change in leadership.

Lawrence J. Malley, former associate director and editorial director of Duke Press, took over the directorship in July from Richard Rowson, who has started up the newly formed American University Press. Malley steps in at a time when the press is growing rapidly. Since Rowson began working at the press in 1981, the number of books published annually has increased from twelve to seventy and the number of journals from six to eighteen.

From a purely business standpoint, Duke Press' progress is noteworthy. Sales have risen

from \$700,000 to \$3 million, and the press generally pays its own way, accepting only a small operating subsidy—about 3 percent of sales—from the university. (At its lowest point, 50 percent of the press' operating budget was shouldered by the university.)

Expansion has included the addition of overseas selling capabilities with an office and warehouse in the United Kingdom and connections in Asia through East-West Export Books, as well as the placement of a field-selling staff in the United States and Canada.

General-interest books like Duke political scientist James David Barber's best-selling *Politics For Humans*, Elizabeth Lawrence and William Hunt's humanist gardening titles, Duke geologist Orrin Pilkey's popular *Living With the Shore* series, and the *Post-Contemporary Interventions* series—developed by Duke English professor Stanley Fish and literature professor Frederic Jameson—strengthened the press' venture into the publication of trade books. These are titles of interest to a broad audience of educated readers, which good commercial presses used to be able to produce before changes in the economics of publishing.

Director Malley's long career in publishing includes service as associate director and editor-in-chief at the University of Illinois Press, director and editor-in-chief of the Rand McNally College Publishing Company, and four years as senior editor at Cornell University Press.

ANLYAN EMERITUS

Chancellor William G. Anlyan, head of the Duke Medical Center for twenty-five years, was named chancellor emeritus in June. He has been appointed to the board of The Duke Endowment but will continue to serve as an adviser to President H. Keith H. Brodie.

Anlyan, who graduated magna cum laude from Yale University, came to Duke in 1949 for his residency in general and thoracic surgery. He then joined the staff in that division and became a full professor of surgery in 1961. Anlyan was head of the medical center from 1964 until being named chancellor of the university in 1988.

During his years at the medical center, he oversaw a wide range of programs and the construction of approximately \$250 million in facilities. The North Division of Duke University Hospital opened in 1980; the Anlyan Tower, the patient areas and central core, are named for him. Most recently, he has spearheaded fund raising for the planned Science Resource Initiative on campus.

COPYRIGHT CELEBRATION

Everything from the cotton gin to oral contraceptives is registered at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. For the bicentennial celebration of the enactment of the patent and copyright laws, enacted by President George Washington, hundreds of lawyers, academics, artists, and inventors gathered in Washington, D.C., this summer.

Robert Ward, who recently retired from Duke as the Mary Duke Biddle Professor of Music, spoke during the conference's "Creativity in the Arts and Sciences" symposia. Ward's presentation focused on proposed revision of copyright law for the year 2000, as it pertains to creative and interpretive artists. It's a subject close to his heart: Ward has composed six operas, six symphonies, chamber music, cantatas, band music, and songs. In 1962 he received the Pulitzer Prize for his opera *The Crucible*.

"The expansion of possible use and storage for reuse of creative work, both original and interpretive, has been so vast and has occurred in such a short period of time as to make all forms of control totally inadequate or obsolete," Ward said. "Were the creators and publishers and the agencies set up to protect copyright to bring suit against the multitude of violators using the new technologies, the courts would be overwhelmed."

To protect artists, Ward proposes that users of original creative work in the arts (including churches, schools, libraries, and even radio owners) pay licensing fees, which would be distributed to copyright owners.

"What I have proposed is very broad and simple in the extreme, and there may be other solutions, but the problems will not go away," Ward said. "We are not at the end of technological developments nor can we see any new devices on the horizon which will do anything but further aggravate the problem."

COACH K TO STAY

Would he stay or would he go? That was the big question on campus in June as men's basketball coach Mike Krzyzewski negotiated with the Boston Celtics for the head coaching position. But after a tense week of speculation and rumors, Coach K announced—to the relief of Blue Devil boosters—that he would remain at Duke.

"It had been on my mind the last couple of years that I might want to do something in the NBA," Krzyzewski told *The Chronicle* the day after the decision. But after talking about the move with his family, he chose to

stick with college hoops.

Although this was the first time Krzyzewski had officially negotiated with an NBA team, he's been approached in recent years by the Charlotte Hornets, the Milwaukee Bucks, the Atlanta Hawks, and the Portland Trail Blazers. But for now, he says, his place is court-side at Duke.

"For the foreseeable future, [the NBA] is out of my mind," said Krzyzewski. "This is what we really want to be doing."

MELODY FOR A MARRIAGE

When Kerry Kennedy, youngest daughter of Ethel Kennedy and the late Robert F. Kennedy, walked down the aisle in June to marry Andrew Cuomo, son of New York governor Mario Cuomo, the nuptials featured a song written by professor C. Eric Lincoln.

A Duke religion professor, Lincoln wrote "Kerry's Song" within twenty-four hours after young Kennedy asked him to help her find a song that would symbolize God's participation in the "most meaningful commitment" she would ever undertake.

The two met at a luncheon at Ethel Kennedy's Hickory Hill estate in McLean, Virginia. Lincoln was one of four judges for this year's Robert F. Kennedy Book Awards and was attending the ceremonies for the winners.

The song, subtitled "God Bless This Love," was written to the tune of the Londonberry Air, the haunting, traditional Gaelic tune also recognized as "Danny Boy." It was performed at the wedding by Ruth Brown, who is starring on Broadway in *Black and Blue*. Lincoln asked Howard Roberts, a New York composer with whom Lincoln has collaborated on other works, to help find an arrangement suitable for Brown's voice.

In addition to "Kerry's Song," Lincoln has written a hymn that appears in the new United Methodist Hymnal, and is working on an oratorio. The award-winning author, known for his recent novel *The Avenue*, Clayton City, as well as numerous scholarly works, recently completed his first collection of poetry.



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ALZHEIMER'S ADVANCEMENT

Duke Medical Center researchers have narrowed the search for a gene that causes late onset Alzheimer's disease to a small region of chromosome 19.

"The linkage is more than highly suggestive but less than ironclad," says Allen D. Roses, Jefferson-Pilot Professor of Neurobiology and Neurology and director of the Joseph and Kathleen Bryan Alzheimer's Disease Research Center.

Location of a gene that causes the late onset of Alzheimer's, the most common form of the disease, has important implications for treatment as well as diagnosis, Roses says, because study of the gene may reveal the underlying biochemical chain of events involved in the disease. "We suspect there may be several causes of Alzheimer's that disrupt a basic chemical process in the brain. The evidence strongly suggests that some people may inherit a defective gene that causes the disease late in life, after about age sixty," says Roses.

Using new genetic analysis techniques developed by scientists at Du Pont, Roses and his colleagues are attempting to strengthen the linkage to chromosome 19. The Duke research group has been searching on the same chromosome for the gene that causes myotonic muscular dystrophy. The chromosome, which contains about 1.5 percent of our total genetic makeup, is one of the smaller chromosomes each of us has.

Roses' work was supported by a Leadership and Excellence in Alzheimer's Disease (LEAD) Award from the National Institutes of Health and by the Joseph and Kathleen Bryan Alzheimer's Disease Research Center.

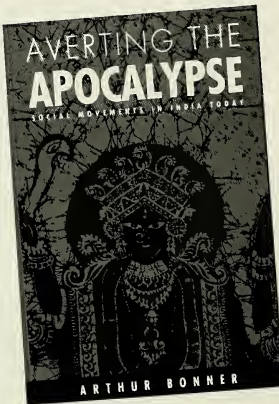
APOCALYPSE SOON

India is headed for tremendous disaster—disaster that might be avoided if the nation's unequal social structure were eliminated, according to long-time journalist Arthur Bonner. Unfortunately, Bonner says in a new book, there appears to be no sign of an awakening to the potential danger among government officials and the poor nation's small but powerful elite.

In *Averting the Apocalypse: Social Movements in India Today*, released by Duke University Press, Bonner, a former *New York Times* reporter with long experience as a foreign correspondent in Asia, presents interviews with the underclass and social activists who are working for social change "at the bottom of Indian society."

"I knew the India of the 1950s at the peak period when Nehru was prime minister and Mrs. Roosevelt referred to India as the 'awakening dragon.' It was a period of great optimism," says Bonner, who also wrote *Among the Afghans*, published by Duke Press in 1987.

When he returned to India in the Eighties for the first time since the Fifties, he was appalled by the changes. "There was great physical deterioration and growth of the slums. The poverty was much greater and, along with that, a real sense of hopelessness.



Yes, the population had grown, but that shouldn't be so much of a worry in light of the technology that can be applied to the world's human needs. In India, there has been no application of that modern technology. Food production is abysmal and that means a large portion of the population—the poor—is going hungry," he says.

Because he knew India well, it didn't take Bonner long to read the signs pointing to a growing social movement among the nation's poor and oppressed. The role of the caste system in India's problems is "not being reflected" in its press. But the philosophies of the new social movement in India makes sense, Bonner says.

"I didn't really understand the concept of 'empowerment' until I looked at it from a worldwide perspective. The activists of India are saying that the answer to their problem is not in foreign aid or in charity, but in creating positions in which people have power within themselves to affect their lives."

Averting the Apocalypse looks into the lives of people like Sheela Patel, one of a growing number of women participating in all areas of social reform. (Bonner insists that strong participation by women is necessary to successful change.) Patel, an Indian woman

with a master's degree in social work and a satisfying career, risked her good prospects by keeping the possessions of some of the homeless in her neighborhood in her office.

"She was reproached by her employers for doing this, so she decided to quit that comfortable job," and continues to help the homeless, says Bonner. But other than experiments with solutions being conducted by people like Patel, Bonner says there is "nothing encouraging" about the present situation in India.

"These experiments are the only hope for India, where 85 percent of the population is being neglected. How is it that a nation which exports so many good scientists, doctors, and scholars has such an enormous illiteracy rate among its people? The caste system is stopping India from doing what it can to solve its problems. The whole upper caste culture must disintegrate and we must see more democracy based on the desires of the people."

ALTERING CELLS

Duke scientists have developed a new technology that alters the cells of living organisms, an advance in the field of genetic engineering that could lead to methods for correcting genetic defects in humans.

Using an invention called the "wand," researchers have collaborated with colleagues at Cornell and the Du Pont Company to alter the cells of living mice by introducing new genes into the animal with little or no adverse effects.

Stephen Johnston, a molecular biologist who has been involved in the genetic transformation research at Duke for more than two years, says the new technology has far-reaching implications. "There is a whole range of genetic applications. I think we are just at the frontier of realizing what the potentials are of being able to modify cells in the living organism," says Johnston.

Eventually physicians may use the wand to treat certain liver diseases by supplying the missing gene that causes the defect. They may also use it to alter pancreatic cells so they produce insulin, or to alter muscle cells, including heart cells, to treat heart diseases. Johnston believes applications may be feasible within a year, but stresses that advances depend largely on the political attitudes toward altering the genetic makeup of humans.

The precursor of the wand is a "biolistic" particle delivery system that propels new genes into plant cells by bombarding the cells with DNA-coated pellets. (DNA is the chemical building block that determines

the genetic structure of a living organism.) Cells containing the DNA-coated pellets pass on the new genes to their offspring.

The wand does the same thing, but uses a different delivery system. The pellets are so small (.00003 inches across) that they do not cause extensive damage. And because the pellets don't penetrate deep into the tissue, the animal doesn't suffer any trauma or skin irritation.

The current technology must be improved before the wand can be applied to human diseases. Although unconventional, it has advantages over existing methods for modifying the DNA of living organisms. Existing techniques, such as bone marrow transplants, involve an indirect, drawn-out process in which the cells are removed from the patient, altered in a culture, and then transplanted back into the patient.

WEEDS WATCH

Some of the plants in growth chambers at the university bear warning signs—not because they are radioactive or poisonous, but because they are weeds. Researchers at the Duke Phytotron, a national plant growth facility, take special precautions with weeds to avoid contaminating North Carolina's environment. David Patterson, a researcher for the U.S. Department of Agriculture and an adjunct professor of botany, likes to think of weeds as "biological pollutants."

"Weeds are not just a farming problem, they are a universal problem," says Patterson. Once introduced, weeds are difficult to eradicate, he says.

Weeds cost the United States more than \$15 billion a year through weed treatment programs and crop losses, which is why the federal government has a program to identify and eradicate the most troublesome weeds. Through that program, Patterson identifies weeds that are likely to cause problems across the country. Using environmentally controlled chambers at the phytotron, he exposes weeds to various temperatures and day lengths to see how far the plants might spread.

Witchweed, for example, is present in the coastal Carolinas and destroys corn. North Carolina spends more than \$1 million a year to eradicate it, a collaborative effort with the federal government that has been somewhat successful. Witchweed begins to grow among corn in May or June. Scientists are not certain how it destroys corn; although it feeds off the crop, it also seems to poison it in some way.

Patterson says weeds are nearly impossible to destroy. Even if all live weeds across the country were killed, farmers would have to



Botanist David Patterson: sees weeds as "biological pollutants"

contend with seeds that survive for more than a decade. Because of the long life span of the seeds, Duke researchers are careful to contain the plants in the enclosed growth chambers at the phytotron. The escape of even a single seed could create a new crop of weeds in North Carolina.

PUTMAN PROMOTED

In July, Duke's board of trustees named Charles E. Putman the new executive vice president for administration. Putman now oversees the activities of university officials responsible for operations and planning and of the corporate controller

and director of internal audit. He also oversees budgets and support services for university departments responsible for fund raising, alumni affairs, student affairs, research administration, and policy and public affairs.

Putman came to Duke in 1977 as chairman of the radiology department. He was named James B. Duke Professor of Radiology and professor of medicine in 1983. In 1985 he became vice chancellor for health affairs and vice provost, and in 1986 he was named dean of the School of Medicine and vice provost for research and development. Last year, he was promoted from vice provost to the new position of vice president for research administration and policy.

As the vice chairman of the North Carolina Board of Science and Technology, Putman is on an advisory panel that helps formulate the state's policy on scientific and

technological development. He has also been an officer of numerous professional and scientific organizations, and was named to the National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine in 1987.

CHURCH AND CAMPUS

Originally a mission of the Catholic and Protestant churches, the university as an institution of higher learning has little or no connection to churches today. So believes a group of noted historians and philosophers who met at Duke's divinity school to discuss the secularization of the university.

Coordinated by American church historian George Marsden of the divinity school, the conference was sponsored by the Pew Charitable Trusts, an endowment supporting research in the humanities and religion.

Marsden said secularization in the United States cannot be attributed solely to anti-religious or anti-Christian ideology. In part, it was promoted by liberal Protestants who thought an objective education fulfilled their vision of "a broader, more open Christianity that was taking more seriously its cultural responsibilities."

The trend away from religiously-based education to a more pragmatic, scientific, and professional one also reflected financial pressures from business and government funding sources. Other factors mentioned by conference participants were the increased professionalization of teaching, specialization in academic fields, ideological conflicts centering on the belief that science discredited religion, an increasingly pluralistic culture, and the growing necessity for government funding. These were forces beyond the control of church and university leaders.

Marsden offered two prescriptions to improve university-church relations. First, the university should be held accountable for a more consistent openness, especially in regard to religiously based points of view. Religious intellectual perspectives should not be prohibited but voiced as part of academic inquiry. "If a Mormon, a Unificationist, a Falwell fundamentalist, or a Harvey Cox liberal were teaching my children, it would seem to me that truth in marketing should demand that they state their perspective openly. The same should apply to all sorts of secularists."

Second, Marsden suggested that Christian professors might separate from secular institutions in order to form a more distinct intellectual alternative. This plan would entail a loss of prestige and acceptability. "Perhaps, given the historical developments we have

observed, it is time for Christians in the post-modern age to recognize that they are part of an unpopular sect. Seriously religious people in mainline educational institutions who do not like this sectarian alternative should suggest a way of implementing a better option."

RECYCLING FOR READING

Empty soda cans and bottles are helping university employees learn how to read and write. The medical center's general services division initiated a one-year adult literacy program within its department of dietary services, funded in part by proceeds from the division's recycling efforts.

If the "Recycle and Read" program proves successful, similar programs could be established in other departments across the university, according to program administrator Dorothy Heninger.

"We will be using employee work experiences, as well as life experiences, to build the curriculum," says Heninger. "During the year we will modify and remain flexible, so that by the end we'll have a guide for other departments."

The idea of funding literacy through recycling came from matching opportunities, according to Robert O'Connell, director of the general services division. "There has been a great deal of media attention on the conservation efforts of business and individuals. At the same time, there has been national attention on how schools are not succeeding, and how kids are dropping out and not achieving a level of education needed to do well in the workplace."

O'Connell says government funding for adult literacy programs is usually granted only in corporate or industrial settings. "Funding is important, but what is more important is that it be long-term. Grants are more short-term and subject to politics. Recycling and the money it generates are here for good."

"Recycle and Read" has two features that supplement the classroom experience. Mobile carts with books, magazines, calculators, a word processor, and electronic and math games will be available. Employees can take the materials home, as well as learn word processing skills in the hospital's computer lab.

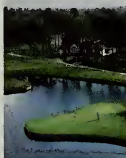
After setting individual objectives, employees will also work with a life skills partner, who will function as a tutor and friend. "We want our employees to state clearly what their personal goals are," says program administrator Heninger. "Then they can work with their life skills partner to achieve these goals [such as] learning how to open a checking account or reading stories to their children at night."



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compacts like Pontiac Ventura and Buick Skylark which, Purohit's research shows, proved so distasteful to the public it actually enhanced the value of older, discontinued GM models. The UAW has its thoughts about the quality campaign, too: It wants a piece of it. Making quality a strikable issue will be a part of contract talks this summer.

"We feel quality is in large part going to maintain our jobs in the future," says Yettaw, the labor leader at Buick City, who adds that he has high hopes for the future with an engineer, Robert C. Stempel, at GM's helm. "During the 'bean counter' era of Roger Smith, everything was cookie-cutter design and they were more concerned about profit—rather than vehicles that had design lines that were distinctive. I believe, with Reuss and Stempel and engineering people at the top, we are going to see more innovative



products, similar to what we saw when we put air conditioning in cars, power steering, anti-lock brakes. . . ."

Campbell, like Stempel one of the new breed of engineer-execs, treads common ground with Yettaw here. True, he can't accept making quality a strike issue. Buick City folks, he points out, already can control the line, "so why would I then want to say, 'By the way, what we'll do here is throw union politics into the quality of the car!'"

But he agrees about Stempel. In his last job, after leaving C-P-C and before F.A.D., Campbell headed the company's GM-UAW Quality Network, trying to unite management, labor, and labor's factions: the UAW mainstream and its dissident "New Directions" movement. In that position, he worked closely with Stempel.

"He's always learning," says Campbell of the new boss. "You go to a meeting with him, he's going to have three pencils and a tablet and when you're talking with him, one-on-one or in a big meeting . . . he's always taking notes . . . a good people person, very sincere."

If anyone can embed the notion of quality into the car-buying consciousness, Campbell is saying, it's Stempel; it's those hard-working people on the assembly line; it's the new improved GM; it's . . . the power of positive thinking.

"One thing we learned on Corsica/Beretta: Those cars took longer to launch than we wanted it to," Campbell is saying. "There's a customer acceptance rate out there that de-

Campbell's first GM assignment was to design a better, nonspill ice cube tray. That effort earned him the first of his several patents—and in one year, earned his company \$11 million.

fines the sales turf. And it's kind of hard to predict what that's going to look like. If you look at the W [midsize] cars either individually or collectively, they're fabulous vehicles. One of the reasons the W cars aren't moving faster is our image is lagging. Performance. You can go out and get industry surveys on foreign cars and our cars and ask the people 'how many problems do you have with your car?' And people for various reasons have expected more from GM than they have from Japan. Cars with exactly the same quality level are perceived to be better if they're made offshore.

"I just read a piece somewhere—the *Wall*

Street Journal?—that we were being criticized for not being more honest, for not being more critical of ourselves. So I don't know the right answer. But I do honestly believe that for the American public to make the right decision, they have to know what the quality of our cars is. And now from outside surveys we know that the perception of our quality is not as good as the quality really is."

So all this attention to quality is going to work? Campbell is asked. It's not, as analysts like Duke's Purohit believe, a matter of GM sliding inevitably down to its "natural niche," of say, a 30 percent market share, created by all that that new competition out there?

"Could be," Campbell says slowly. "I come back this way: First of all we understand the car business better than any other company in the car business, that's for sure. Number two, I would argue with anybody: You absolutely have to get the right manufacturing base in place if you are going to produce great cars; you cannot have a 1940s factory building the year 2000 car.

"We may have had this out of order, but we did it the way we did it and it's done now. So we modernized all our factories. Second, we diversified the company, so there's guys like me that can make decisions, me and the team, without having to go to all the way the hell to the chairman. That seems so natural as we sit here now. But it didn't used to be that way. Used to be you almost couldn't decide to walk out the door without calling the boss.

"That has really changed. And Stempel will even go further. So I'm really bullish on us."

Campbell breaks off, suddenly aware of ringing phones and buzzing intercoms and an anxious secretary tapping on the glass and eyeing a hovering business contact who's eyeing his watch. It's nearly 3:30 p.m. and time for the auto exec's next meeting. Nearly time too for the second shift back home in Buick City.

Not long ago there was no second shift in Flint, no auto workers lighting up the night with their welding guns and spark-spewing robots. But now they're back. And in a world of inter-connected corporations and economies, no one—not Lewis Campbell, not Lee Iacocca, not the union, not even the Japanese—wants to see quiet nights at Buick City ever again. ■

Oleck, a frequent contributor to the magazine, is an assistant city editor for The Detroit News.



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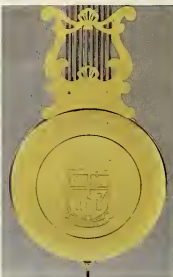
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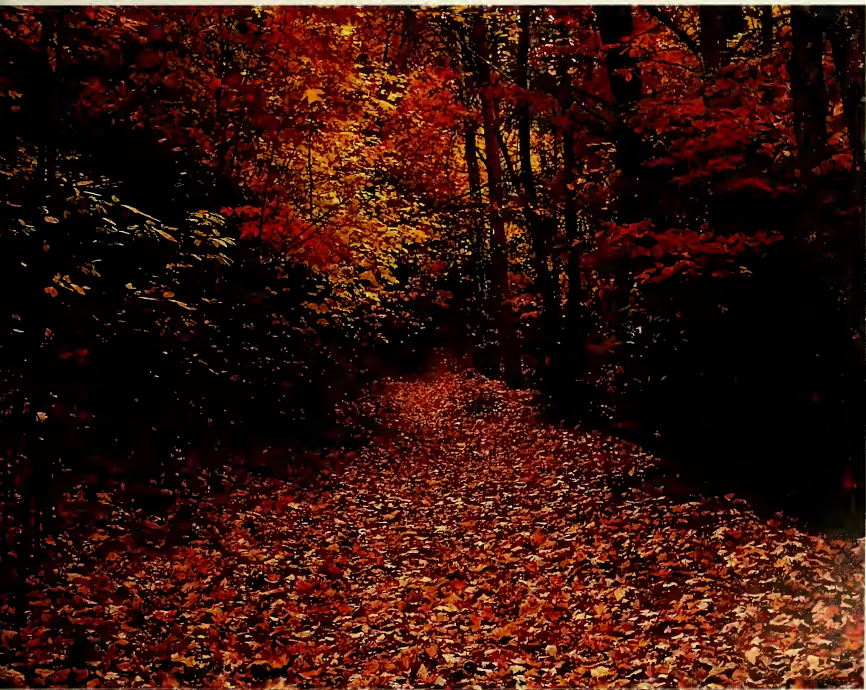
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Cover: Like Duke Forest, the Southeast's woodlands appear pristine and protected, in contrast to the Northwest's logging dilemmas and conservation controversies. Photo by Peter Durnooh

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Typesetting by Liberated Types,
Ltd.; printing by PBM Graphics
Inc.

© 1990, Duke University
Published bimonthly; voluntary
subscriptions \$20 per year;
Duke Magazine, Alumni House,
614 Chapel Drive, Durham,
N.C. 27706, (919) 684-5114.

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WOODSMAN, SHARE THAT TREE?

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

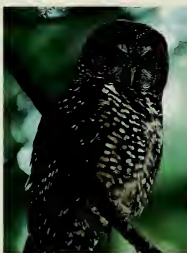
ENDANGERED SPECIES:

LOGGING HABITS VERSUS OWL HABITATS

The howling over the spotted owl frames a debate between environmentalism and economic growth.

Was that Paul Newman's voice that the PBS faithful heard this summer, a voice unbottled from salad dressing and now somberly weaving through the woods of the Pacific Northwest? There he was on a National Audubon Society special, playing the dual roles of student and teacher: "Should the old forests be saved or destroyed? This is the question."

It's still the question, and not just for Newman, who spoke of a conflict that "reaches to the heart of our society's values." Not just for the Oregon environmentalist shown looking forlornly at a tree stand; "Everyone has got to realize, we're out of these guys," he implored, his comments juxtaposed with the forlornly mellow tones of the Paul Winter Consort. Not just for the professor shown observing that the rate of timber cutting in the Pacific Northwest "exceeds the rate of cutting in tropical regions; Brazil has nothing on the Northwest." Not just for the elderly woman shown speculating how she might block the path of a logging truck. And not just for the lumber company executive shown



grinding and reshaping trees into tree products—products for profit, to be sure, but also products for a wood-hungry society.

Out of that diverse cast, one surprising character is dominating the debate between environmental and economic interests—the northern spotted owl. Some see the owl as an early-warning sign of environmental danger; others see the owl in terms of different animal imagery, as a

mere stalking-horse serving the interest of environmental extremism.

For the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the owl is a threatened species. That June finding would make it illegal to harm any of the owls or destroy their critical habitat, most of which is on federal lands, and most of which lies amid the nation's oldest and biggest trees. But owl habitats, and even the rich forestland that has been cut at the rate of 70,000 acres a year, aren't all that's at stake; so too are the livelihoods of thousands of timber workers.

"The biological evidence says that the northern spotted owl is in trouble," said John Turner, director of the Fish and Wildlife Ser-

Valuable and threatened: a forest of Douglas firs in Oregon, at right, and a tree-hugging Northern spotted owl



vice. "We will not, and by law cannot, ignore that evidence." That's the agency's view; but the Bush administration took a more ambivalent stand and announced a delay in implementing the protection plan.

In late August, President Bush signed a law imposing federal restrictions on log exports. Bush was acting to offset the lost timber jobs and reduced harvests from spotted-owl protection. The law, intended to bolster the timber supply for domestic processors, bans exports of unprocessed logs from most state-owned lands in the West. It also tightens the prohibition on raw log exports from federal lands in the West.

But that industry-protecting step hardly impresses at least one person close to the decision, Luke Curtis '64, M.F. '66, an export product manager for Weyerhaeuser, the huge timber-processing company. The export ban denies the United States a precious competitive advantage against a country like Japan, which engages in "vigorous trade for both finished products and raw logs," he says. "Export markets have been pretty robust in the last four or five years, with pretty phenomenal growth in the Far East. And Europe is potentially ripe for explosive growth in the next decade, with the economic merging of the Western European community and new markets in what was the Eastern European bloc. If you're not exporting, you're taking away processing jobs, taking away exporting jobs, sales and marketing jobs, jobs for longshoremen."

What especially irks Curtis, and his company, are the timber restrictions on federal land administered by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. It's those restrictions, and not exporting activity, that cause the major shortages in timber supply, they say. And the times are growing more uncertain for timber. Curtis, who lives in Tacoma, Washington, talks about one local mill closing, with the loss of 150 jobs, and another mill laying off a shift of workers. "The industry is preparing for a lower harvest over time as federal management plans are enacted. There will probably be a significant impact on available raw materials for the cutting mills. And that means devastating news, particularly in the smaller communities of the Northwest."

More than three years before issuing its spotted-owl finding, the Fish and Wildlife Service was petitioned by a group called GreenWorld. GreenWorld wanted the agency to employ the Endangered Species Act to protect the spotted owl; Fish and Wildlife refused, choosing instead to enter an interagency agreement with the Forest Service to monitor the status of the species. Fish and Wildlife was sued for its decision, and in November 1988, a U.S. district court judge held that the agency had acted "arbitrarily and capriciously." Six months later, the agency reversed

"It's not sufficient to set up preserves as a system of museums. We can't follow the old Reagan saw that if you've seen one redwood tree, you've seen them all."

NORMAN CHRISTENSEN
Chairman, Duke Botany Department

its earlier decision, and began proceedings to list the spotted owl as threatened.

Last April, an interagency scientific committee, headed by the Forest Service's Jack Ward Thomas, issued its comprehensive "Conservation Strategy for the Northern Spotted Owl" in 400-plus pages. The report recommended establishing large "habitat conservation areas," each suitable for owl territories, at intervals across the owl's range. Such large protective areas would presumably reduce the chances of extinction. Conservationists protested that the plan would fail to halt the disappearance of old growth—that the committee was, in a sense, missing the forest for the owl-supporting trees. Industry critics painted depressing pictures of economic catastrophe. The report offers the blunt statement that "logging . . . should cease" and that after this year, "no [timber] sale should be planned" in the conservation areas. And those areas add up to 3 million acres of forests.

For the public, "This is a classic case where the value of preserving the landscape rubs up against the cost of preserving the landscape," says Duke's Norman Christensen. Christensen, head of the botany department and also a professor in the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, headed the committee of scientists that studied the devastating Yellowstone fires of 1988. The Thomas report points to a new awareness among environmental scientists, he says. "It's not sufficient to set up preserves as a system of museums. We can't follow the old Ronald Reagan saw that if you've seen one redwood tree, you've seen them all, that if we have one Yosemite we can go to, then we don't need a variety of other preserves. We're learning that what happens at any given point is very much influenced by what goes on at the points adjacent to it and even at the points some distance from it."

The spotted owl is a fine feathery example of ecological complexity, says Christensen. It depends on old-growth forest because

that's where it finds its food and its nesting material. But creating a spotted-owl preserve is no simple matter. Beyond considering the amount of old-growth forest left undisturbed, we need to look to the physical arrangement of the land. "If we wanted to, we could develop the world into a checkerboard of wilderness/non-wilderness/wilderness, and so forth. But the questions of how big the individual squares should be and how they should be related to one another are absolutely critical. People ask, 'Well, how much should we preserve?' That's an important issue, but at least as important is the configuration, how these things connect to one another, what the nature of the intervening landscape is."

"The spotted owl has a very large home range, as predatory animals typically do. It feeds over large areas. So we're not talking about thousands of acres; we're probably talking about tens of thousands of acres in order to maintain a population. And we would need to guarantee a sufficiently large breeding population to preserve genetic diversity. That increases the area even more. We can't just set aside one place and have the spotted-owl museum; we need a landscape with the kind of continuity that allows these animals to move and interbreed, and that supports the variety of things that they depend upon."

Christensen remembers spending some of his boyhood with his grandfather in the area of Washington state's Capitol Peak. His grandfather, having joined the Midwest Dustbowl migration, had settled there in the Thirties; and solid old growth was all around. As Christensen was growing up, "maybe 10 percent of it was left." And last year, he and his grandfather retraced their old route up Capitol Peak, gazed about, and found a landscape empty of old growth.

Christensen says that the science of ecology doesn't yet understand the complexity of the old-growth forest ecosystem. But if ecology means creative tinkering, "The first rule of creative tinkering is don't throw away any of the pieces."

Some of the strong emotions brought into the spotted-owl wrangling are summed up in a cartoon that ran in *The Oregonian* newspaper. It shows Interior Secretary Manual Lujan peering down at a squirrel and an owl: "Gee! Do we have to save every single subspecies?" They respond: "No. You can be replaced." The cartoon is a prominent office-door scene-setter for Lynn Maguire, an assistant professor in Duke's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. Maguire specializes in applying quantitative methods to natural-resource management, and to the conservation of endangered populations in particular. Her days out of her cartoon-festooned office have put her in touch with grizzly bears in Montana, black-footed ferrets in Wyoming, bald eagles in Glacier National Park, rhinos in Indonesia, and tigers in Asia.

Whether or not the owl can be saved, what happens to the Northwest? "The Northwest can't expect its economy to be based on old-growth timber indefinitely," Maguire says. "The region needs to make other plans for its economy. To some extent it has, but it is still largely stuck in the old system." Maguire, who once worked for a timber company and has watched former associates lose their jobs, sees the industry struggling to adapt to a new environmental and economic climate. As mills geared to old growth contend with the loss of their raw material, and as automation accelerates, the industry faces inevitable changes from its Seventies boom period.

"The fact is that the exploitation of the remaining old-growth forest in the Northwest is essentially an extraction of a non-renewable resource," Maguire says. "It's not a repeatable process—at least within any meaningful time frame, since we're talking about five to seven hundred years or so to restore the forest to its old configuration. The timber industry will exhaust the old-growth forest, and they're going to have to do something else anyway. It's like opening up several million acres of the Southwest for surface coal mining. People will say, well, there's a twenty-year supply of coal here. Then you have to ask the question, does it make good sense to impose permanent changes on the landscape for a relatively short-term stream of benefits?"

The Endangered Species Act has had "some notable successes," but "it can't prevent every species from going extinct or becoming further threatened," Maguire says. An agency like Fish and Wildlife "carefully picks its battles. They don't have the kind of personnel and energy to run around objecting to every single thing that may have an adverse impact." When the Endangered Species Act was originally enacted, it stated "rather explicitly that economic considerations were not to be part of the evaluation. It is a very unusual piece of legislation in that regard, an unusually powerful piece of legislation. That's the reason why there's such a flap over the spotted owl. The act says that no matter how much money is invested in planning and undertaking some particular action, regardless of economic impact, if it adversely affects a listed species, then the activity has to stop."

To a legal scholar, the act represents both new power and new principle. "Without the Endangered Species Act, we would continue to clear-cut the ancient forests of the Northwest until they weren't there any more, and people would be screaming about it, but in fact the economic forces would be overpowering," says Duke law professor Christopher Schroeder, who teaches environmental law. The howling over the spotted owl "creates a situation where environmentalism is considered to be the enemy of economic growth,"

he says. "In short-term clashes like this, it's undeniable and absolutely true. Yet there is no inherent conflict between lots of environmental initiatives and economic well-being. But there are inherent conflicts between environmentalism and the kind of environmentally destructive industry that is so much the foundation of the American economy today."

The "classic other example" is the automobile, he says, around which society has chosen to build "a nearly unremovable structure."

Since the passage of the Endangered Species Act in 1973, 577 species have been declared endangered or on the verge of endangered. Says Schroeder: "It's an impossible bill to give a cost-benefit evaluation, because so often you're talking about saving species for their own sake rather than for commercial value. Where it raises blockades to economic interests, it's always going to be controversial. And it's clear the act would not have passed if Congress had been able to look down the road a few years and see to what extent it was going to create substantial economic conflicts."

Now the economic and legal conflicts have a new target—revealed indelicately in the timber company T-shirt message, "I love spotted owls . . . fried." But from his office at Oregon State University in Corvallis, where he is assistant professor of forestry economics and policy, Steven Daniels Ph.D. '86 shows less of an owl orientation than a concern for "fundamental human values." Says Daniels: "The owl doesn't matter at all; the owl is just

the symbol and the legal pawn." Several different species of rodents would qualify as old-growth-dependent; they're not very alluring, of course. "What the preservationists are trying to preserve is old-growth ecosystem. And it is an important and valuable and wonderful thing. If you've ever walked in that stand of trees, you've felt something magical, absolutely magical. The ground sponges underneath your feet from hundreds of years of woody debris, the trees seem to go up forever—it's incredibly rich biologically and beautiful to see."

The question of how much old growth we need "doesn't have much meaning," Daniels says, because it's so value-laden. "If we need it just to be able to say we're glad we have some, we probably don't need very much. If we need enough to support a viable population of spotted owls throughout the extent of its range, then we need a great deal. There's a lot of old growth that has been preserved, a couple of million acres in either the national parks or wilderness areas. But a majority of that is high-elevation old growth; whatever exists in low elevation is left in tiny fragments, and is not as useful for ecological functions. So depending on which set of numbers we use, we have or we don't have quite a bit of old growth."

Beauty can't be encapsulated in numbers; neither can livelihood. "We're talking about people's lives, three to five generations of Pacific Northwest loggers who don't want to be retrained. They're loggers and their ties are to the land. They truly believe that they are doing something valuable, and they proba-

FORESTRY RIPE FOR GROWTH

At Duke, and across the nation, the grass no longer seems greener for would-be forestry students. In the past decade, enrollment has fallen in the master of forestry program, even as it's picked up elsewhere.

But administrators say that with the public focusing on environmental issues—including destruction of tropical rain forests and the spotted-owl controversy in the Pacific Northwest—forestry may be ripe for growth. "As people realize that forestry is not just concerned with wood, but with the total environment, then I think we will see the pendulum swing the other way," says George Dutrow '59, M.E. '60, dean of the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies.

A new National Research Council report shows the number of undergraduates studying forestry has dropped by 50 percent over the last twelve years. And a study by

the Society of American Foresters sketches a similar picture—a decline in forestry students, both graduates and undergraduates, from 11,000 in 1976 to fewer than 6,000 in 1989.

While the number of Duke students in forestry has dropped, the master of environmental management programs have a booming enrollment. Duke's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies offers only graduate programs, with degrees in forestry and environmental management.

During the 1989-90 academic year, the school enrolled its largest class ever, seventy-nine graduate students. Only six were enrolled in the master of forestry program. Most were working toward a master's in environmental management. This year, the school has seventy-four students, three in the forestry program and the rest in environmental management.

In the 1970s, the forestry

school shifted to a more comprehensive curriculum.

Responding to the environmental crises of the 1960s, it began offering more courses in resource ecology. And in 1974, the school added the master's program in environmental management and changed its name to the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. Over the years, the school has developed interdisciplinary programs in resource ecology, resource economics and policy, water and air resources, and forest resource management. Last year it added a concentration in ecotoxicology and environmental chemistry.

Even with the lure of an environmentally-sensitive curriculum, forestry studies may grow again. The forestry industry is beginning to hire more foresters, and in 1990, Duke forestry graduates had no difficulty finding employment.



Log on, log off, log out: clear-cutting, above, along the Oregon coast; at lower right, hauling to market, and exporting from Astoria, upper right

bly are. The only problem is that they are doing it too well. The trees just aren't there anymore."

Those fundamental human values come down to two choices, says Daniels. "If we stop old-growth logging now, we save some remnants of old-forest growth and save some important species. If we don't stop now, old growth will be gone in ten or twenty years." From a commercial perspective, he says, it makes a certain amount of sense to continue exploiting old growth as a "bridge" while big chunks of managed, younger forestland mature over the next few decades. But old growth is the end product of several hundred

years. "That's not very renewable in the time frame that we generally think about. When you think about the old-growth ecosystem, you think about that as a fixed stock. Trees are renewable; forests are more complicated than that."

David Bradford's work takes him right into those complications. A supply analyst for Weyerhaeuser, Bradford M.F. '66 sees a more complex situation than the media have made it out to be, and a set of choices that aren't mutually exclusive. "We're not running out of old growth," he says. "There are 13 million acres of wilderness, much of which is old-growth timber, in the West alone." Log-

ging that old growth isn't the same as deforesting, he says. "It's not remotely similar to the logging of the rain forests in Central and South America. When people slash and burn the rain forest, what's left is soil that has virtually no good nutrients to grow anything. But the Northwest has the most productive soil in the world; here the soil is rich enough to support the replanting of trees."

Even accounting for the spotted-owl population is a complex exercise, Bradford says. The first surveys of spotted owls found about 300 pairs of the species; more recent population studies peg the number close to 3,000. "Now we're finding that the owl doesn't necessarily need an old-growth stand. And many areas of old growth have no spotted owls at all, because the conditions are not right in terms of stand structure or food source."

But what about a raw-material source? Wood is good for a lot of aspects of modern living. Says Bradford: "The public is largely urban. They may not be aware of the connection between the house they live in, the paper they read, and the standing timber that's going to produce that wood."

One study group, the Congressional Research Service, has downplayed the likely economic impacts of spotted-owl protection. But Bradford doesn't buy such subdued projections. "If all the remaining old growth were locked up, it would be utter devastation to the Northwest in terms of personal lives. We can talk of 28,000 timber industry jobs, and we can talk about a multiplier effect drawing in people who work on the fringes of the industry or in service jobs. Plus increased alcoholism, divorce, and suicide."

When it looks to the future, Bradford's industry doesn't see a very stable image. It doesn't know "what the rules are going to be," as Bradford puts it. (Right now the state of Washington is suing the federal government over the new timber export restrictions. If those prohibitions mean that timber isn't cut, revenue from timber sales *will* be cut; and that's revenue directed to schools, the state is arguing.) One of the industry lobbying arms issued a report, "Spotted Owls, Old Growth, and the Economy of the Northwest," filled with lists of "timber dependent industries" and timber-sale dollars diverted to the region's public schools (broken down county by county). In a June statement, a spokesman for the American Forest Resource Alliance, an industry lobbying group, said: "Never in recorded history has there ever been a decision regarding wildlife protection that has threatened the livelihood of upwards of 50,000 people." Less than a month later, the alliance came out with even more depressing news. A press release cited a study by economists and foresters that projected a loss of 102,000 jobs in the three-state region of Washington, Oregon, and northern California over the next twenty years.

A joint publication of the alliance and the National Association of Home Builders warns that too much forestland is being "locked up for preservation," affecting "the availability of wood products and, ultimately, what the home-buyer pays for a new house. For example, the Pacific Northwest region supplies better than one-third of all of the lumber and plywood produced in America. Yet last year, the volume of wood that was withdrawn from renewable timber management in that region was enough to construct over 270,000 homes. And proposals for new set-asides would remove from production enough wood to build millions of homes."

One of the forces behind that assessment is Alberto Goetzl M.F. '79, vice president of the National Forest Products Association, the industry's trade association. Goetzl is also closely affiliated with the American Forest Resource Alliance. No one wants to be branded as anti-environment or anti-spotted owl; but sometimes "things just go too far," Goetzl says. "There clearly are some forest areas with unique natural features, particularly very old, large trees; and those areas probably should be protected further, though a lot of them already are. But how much is enough? Eventually, today's young growth will become tomorrow's mature stands and even old growth. The practice of forestry is very much the practice of trying to emulate nature's course, but doing so in such a way that provides benefits for human beings."

"There's no question the industry has become more responsible," Goetzl says. "This is not the cut-and-get-out industry that was fifty or a hundred years ago." The big players in forest products have become "easy targets" for the media, he says, because "over the years, we have not done as good a job as we should in telling the story of forest management, the conservation record of forest

"Pacific Northwest loggers truly believe that they are doing something valuable, and they probably are. The only problem is that they are doing it too well. The trees just aren't there anymore."

STEVEN DANIELS Ph.D. '86
Forest Economist



managers. Strip mines aren't working with a renewable resource; we are."

The definition of an appropriate balance between society's needs and nature's needs changes over time. The issue of balancing those priorities should be revisited periodically, says Goetzl. But for now it has "unfortunately become highly politicized, highly emotional. A real possibility exists that eventually there won't be any, or very little, timber for manufacturing products."

"This debate has the media pitting a voracious forest industry against noble environmentalists. In fact, people in the industry consider themselves responsible environmentalists and responsible stewards. And moreover, it's the people in the United States who desire quality home-building and paper products. It's not so much a question of industry groups versus environmental groups as it is a question of what we as consumers or as a society would like to have to support our standard of living. Wood products are the most environmentally safe material we have. Those products are renewable, sustainable, and—notwithstanding everything that has been written—we are growing more wood every year in this country than we harvest."

Goetzl looks on the debate sparked by the spotted owl as "the biggest environmental

issue that the natural-resources profession has faced in the last twenty years." To him it's "entirely unclear" how it's going to play out. "Many people really view this as a war. And as a war, it may very well get ugly before it's all over." Goetzl says he is "hopeful" that "some kind of compromise" can be reached. "But the industry is very adamant in its desire and need to achieve some certainty and stability over the long term for timber supply. Otherwise, whatever compromise is reached becomes a new base for future concessions, and we'll have a never-ending whittling away of the timber base, a situation that ultimately will hurt consumers. Loggers and processors are only on the front lines. Consumers, the users of wood products, the builders of houses, will bear the ultimate burden of this war."

Maybe that burden-bearing is not such a bad thing, says Duke botanist Norman Christensen. More and more researchers in the Pacific Northwest—including Oregon State's Steven Daniels—are latching themselves to the so-called "New Forestry" movement. The New Forestry argues for a meshing of economic and ecological interests. As Christensen explains it, the theory is that "we can utilize these resources, but we simply have to be a little less consumptive in doing that or a little less abusive in doing that. What is critical for many organisms in these forested areas is structural diversity—some standing dead wood, some older trees left behind. But the typical pattern of cutting in the Pacific Northwest has been the large-scale clear-cut."

In terms of fiber per dollar, clear-cutting is the best way to go, Christensen says. From the long-term standpoint, clear-cutting is hardly the clear choice, though. "There are alternatives to that kind of cutting. Those alternatives cost more because you've got to be a little more careful with the environment."

There are ways, Christensen says, to cut forests and still preserve their vital character. "Owls don't know an old-growth forest from a new-growth one—I mean, they don't look at a forest and say, 'This is right for me, this is an old-growth forest.' What we're really interested in is that when an owl flies into a forest, it finds the things that it needs."

"We can look at forests as if they are resources that have to be managed over centuries, and thought about in terms of centuries. We can value aspects of the forests, like the spotted owl, that have relatively little economic value but tremendous ecological value. The cost is going to mean increased timber prices; it's going to mean that people will be paying more for that resource. Right now, though, it's a half-price sale out there. We're getting these resources and their economic benefits, but we aren't paying the real costs. And I really believe that future generations will curse us for having been that short-sighted." ■

UNCOVERING SMALL-TOWN SECRETS

BY LAURA HERBST

INVESTIGATIVE COUP:

PUBLIC SERVICE, PUBLIC PAIN

When the *Washington Daily News* scratched beneath the town's smooth surface reporting that the water supply was contaminated, it meant telling on some of their best friends who were city officials.

Dick Reynolds sets his porch rocker to rocking and his mind to thinking. He looks out over a row of Victorian houses frosted pastel pink or yellow or green like giant cake decorations. Hanging moss sashays on the wide arms of oak trees. Dogs plopped on porches, their sides heaving in the summer heat, hardly lift an ear to an onlooker.

"What I love about this town is you really can't keep a secret," says Reynolds, a resident.

A secret here?

This is Washington, North Carolina, a picture-perfect Southern town. Alongside historic neighborhoods, the Pamlico River flows wide as a lake and slow as syrup. One house, circa 1795, still has a Civil War cannonball lodged in its facade.

Washingtonians, proud of their civic center fashioned out of an old red-brick railroad depot, prefer to call their community a city. But with only 9,341 of them, Washingtonians keep up a small-town friendliness. Local politicians and newspaper reporters even attend the same supper club.

All the more surprising that little Washington was the site of one of the biggest

journalistic investigations to hit the country last year.

Capturing the Pulitzer Prize for public service, the highest honor in American journalism, the 10,500-circulation *Washington Daily News* found out that the town's leaders were keeping a secret—a secret that endangered every family in town. The Washington City Council didn't tell friends and neighbors they were drinking water full of trihalomethanes, cancer-causing chemicals. That was information the councilors kept to themselves for eight years as they wooed businesses, promoted the town as a tourist site, and got praise for upgrading the town's ailing wastewater plant and electrical system.

In 1989, a newly formed news team at the *Daily News*, three of whom were Duke alumni, scratched beneath the town's smooth surface, reporting that the city's water supply was contaminated even though that meant telling on some of their best friends who were city officials. Red-faced councilors watched as the city schools turned off their water fountains and switched to paper plates and throwaway plastic forks and knives. The hospital announced that if other measures

Abby	.....8A	Horoscope	.....8A
About Town	.....4B-10B	Hospital Admissions	.....3B
Classifieds	.....4B-10B	Obituaries	.....3B
Comics	.....4A	Puzzle	.....3B
Editorials	.....4A	Society	.....3B
Entertainment TV	.....4B	Sports	.....1B-2B

Special Edition
Review of
Pulitzer Prize coverage

The Weather
Tonight will be fair. Low near 40. Tomorrow will be very cloudy. High in the upper 60s.

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

ESTABLISHED 1909

NO. 89

TWENTY-TWO PAGES

The Voice of the Pamlico

WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 13, 1980

(USPS 667-800)

Quake coverage awarded Pulitzers

NEW YORK — The San Jose Mercury News and The Tribune of Oakland won Pulitzer Prizes yesterday for their coverage of last October's northern California earthquake.

The Mercury News, which used generator to put out its six-page edition, won the prize for general news reporting. The Tribune's photo staff won for spot news photography.

Four reporters from the Seattle Times won a prize for coverage of their disaster. Ross Anderson, Dietrich, Mary Ann Gwinn and Nalder were given the national writing award for their coverage of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

The Pulitzer recognizes outstanding work in journalism and the arts, presented annually by Columbia University.

A Kizer and Chris Ison of the Seattle Times won the prize for their investigative reporting for stories that exposed citizens' links to members of the Paul Fire Department, and citizens' allied profiteering.

Exploratory journalism prize was won by David A. Voss and Steve Coll of the Washington Post for their reporting on the Securities and Exchange Commission and its former chairman, John Shad.

For his reporting on the Albuquerquerque Journal won the Pulitzer for its coverage of a nuclear power plant that linked a rare blood disease to an over-the-counter diet drug called cytophan. The related to a national recall of the drug.

Les D. Kristof and Sheryl J. Gill of The New York Times won the prize for their international reporting on their coverage of political prisoners in the Philippines. The Times now has 61 Pulitzer Prizes, more than any other newspaper.

Carroll of the Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph and his family's struggle after he was devastated in an earthquake in the Los Angeles area is the commentary prize.

PULITZERS, Page 7

News traces to 1872

Washington Daily News beginning in 1872 as the Evening Star. The title was changed to Washington Messenger when it was bought by...

News traces to 1872

Pulitzer in the Pamlico

Daily News wins nation's top journalism award



"We don't..." — News Editor Michael Adams, Publisher Ashley B. Futrell Jr., reporters Betty Gray and Mike Voss and Editor Bill Coughlin celebrate.

State's newspapers have won 4 past public service Pulitzers

By Mike Voss
Staff Writer

Until yesterday the Tar Heel state, rich in journalistic tradition, could only boast of four Pulitzer prizes for meritorious public service in the newspaper profession. The Daily News award makes the fifth.

The first award for meritorious public service was awarded to the New York Times in 1918.

In 1953, the News Reporter in Whitewater and the Faber City Tribune won the Pulitzer for their campaign against the Ku Klux Klan, the first time a North Carolina newspaper was so honored. In times when civil rights were more of a concept than reality, the two newspapers disregarded threats of physical and economic harm to wage their

campaign.

Earlier this year, the newspapers' gold medals were presented to the School of Journalism at the University of North Carolina.

Almost 20 years later the award made its way back to the state. In 1971, the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel won the coveted Pulitzer for its coverage of environmental problems, as exemplified by a campaign to block a strip-mining operation that would have caused irreparable damage to northwest North Carolina hill country.

Ten years later, the gold medal headed farther west in the state to called "Brown Lung: A Case of Neglect." The Charlotte newspaper followed its success in 1981 with a second gold medal in 1984 for its hard-hitting coverage of the PTL sex-and-money scandal that led to the

downfall of PTL's Jim Bakker. The newspaper revealed a misuse of funds by the television ministry, despite a massive campaign to discredit the newspaper.

The Pulitzer Prizes were established by Joseph Pulitzer, an editor and newspaper owner born in Mako, Hungary in 1847. After being disbarred from the Union army July 7, 1865, he went to St. Louis, where he arrived penniless. He became a daily reporter for the German-language Post. He was elected to the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1869.

Eventually, Pulitzer bought the New York World from Jay Gould in 1883 for \$346,000. The newspaper was largely responsible for bringing on the New York state to legislative in-

See STATE, Page 7

Newspapers share more than award

Beaufort County can lay claim to the Pulitzer Prize for meritorious public service awarded yesterday to the Daily News and the Philadelphia Inquirer. The Pulitzer committee, for the first time in 23 years, gave out two gold medals in the category.

Gene Roberts, president and executive editor of the Philadelphia native and just happens to own a home in Bath. The two newspapers also have another tie with each other. When Daily News Circulation Manager Douglas Shiker first moved to Washington, he rented a house owned by Roberts.

A Daily News reporter called the Inquirer news desk about 3:20 p.m. yesterday to congratulate the larger newspaper, but recording informed the reporter the newspaper had won a Pulitzer.

See ROBERTS, Page 7

From staff reports

The highest honor in American journalism, the Pulitzer Prize for meritorious public service newspaper, was awarded yesterday to the Washington Daily News.

When the news was relayed by telephone from The Associated Press to the newspaper's offices on North Market Street, the staff and their families erupted in whoops and yells of joy as champagne showered the room. Television and still cameras recorded the historic moment.

The newspaper was recognized for its series of articles last year covering contamination of the city water system by cancer-causing chemicals. The stories were written by staff members Betty Gray and Mike Voss. News editor Mike Adams laid out the series and self-staff photographer Ric Carter.

"It's a dream come true," said a damp Voss.

"I'm absolutely thrilled," Mrs. Gray, her hair and clothes drenched in champagne, told a TV newsmen.

For the first time in 23 years, the Pulitzer Prize Board awarded two gold medals for public service with the second going to the Philadelphia Inquirer, which has a daily circulation of 404,903. Circulation of the Daily News is 10,700.

The Inquirer has won 17 Pulitzer Prizes. This was the first for the Daily News.

This year's Pulitzers for journalism and the arts were announced by Columbia University in New York City at 3 p.m. yesterday. The New York telephone line between an open press bureau Chief Ambrose, who is in Raleigh and the office of William J. Coughlin, executive editor of the Daily News.

"You see, we got it!" Coughlin erupted, bursting a fist into the air. In addition to the staff, TV newsmen and cameramen and reporters from The Charlotte Observer and The News Observer of Raleigh had gathered at the paper as word spread across the state that the Daily News might get an award.

Editor and Publisher Emeritus Ashley B. Futrell and his wife, Bea, were on hand for their big moment as was their editor, Daily News Publisher Ashley B. "Brownie" Futrell Jr.

"I would like to say special congratulations to my husband for his service to this community faithfully for over 40 years," said the younger Futrell said. "This award is a tribute to his career, his commitment and the tenacity of his service to the people of Washington. I am delighted and proud of his service to us and the integrity of being complete and accurate, with the willingness to agree-

See PRIZE, Page 7

Greenpeace kicks off anti-dioxin campaign

failed, it would sink its own well. Then councilwoman Ursula F. Loy received a phone call from a friend threatening to sue the city if her child, who had contracted cancer, died.

"That was the kind of panic they caused," Loy says of the paper. That kind of panic Loy had thought better to avoid.

A month later, in city elections, the mayor and council were thrown out of office. The new council cleaned up the water and is planning for a new water plant.

In her second-story apartment, Loy, the retired city librarian who co-authored the book *Washington and the Pamlico*, sits in an armchair reading, her fine dyed-brown hair pulled back in a bun. For Loy, recalling the paper's coverage still draws anger, then tears. After years of public service, Loy says, "I've never had my integrity questioned before." Seventy-one years old and in the twilight of her life, she has no time left to restore a reputation.

Truth-tellers, too, have paid a price. In a small, proud town like Washington, folks rarely are grateful to hear bad news about themselves or their community.

So it is that the newspaper owner is no longer invited to certain social functions. Reporters say they have lost friends, strained relations. The paper's city hall reporter can't even get the new mayor to talk to her. Saying the paper didn't deserve it, the new city council refused last April to declare a *Washington Daily News* Day in honor of the Pulitzer win. That would be like "hugging a bad dog after he had bitten you," said councilman Floyd G. Brothers.

Despite initial public ridicule and social sacrifices that continue, members of the *Daily News* team say they bear no regrets. Because, for each, the water investigation was a very personal triumph.

It's not easy for Ashley Futrell Sr. 33, owner of the *Daily News*, to think of Ursula Loy sitting in her apartment, scandalized. After all, they've known each other for three decades. But Futrell's job demands fortitude, always has.

Consider that it took him fourteen years to buy the newspaper he edited. From a family he describes as poor, Futrell scrimped and saved and invested between 1952 and 1966 until the *Daily News* was his. Now editor and publisher emeritus, Futrell, seventy-eight, isn't cordoned off in an executive suite. His office is the first you face after walking through the front door. It has a big picture window poked through its front wall, so you can see him and he can see you. "We know the people we serve," he says. "We know the officials we write about."

Futrell has managed to keep the paper out of the hands of media corporations whose chain newspapers rarely have close ties to the community they serve. For Futrell, that means being personally accountable for



Reporter Gray: good news from Pulitzer

what appears each day. Futrell is on the phone with the mother of a bride, horrified that her daughter's picture appeared fuzzy on the society page. Her flowers, her gown were a blur. Futrell apologizes. He gets off the phone. "People on the city council said I was crucifying them," he says. "And they were my friends."

Even the mayor came to his office to protest. But like an old-style chaperone, Futrell stood by and let the presses roll. "I told them I had a job to do," he says.

Reporter Betty Mitchell Gray '75 sits in a drab, wood-paneled newsroom that takes six steps to walk across. She's a stout woman, wearing big gold hoop earrings and non-nonsense flat pumps on her feet. Her desk is the highest hilltop in the newsroom, piled with papers, phone books, and a volume of North Carolina history thrown over a computer keyboard. She manages to dig out a flat spot for the Big Gulp-sized cup of Diet Coke she nurses as she grills officials on the telephone.

Inglorious surroundings for a Pulitzer Prize winner perhaps, but Gray is not interested in self-aggrandizement. Yes, she wrote most of the water stories. But the memory she recalls first is how, just last year, no one wanted to hire her.

As a young woman, Gray knew she wanted to be a reporter. She even worked two years for *The Sanford Herald* in North Carolina after graduating from Duke. But being an only child, she found it hard to turn daddy down when he wanted her to join his insurance agency back home.

In January 1989, after twelve years of insurance, Gray got fed up with living other people's dreams. "I wasn't cut out to sell insurance," she says. And when a reporting opening came up on the four-member *Daily News* staff, Gray jumped at the chance. The managing editor at the time "wasn't thrilled," she says. He told her to speak to the publisher, whose "mouth hit the floor when I asked him to consider me," she says.

Unfortunately, after getting the job, Gray found that one of her first contributions was a front-page correction. Covering a car wreck,

Gray charged the wrong guy with driving while intoxicated, resisting arrest, and being jailed. In a small town, "You can't do much worse than that," she admits.

But Gray was a quick study. Six months later, she was counting the levels of carcinogens in the city's water, concluding that the water had nine times the level EPA considered safe. Winning the Pulitzer in a town that initially complained she was fussing over nothing was "like when you beat your head against a tree, it's nice to stop beating it," she says.

The results? A new city government, discovery of similar water contamination in thirteen other North Carolina communities, and new state regulations requiring even small towns to test for and meet water purity standards. In this case, it's clear the tree, not Gray, cracked.

Behind Gray's persistent questions was an uncompromising editor, new to the town but a journalistic master. Executive Editor William J. Coughlin helped keep Gray and the story on track, never wavering from the heat of controversy. During four decades in the business, much as a foreign correspondent covering conflicts in Saigon, Beirut, and New Delhi for the *Los Angeles Times*, Coughlin never found the right place to settle.

"I didn't much like some of the people I was working with," Coughlin gives as the reason why he left job after job, including editorial posts with larger papers like *The Washington Times* in D.C. and the *Wilmington Star* in North Carolina. "I think part of it was feeling independent and wanting to do things my way, and that doesn't always work for the best relationships," he says.

But it was in little Washington that Coughlin got what he needed most. The publisher of the *Daily News* contacted Coughlin. "He said he wanted somebody to run the paper and he said 'we'll do it your way,'" Coughlin says. "And since then he has backed me up on changes I've made."

With the terms clinched, Coughlin joined the *Daily News* in May 1989 and began stalking his version of excellence. It took him just one month to find the biggest story that's ever come out of Washington.

It was the end of the month, June 30. Late paying his home bills, Coughlin jaunted over to City Hall to pay his water bill in person. As he did, he noticed a new statement on the back of the bill: Results of tests for chemicals in the city water were available on request. When he got back to his office, he handed the statement to Gray and asked her to check it out. She placed it on her pile-high desk and forgot about it for months. When she remembered it, it had gotten lost in her paper stack. "I was too embarrassed to ask [Coughlin] about it so I went to City Hall to get a copy," she says.

Weeks of intermittent digging ensued. Gray found that one group of chemicals "on

the city's list, trihalomethanes, was present in excessive amounts. Trihalomethanes formed when chlorine, used in water treatment, reacted with certain organic compounds already in Tranters Creek, where the city drew water.

No one had informed the public, though Gray learned through memos that employees of the state environmental agency had been told not to drink city water and had installed bottled water in their Washington office. Ready to confront City Manager Bruce Radford, Gray hauled over to his office at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, September 13. The paper's deadline was less than two hours away.

Radford promised her an interview, but first went to the newspaper office, a block away, with a legal notice admitting publicly for the first time the presence of "levels of certain chemicals which exceeded EPA recommendations" in the city water supply. But he was too late—those pages already were on the press.

Gray returned at noon; the press was held as she sent out her story in takes with the headline, "City Water Supply Said Hazardous."

In an interview published the following day by staff writer Mike Voss, who was assigned to join Gray on the story, Radford admitted the city had known for three years about high levels of the cancer-causing chemical. Mayor J. Stencil Lilley, in an interview the same day with Voss, said he and the city council had known of the problem for only "a week or a little more." Radford assured residents the water was safe by chugging a glass of it on local television. But a state toxicologist advised people not even to take showers in it. "Boil the water, but don't inhale the stuff," he warned. Immediately the town split into pro-city and pro-paper factions.

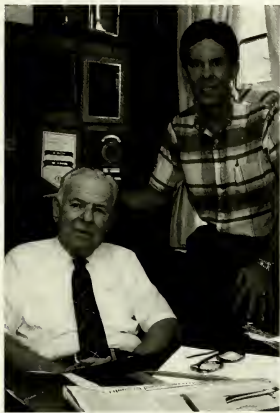
Lalla Howard, a city hall worker, says she continued to drink city water throughout the crisis, despite health warnings. "I was working for the so-called bad guys and I felt so strongly that there hadn't been a cover-up," she says. "I guess that wasn't the smartest attitude, but that's what I did."

A. Thomas Stewart, owner of the jewelry store on Market Street, said the paper did the right thing. "They did a great service by bringing it out," he says. "Some of my customers got huffy with me when I said I wasn't going to drink the water."

The weekend passed on. On Monday, Gray reported that the president of the local Coca-Cola bottling company had been alerted by the home office in Atlanta several years earlier that Washington water was contaminated.

"Our citizens are ready to hang us," the mayor said, complaining about the paper's coverage. On Saturday, just ten days after the *Daily News* broke the story, a U.S. Marine convoy rolled across the Pamlico River bridge and set up water wagons throughout the city to distribute uncontaminated drink-

"People on the city council said I was crucifying them," says Ashley Futrell Sr. '33, editor and publisher emeritus. "I told them I had a job to do."



Publishing pair: Futrells, father and son

ing water. "When I saw the Marines land," Coughlin says, "well, then I knew we had a very big story."

The back end of a '57 hot pink Cadillac has been refurbished into a couch that sits in Ashley "Brownie" Futrell Jr.'s office, tail lights on. Antique car trophies decorate his office, testimonial to his zeal for remaking and improving on a good thing. The elder Futrell's son and publisher of the paper since 1982, Brownie has set out on a mission to upgrade the paper's equipment, expand its distribution to neighboring counties, and select a prize-winning staff.

The difference between his stewardship and his father's: "I know how to take a chance on the unconventional," he explains. To head the small-town newsroom, he chose Coughlin, a foreign correspondent who is sixty-eight years old. Senior reporter Voss never graduated from college. Gray was an insurance agent for twelve years.

Brownie 78 dresses like he's on vacation, in white cotton pants and a blue madras shirt,

but his demeanor is all entrepreneur. He bickers over prices of new equipment on the phone. He attends trade shows, not to buy the latest technology, but to get his hands on aged machines big papers discard.

But there are some changes Brownie, thirty-four, doesn't intend to make. While the national trend is toward bold-color graphics and short, quippish stories in *USA Today* style, Brownie says he will keep his advantage by "giving full coverage, not headline service." To compete, he will continue concentrating on local news "that people can't get anywhere else," he says. And he's betting he can meet the bottom line doing it.

So far, numbers are showing up in his favor. Handed a circulation report for 1989, Brownie notes that September, the month of the water series, had the highest monthly circulation up until then.

Since the water stories first appeared, Washington officials have installed a carbon system that absorbs the organics so that trihalomethanes are no longer formed. And the city council, elected last October, is considering options for a new water plant as a permanent solution. Despite the accomplishments, Brownie and Coughlin agree that it is easier to change regulations or a city council than to change complacent mind-sets.

Consider Frank "Bo" Lewis, executive director of the Greater Washington Chamber of Commerce. He enjoys the plush blue carpet and brass chandeliers of the new chamber office. He likes cutting ribbons when local businesses open. He readily hands out brochures to visitors that describe Washington as nestled on the "unspoiled" Pamlico River.

While the city retrieves its drinking water from Tranters Creek, not the Pamlico, the river is vital to the town's environmental health and budding tourist industry. Residents seem unanimous in saying that it was the river, lapping beneath a sunset spread like mixed berries across the sky, that mainly drew them to Washington.

But Lewis' brochure doesn't mention the river's recent pollution problems that have resulted in annual summer fish kills, where tens of thousands of dead croaker, flounder, shad, and others are found floating on the river. Nor the industries that daily pump millions of gallons of waste water laced with phosphorus and other pollutants into the river. Nor the communities upstream that pour raw sewage into it.

When a reporter questions the use of the word "unspoiled," Lewis points to a herd of goats that live on an island in the river across from his office. "Those goats are drinking the river water," he says, "and it ain't killed one of 'em yet." ■

Herbst is a graduate student in English at North Carolina State University and a free-lance writer.

PRESSING FOR SUCCESS

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

PRESTIGE AND PROFITS:

A NEW CHAPTER IN PUBLISHING

The same texts that are becoming financially unappealing to the larger commercial publishers are the bread-and-butter of university houses.

Doris Kearns Goodwin is a hard woman to find. Just ask Lawrence Malley, director and editor-in-chief of Duke Press. Malley heard that Goodwin's best-selling biography, *Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream*, was out of print but the question of reprint rights was still open. He wondered if Goodwin had assumed control of the rights (a fairly routine step when a publisher has no intention of reprinting) and would allow Duke Press to reissue the book.

Malley went through six months of phone calls and letters, dead ends and near misses. Finally, he heard Goodwin was living on Main Street in Concord, Massachusetts; with no street address, he fired off a letter, not really expecting to hear anything back. Somehow, the note found its way to Goodwin and her writer husband, Richard, who were working in Los Angeles. Yes, Goodwin said; she too would be pleased to see the book re-released.

"I felt as if I'd put a note in a bottle and thrown it out into the ocean," Malley says from his Crowell Building office on East Campus. Having worked as an associate director and editor-in-chief at the University of Illinois Press, senior editor at Cornell

University Press, and director and editor-in-chief at Rand McNally College Publishing Company, Malley is well versed in how publishing deals are struck. So he concedes that it's too early to celebrate his good fortune. In the capricious world of publishing, anything could happen to prevent Duke Press from benefiting from Malley's persistence.

"[Publisher] HarperCollins could decide they want to reissue the book," says Malley. "But they probably won't because it's not worth their while to put out a book that may only sell 1,000 copies a year; for us, that's a best seller. Then again, they could give up the rights and Goodwin's agent may decide to take it to another publisher. I'm hoping that since I approached her—and we've already talked about two other projects—that she'll want to go with us."

When it was first published in 1977, *Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream* was so successful that Goodwin gave up her full-time teaching post to write other books. Malley contends that a paperback version of the book could be used in history classes across the country for years to come, insuring a steady source of income for Duke Press.

Malley's perseverance may have been considered unusual back in the days when



university presses were thought of—rightly or wrongly—as places that published books mostly by and for academics. That's no longer the only case. The same texts that are the bread-and-butter of university houses—as Goodwin's has the potential to be—are becoming financially unappealing to the larger commercial publishers. As publishing giants like HarperCollins and McGraw Hill look for blockbusters by the Scott Turows and Danielle Steeles to bring in big bucks, they are passing on books that have limited audience appeal. The implications are fateful: First-time authors and reflective, analytical works aren't high on their list of priorities.

"There are certain kinds of books that the larger commercial and textbook houses no longer find attractive," Malley agrees. "Good books by well-known people look great on our list but, in terms of sales, are just not good enough for the [big houses]. So there's an opportunity for us to publish books that we never would have had the chance to publish five or ten years ago."

A telling episode involving this bottom-line mentality occurred earlier this year. Pantheon Books, a subsidiary or "imprint" of Random House, had earned a reputation for publishing—in addition to guaranteed "winners" like Matt Groening's wildly popular



Book makers: editors Reynolds Smith and Joanne Ferguson meet with marketing director Emily Young, center

"Life in Hell" series—insightful, sometimes controversial books that don't always turn a profit. Citing budget worries, Random House forced Pantheon's editor of twenty-eight years, Andre Shiffrin, to resign because he

refused to pare the list of books Pantheon printed every year, and to eliminate many Pantheon staff positions.

"We all feel we have to earn a profit in order to earn the right to publish the books we want," Random House editor Jason Epstein said at the time. "Why Andre Shiffrin doesn't understand this is beyond me."

Others in the world of publishing didn't see it as quite that cut and dried. And in fact the strategy backfired on Random House: Golden boy Matt Groening switched to another publisher, and dozens of Pantheon authors such as Studs Terkel, Kurt Vonnegut Jr., and Jill Krementz led highly-publicized protests against the move, arguing that artistic merit should carry as much (if not more) weight as profit potential. Krementz, who has twenty-five books to her credit, told *The New York Times*: "Now when you go to [publishers] with an idea, they ask the marketing people before they'll give you an answer."

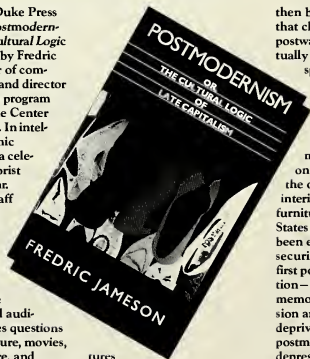
In a sobering article, "What Publishers Will Do for a Place on the Right List," *New York Times* writer Roger Cohen breaks down the formula for successful book marketing. In addition to the obvious—getting reviewed in *The New York Times Book Review*—Cohen says a TV spot on *Oprah Winfrey* or *Donahue* has transformed numerous slow reads into surprise best sellers. Cohen also says that people do indeed judge a book by its cover, so to make a good impression publishers should "try gimmicks like bold, embossed letters on a shiny background, or laser holograms."

"Because of the high stakes imposed by six-figure advance payments to authors," writes Cohen, "pushing more books onto the [best-seller] lists has become increasingly important, and many publishers [are] increasingly

A RAINBOW-FLAVOR LANDSCAPE

In December, Duke Press will publish *Postmodernism, or, The Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism* by Fredric Jameson, professor of comparative literature and director of Duke's graduate program in literature and the Center for Critical Theory. In intellectual and academic circles, Jameson is a celebrated literary theorist and Marxist scholar. The Duke Press staff—which intends to publish more cross-disciplinary, controversial books like this in the future—expects the book to expose Jameson to a broad audience, as it addresses questions of art, popular culture, movies, television, literature, and architecture. The following is an excerpt:

Postmodernism raises questions about the appetite for architecture which it then virtually at once redirects. Along with food, architecture may be thought of as a relatively late taste among North Americans, who know all about music and story telling, have been less interested in eloquence, and has sometimes painted small, dark, secret pic-



tures for suspicious purposes, redolent of superstition or the occult. But until very recently they have not wanted—for good reason!—to think much about what they were eating; and as for built space, there too a protective narcissism has long reigned, a don't-want-to-see-it, don't-want-to-know-about-it attitude that may, on the whole, have been the most sensible relationship to develop with the older American city. (Postmodernism would

then be the date on which all that changes.) The immediate postwar heritage of this virtually natural or biological species protection has

been the diversion of such aesthetic instincts (a very doubtful thing to call them) into instant commodification—fast foods, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the kitsch interior decoration and furniture for which the United States is famous and which has been explained as a kind of security blanket—chintz of the first post-war domestic production—designed to ward off memories of the first depression and its stark physical deprivations. But so-called postmodernism, long after the depression has been forgotten save as the pretext for Reagan's comparison of himself with FDR—has had to build on those uncompromising commercial beginnings. As though it had studied under Hegel, therefore, the postmodernism lifts up, and cancels, all that junk (*Aufhebung*), including the hamburger within the diremption of its gourmet meals and Las Vegas within the rainbow-flavor landscape of its psychedelic corporate monuments.

inventive in trying to engineer a presence there."

What does this slick merchandising push mean for up-and-coming authors? When it discourages literary experimentation and unorthodox thinking, says visiting international studies professor Ariel Dorfman, the view is grim. As a Chilean author who'd published only one book in English, Dorfman was signed by Pantheon in 1981, a move he says represented a gamble on their part. But the bet paid off: His two books for Pantheon, *Widows* and *The Empire's Old Clothes*, were critically acclaimed, and established him as a preeminent Latin American voice.

"They took a risk with me," says Dorfman from his home in Chile, where he lives part of the year. "But they're less likely to do that anymore. Where are the young and the Third World writers to go now? The dissidents? I think this is a symptom of a deep cultural crisis in the United States. How can a culture survive if it doesn't work in those people in the margins, the flies in the ointment?"

Dorfman strongly believes the central issue at many of the larger publishing houses now is not excellence but profitability. "It's a very serious question. Is profitability only in terms of how many books a year you sell? In my mind [a book by] Studs Terkel is more 'profitable' than [one by] Nancy Reagan. Something doesn't have to be a best seller to be important. But it seems that commercial publishing is devoted to the million-selling thrillers that I don't think will be remembered five years from now." (Dorfman is now with Viking/Penguin. This spring, Duke Press will publish *Some Write to the Future: Essays on Contemporary Latin American Fiction*, a translation of his work initiated by Duke Press senior editor Reynolds Smith and Romance studies professor Gustavo Pérez Firmat.)

Even though Duke Press can make a profit from smaller book runs, the concern for cost containment is shared by everyone, not just those in the marketing department or business office. Joanne Ferguson, Duke Press senior editor and assistant director, uses James R. "Bob" Wilson's forthcoming book, *Landing Zones: Southern Veterans Remember Vietnam*, as an example. "We had discussed the book last year and [Wilson 'A.M.' '89] came back with a very good manuscript," she says. "But I made him cut it some in order to keep the price of the book low. That's something you have to think about. Each book has a profit-loss sheet and it must come in under certain margins. That's one of my first considerations now. Not only 'Is it a wonderful book?' but also 'How long is it?'"

(Wilson, who served as an Army press officer in Vietnam in 1966-67 and was stationed in Saigon and on the Cambodian border, traveled throughout the South to interview dozens of Vietnam veterans about

"The decision to grow is not a decision you make out of the blue," says senior editor Smith. "You don't want to publish junk."

BEST OF THE PRESS

Numbers don't always tell the whole story.

Even though some of the Duke Press books listed here have small print runs, they are considered successful. "I define 'best seller' as a book that has sold well—met or exceeded its print run—and received publicity attention," says Duke Press marketing director Emily Young.

Among the Afghans by Arthur Bonner (1987; 2,770 sold). *The New York Times Book Review* called Bonner's account of the Afghanistan War "well-researched, balanced, and compassionate. . . . Mr. Bonner is an objective observer who pursues the facts with vigor."

Cahoon's Formulating X-Ray Techniques by Thomas Thompson, M.D. (first published in 1979, now in its ninth edition; 29,808 sold). Used to train X-ray technicians, this standard course book is one of Duke Press' biggest sellers.

Child Safety is No Accident by Drs. Jay Arena and Miriam Bachar (1978, second printing 1979; 11,397 copies). A parent's handbook on how to handle various emergencies, from accidental poisoning to fires.

The Creativity Question edited by Albert Rothenberg and Carl R. Hausman. Originally published in 1976, this compilation of essays by philosophers, psychologists, writers, and critics is now in its sixth printing. Used mainly as a course text, the book has sold 10,782 copies.

their war experiences. The resulting oral history project focuses on twenty-four men and women discussing how their lives were irrevocably changed.)

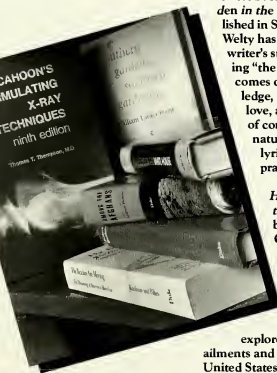
In 1988-89 Duke Press published seventy titles, a middle range for university presses. At the high end of that range are places like the University of Chicago, which publishes about 250 books a year. The number of copies university presses print is smaller, too. For an initial print run for books expected to do well, like Elizabeth Lawrence and William Hunt's gardening titles, Duke Press might order 2,500 to 4,000 copies. A scholarly monograph may only warrant 800 to 1,000

newest book, *A Rock Garden in the South*, was published in September. Eudora Welty has praised the writer's style for conveying "the intimacy that comes of full knowledge, true and patient love, a grower's sense of continuity in the natural world, and a lyricist's lifetime practice of praise."

Hidden Illness in the White House by Kenneth R. Crispell and Carlos F. Gomez (1988, second printing 1989; 2,869 copies). This widely reviewed text

explores how certain ailments and conditions of United States presidents affected their leadership abilities. *The Washington Post* praised the book for its "absorbing narrative style," while *The New York Times Book Review* called it "graceful . . . with a sense of history and with careful documentation."

Living With the Shore series edited by Duke geology professor Orrin Pilkey. The series takes an unflinching look at how the nation's coastlines are changing, and the implications for homeowners and developers. One of the best known installments is *The Beaches Are Moving* (6,236 copies), which the *Washington Post Book World* called "a stunning, no-nonsense account."



Doing What Comes Naturally by Stanley Fish (1989; 2,269 sold). A collection of essays exploring the topics of "change, rhetoric, and the practice of theory in literary and legal studies." Paperback editions were released this September.

Eastern Europe and Communist Rule by J.E. Brown (originally published in 1988; third printing in 1990; a revised edition is planned for spring). Brown, who has served as both director and research director of Radio Free Europe, analyzes major political and economic developments in Eastern Europe over the last quarter century.

Gardening titles by Elizabeth Lawrence, including *Gardening for Love* (7,021 copies), and *The Little Bulbs* (3,463); and William Lanier Hunt's *Southern Gardens*, *Southern Gardening* (4,476). Lawrence's

copies. In comparison, a trade publisher anticipating a nonfiction best seller will print maybe 50,000 books.

Senior editor Reynolds Smith says that recent changes in the publishing world have allowed Duke to become more aggressive in pursuing certain projects and authors, such as Doris Kearns Goodwin and 1989 Nobel Prize-winner Camilo José Cela. "We've figured out how to publish a book or edition under 2,000 copies that will pay for itself," he says. "That is something [mainstream publishers] aren't equipped to do. Also, academic publishing is growing in importance because education and research have become a bigger part of American life than they were before."

A decade ago, however, Duke Press was in a more precarious position. In the early Eighties, then-chancellor Kenneth Pye initiated a campus-wide study of certain departments and programs to determine which to cut back or eliminate in order to save money. Duke Press came under scrutiny: Should it be shut down, allowed to stay at its current size, or encouraged to grow? The decision to expand led to the hiring in 1981 of Richard Rowson as director, a title he held until earlier this year when he left to launch the American University Press.

Under Rowson the number of books published annually grew from twelve to seventy, and the number of scholarly journals increased from six to eighteen. The money followed: Sales rose from \$700,000 to \$3 million, and the press now only relies on the university for a 3 percent subsidy. Like many university presses, Duke belongs to a number of sales consortia that market its books throughout the country and overseas, including Japan, where titles about American literature and literary criticism are popular.

"Our sales in Asia have really taken off," says Duke Press marketing director Emily Young. "Within the consortium that represents us there, we're the second biggest press. We've been doing great in terms of sales, no question about it. And I think we will only get better."

Nor surprisingly, the marketing budgets of university presses are often nominal compared to commercial houses, which have hundreds of thousands of dollars to spend on promotion. Using similar but scaled-down tactics to boost books, academic presses will advertise in scholarly journals, trade publications, and, when appropriate, general interest magazines. For their general interest texts, they'll wrangle for the all-important national reviews, but because they're competing with hundreds of other independent and university presses (not to mention the commercial houses), it's a constant struggle to persuade reviewers that their books deserve attention.

Marketing director Young says that even though the press' reputation is growing,

"Good books by well-known people look great on our list but, in terms of sales, they are just not good enough for the big houses."

LAWRENCE MALLEY
Director, Duke Press



others such as the University of Chicago, Harvard, and California have more clout. "Those larger presses publish more books and are therefore more likely to have their books represented in *The New York Times Book Review*. That is seen as the review Bible; it directly affects sales, it affects publicity, and it provides instant name recognition."

Duke faculty have been drawn to Duke Press for its track record of cultivating and helping to craft influential, nationally recognized texts. Romance languages professor Gustavo Pérez Firmat's *Do the Americas Have A Common Literature?* was published this fall, as was political science professor Thomas Spragens' *Reason and Democracy*; geologist Orrin Pilkey, regarded as a leading expert on the country's changing shorelines, is co-author of the oft-cited *Living With the Shore* series; religion professor C. Eric Lincoln's *The Black Church in the African American Experience*, co-written with Vassar's Lawrence H. Mamiya, came out this fall; and literary theorist and English and law professor Stanley Fish gained wide media coverage for his collected essays, *Doing What Comes Naturally*. (Fish also co-edits *Post-Contemporary Interventions* literary and cultural

studies series with Fredric Jameson, a professor in the graduate program in literature. Jameson's *Postmodernism, or, The Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism* is part of that series and is scheduled for a December release.) Duke Press also boasts a strong environmental studies list, including public policy and political science professor William Ascher and forestry school professor Robert Heyl's *Natural Resource Policymaking in Developing Countries: Environment, Economic Growth, and Income Distribution*; and *The Expendable Future: U.S. Politics and the Protection of Biological Diversity* by the State University of New York's Richard Tobin.

As Duke Press benefits from the uncertainties in trade publishing, and from its own growing reputation, there is a sense of caution about proceeding too quickly, or losing sight of its educational and scholarly mission. Known for its focus on the humanities and social sciences, the press may slowly branch out into other disciplines. One example of Duke's favorable foray into science and technology is the course book *Cahoon's Formulating X-Ray Techniques*, which has sold almost 30,000 copies and is in its ninth edition.

"We've been growing very fast, and I think we're going to stay at seventy [books] for a little while and see what happens," says editor Smith. "The decision to grow is not a decision you make out of the blue; you don't want to publish junk."

One way Duke Press is expanding is through several ancillary ventures. A healthy journals division puts out eighteen publications, from the celebrated literary quarterly *SAQ: The South Atlantic Quarterly* to the literary cultural anthology *Tel Aviv Review*, which is based in the Middle East. (Although it was first published in 1902, *SAQ*, edited by English professor Frank Lentricchia, has kept up with the times: It recently won the Conference of Editors of Learned Journals' best special issue award for the "Displacing Homophobia" edition, guest edited by associate English professors Ronald Butters and John Clum, and assistant English professor Michael Moon.)

And the press has branched out into software, too, offering an assortment of computer programs. "Presidential Campaign," for example, was designed using political science studies and journalistic analysis, and allows players to choose from a number of routes to the Oval Office.

"Things are heating up," says press director Malley. "Now we sometimes find ourselves in bidding war over authors and books in which terms, advances, royalties, and print runs are negotiated. We're asked to make certain promises for advertising and marketing, getting co-publication overseas—activities, normal to commercial publishing, which if not commonplace, are certainly not surprising to us anymore." ■

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

AWARDING WILLIAMS

L Neil Williams Jr. '58, J.D. '61 was named by the Duke Alumni Association to receive its ninth Distinguished Alumni Award, to be presented in December at Founders' Day ceremonies. Williams, who chaired Duke's board of trustees from 1983 to 1988, is a past president of both the general and the law alumni associations.

The award is given to alumni who have distinguished themselves by contributions they have made in their own fields of work, in service to the university, or in the betterment of humanity. All alumni are eligible for consideration.

When he came to Duke from Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1954, Williams faced a hard choice, he said, about whether to pursue a career in music. He had played a string bass in the local symphony and later sang in Duke's Symphony Chorus. He maintains a lively interest in music, having served on the board of the Brevard Music School and most recently as president and director of the Atlanta Symphony.

Williams is now a partner in the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird, which he joined directly out of law school. An Atlanta civic leader, he is director of the Woodruff Arts Center, a director of Central Atlanta Progress, trustee and past chairman of Leadership Atlanta, trustee of the Georgia Council on Economic Education, and on the board of councilors for The Carter Center.

A charter member of Duke's Barristers' Club, he is also a member of Duke's Founders' Society, past chair of the Trinity College Board of Visitors, and a former member of the boards of visitors of the law school and the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs.

John Forlines Jr. '39, a long-time Duke trustee, described Williams' career—undergraduate, law school graduate, and chairman of the board of trustees—as “a record of solid achievement, reflecting great love and dedication to our university.”

Past recipients of the Distinguished Alumni Award are former Secretary of Commerce Juanita Morris Kreps A.M. '44, Ph.D. '48;



Winner Williams: ninth Distinguished Alumnus

novelist William Styron '47; current Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Hanford Dole '58; Duke Endowment chair Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans '39; author and professor Reynolds Price '55; executive and philanthropist Edwin Lee Jones Jr. B.S.C.E. '48; executive, scientist, and civic leader W. David Stedman '42; and trustee emerita and philanthropist Isobel Craven Drill '37.

Nominations for the 1992 Distinguished Alumni Award can be made on a special form available in these pages, or from the Alumni Affairs office. The deadline is May 1. To receive additional forms, write Barbara Pattishall, Alumni Affairs Associate Director, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27706, or call toll-free 1-800-FOR-DUKE (in North Carolina, 1-800-3DU-ALUM).

HONORING ENGINEERS

The School of Engineering presented Robert A. Garda B.S.E. '61 its Distinguished Alumnus Award at its annual awards banquet last spring. Garda, a member of the executive committee of the Campaign for Duke, the Engineering Dean's Council, and the Fuqua School of Business' board of visitors, is director and senior partner of McKinsey & Company, Inc., an international management consulting firm in Cleveland, Ohio.

Garda, who played on Duke's 1961 Cotton Bowl football team, went on to Harvard Business School before joining McKinsey in 1967. He was named a partner—one of the firm's youngest—in 1972 and director in 1978. In 1987-88 he was interim general manager of the troubled Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority, for which he won the federal government's prestigious Urban Mass Transit Administration Award for Outstanding Public Service.

Also honored by the engineering school this year was former Rhodes Scholar John A. Board Jr. B.S.E. '81, M.S.E. '82, an assistant professor of electrical engineering at Duke, who received the school's first Distinguished Young Alumnus Award. George D. McCeney B.S.E. '33, a retired consulting engineer who died in January, received the school's Distinguished Service Award posthumously.

DISTINGUISHING DOOLITTLE

Duke's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies honored Warren T. Doolittle M.F. '50 last spring with its Charles W. Ralston Award for Distinguished Alumni. Doolittle, a Yale Ph.D., retired in 1980 as associate deputy for research for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service.

Doolittle began his career with the Forest Service in 1946 at a forest experiment station in Asheville, North Carolina. He later worked in the Washington, D.C., headquarters before moving to the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. In 1970 he was named the station's director. In 1974 he became director of timber management research in Washington. The following year he was named associate deputy for research.

He is a past national program chair in both the Soil Science Society of America and the Soil Conservation Society of America. In 1979 he was elected Forester of the Year by the Society of American Foresters (SAF). In 1983 he received the SAF's John Beale Award for distinguished service. He was SAF president in 1986.

From 1984 to 1986, Doolittle was president of the International Society of Tropical Foresters (ISTF). During the summer of 1989, he worked with forestry students to establish the Duke student ISAF chapter.

The Ralston Award was established in 1988 to commemorate the forestry school's fiftieth anniversary and named in honor of

Duke's vice provost for academic services.

Session I, "Choosing a College," with Carl Bewig, college counseling director for Phillips Andover Academy, was a discussion on how to begin the search—a process that, he stressed, should begin with a definition of personal inter-

on what colleges are looking for, from the viewpoints of Bewig and Duke undergraduate admissions director Richard Steele. The after-



the late Charles W. Ralston M.F. '47, Ph.D. '49, former dean of the school. Doolittle is the eleventh person to receive the award.



College counseling: admissions forum experts, clockwise from top, Carl Bewig of Phillips Andover, Duke admissions director Richard Steele, Karen Bogenschutz of Mountain Brook High, and consultant Sarah McGinty

ADMISSIONS CONTROL

Admit it: You know little about admissions. But if you have children considering a college education, it's never too early for you—and them—to get directions on getting in.

"We realize the college admissions process has become complex and stressful for most families," says Sandy McNutt M.Div. '83, Alumni Affairs assistant director. "Deciding where to go to college is often a young person's first major decision in life. We planned a forum as a service for alumni parents and their children. We want to equip them to make informed decisions."

The Alumni Admissions Forum in July was a day-long affair jointly planned and directed by Alumni Affairs and the Admissions and Financial Aid offices. Invitations were sent to approximately 700 Duke alumni whose records indicate children who are rising high school juniors and seniors. The response was healthy: 117 families—260 people—attended.

The day began with an early-morning, student-led tour of campus. Then came the official welcoming and introductions by Alumni Affairs Director M. Laney Funderburk Jr. '60 and Paula Phillips Burger '67, A.M. '74,



and aspirations. "The more willing you are to do some serious soul-searching, the more informed your choice will be," he said. Karen Bogenschutz, college adviser at Mountain Brook High School in Birmingham, Alabama, explained the admissions calendar. Admissions consultant Sarah McGinty followed with "What to Look for in a College." (She suggested, among other things, that students shouldn't put much faith in college guidebooks, which she called "subjective snapshots of a school," or in the large-scale college fairs, "the adolescent equivalent of Toys 'R' Us," and instead gather first-hand impressions of a campus both before and after the acceptance letter comes.)

Session II gave an inside-track perspective

noon session dealt with the application process, with Bewig, McGinty, and Bogenschutz demonstrating how to "put your best foot forward" in high school records, personal qualities, essays, interviews, and standardized testing.

The group was separated for dual sessions: Parents heard Duke financial aid director James Belvin discuss how to finance higher education, and students learned about life at Duke through the eyes of current Duke students. Final sessions dealt with the role of parents in the admissions process, followed by Steele on admission to Duke.

This year's invitation list was gleaned from alumni records showing the names and birth dates of sons and daughters born in 1973 and

1974. The next forum is set for Friday, June 28, 1991. The next invitation list will include alumni children born in 1974 and 1975. Alumni are encouraged to submit the names and birth dates of their children to get on the mailing list for future forums; but Duke officials caution that participation in this annual program has no effect on a student's candidacy at Duke. Notify Alumni Records, 614 Chapel Drive Annex, Durham, N.C. 27706.

CLOSEST TO THE SOURCE

The Duke Club of Durham/Orange, its newsletter touts, "is the largest Duke alumni club in the world, with a mailing list of over 7,200 alumni, parents, and friends." In the last couple of years, it has progressed from an informal organization, sponsoring one get-together per year, to a structured and established club, with regular newsletters, a large number and variety of events each year, and a strong board of directors.

This year the club has held a luncheon at the University Tower's University Club, featuring author and professor Reynolds Price '55; sponsored, along with the Duke Club of Wake County, a spring tour of Duke Gardens; and pitched to young alumni a Duke night with the Durham Bulls, with a food-and-beverage tent at first base.

One bit of programming by the DCD/O nearly caught them by surprise. A surf-and-turf dinner at the Fuqua business school's new Thomas Center in late July, featuring cultural anthropologist Mac O'Barr, was expected to lure sixty, but nearly 200 reservations were received.

O'Barr discussed the nature of television advertising and how it reflects—or refracts—American society. His attention to media also lured the media's attention: The discussion and video presentation was filmed by *Smithsonian World* for later viewing on public television. The club's new president is Steed Rollins Jr. '82, M.B.A. '86, who succeeded Richard S. Glaser Jr. '76.

Proximity to Wallace Wade Stadium is one strength of the North Carolina network of clubs, so the chance to meet the new football coach at club events brought out crowds of loyal fans when Coach Barry Wilson went on a speaking tour. "I want us to continue the standards that Duke has set in terms of educating and graduating our football players," he told enthusiastic audiences.

The Duke Club of Nash-Edgecombe-Wilson welcomed Wilson in May at a social hour and dinner at the Carlton House Restaurant in Rocky Mount; club president Chal Nunn Jr. '76, M.D. '80 and Katie Koplinka Nunn B.S.N. '78 were hosts for the event. The next

day the coach was featured at a luncheon at the Prince Charles Hotel with the Duke Club of Fayetteville; Richard Player B.S.C.E. '56 was host. In July the Duke Club of Gastonia welcomed Wilson to a luncheon, organized by Randy Chambers '73, at the Gaston County Club. That evening he spoke to the Duke Club of Charlotte/Mecklenburg during a cocktail reception at the Charlotte Athletic Club; Pam McCarty Paroli '78 coordinated the event.

The Second Annual Pigskin Pig Out, sponsored by the Duke clubs of Asheboro/Randolph County, Winston-Salem/Forsyth

County, Greensboro, High Point, and Lexington, entertained Coach Wilson the following day at Kepley's Barn in Guilford County. Nearly 200 attended. And Wilson only had to wait a week for more Southern fare when the Duke Club of Asheville held its Duke Blue Devil Barbecue and Beer Bash at the home of Hampton Frady '50 and Jean Frady.

Another gesture of welcome was one extended to Duke freshmen in August. The Duke Club of Catawba Valley held a luncheon for new students and their families at the home of Linda Hawkins '72, M.Div. '76. Hawkins is the club's secretary.

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CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

30s & 40s

William David McCain Ph.D. '35 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of William Carey College. He lives in Hattiesburg, Miss.

Carlos D. Moseley '35 represented Duke in May at the inauguration of the president of Converse College. He lives in Spartanburg, S.C.

Herbert A. King M.D. '43 practices internal medicine in Daytona Beach, Fla.

Laurence M. Scoville Jr. '43, J.D. '49 chairs the executive committee of the Detroit law firm Clark, Klein & Beaumont, succeeding **Sidney W. Smith Jr.** '43, J.D. '49, in the position.

John Alexander '45 retired in 1987 after a 27-year career as a leading tenor with the Metropolitan Opera. He and his wife, Susie, live in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he is a professor at the Cincinnati Conservatory.

George W. Harbuck '45 was awarded his M.Div. from Reformed Theological Seminary in Jackson, Miss., last May. He has ministered to churches in Virginia, Texas, and Louisiana. He and his wife, Nancy, live in Mansfield, La.

Blue Kafka Greenberg '47, named Communicator of the Year by the N.C. Press Club, represented the organization in the "Communicator of Achievement" competition at the annual conference of the National Federation of Press Women in Albuquerque, N.M. An art critic for the *Durham Morning Herald*, she was recognized for her service to the club since joining in 1983. She has been an art history instructor at Meredith College in Raleigh for 13 years and received the college's President's Award for Excellence in Teaching last year.

John W. Vaughan B.S.E.E. '47 was honored for 47 years of service to Appalachian Power Co. of Roanoke, Va., in the naming of its new general office service center. He was president and chief operating officer upon his retirement in 1989.

50s

Arnold B. McKinnon '50, LL.B. '51, president and CEO of the Norfolk Southern Corp., was the key speaker at the annual meeting of N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry in March.

Henry S. Mings B.S.E.E. '50 retired from his position as senior planning engineer of the federal systems division with AT&T Technologies at the Gulfport Center in Greensboro, N.C. He and his wife, Louise, live in Winston-Salem.

Jean Kasie Burkus A.M. '51 teaches junior high school biology in Orange, Conn., and has won many awards and honors, including the Connecticut

Celebration of Excellence in 1986, Connecticut Teacher of the Year in 1984, and Presidential Award of Excellence in the Teaching of Science in 1984. She and her husband, **John Burkus** Ph.D. '53, have three grown children.

Kenneth B. Orr '54, president of Presbyterian College in Clinton, S.C., received an honorary degree from Carroll College in recognition of his service to the school since taking office in 1979. He has published 15 articles in church and higher education journals.

Jackson W. Carroll '56 was awarded an honorary doctor of divinity degree from his alma mater, Wofford College, in Spartanburg, S.C. He is the interim president of Hartford Seminary in Hartford, Conn., and the author or co-author of three books.

Donald Morrow '56, a former history teacher, was named executive director of the N.C. Association of Educators by the group's board of directors. He and his wife, Mary Rogers, have two grown children and live in Raleigh.

Arthur G. Raynes '56 was elected chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association in December. A member of the Philadelphia Executive Committee for Duke's Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering, the former Duke baseball player co-founded the law firm Raynes, McCarty, Binder, Ross & Mundy, which celebrated its 30th anniversary this year.

Robert M. Graper '57 received the first Barbara Adams Award from the Durham-Triangle Personnel Association (DTPA) for service to the community and the human resources profession. Director of the Office of Human Resources at the Research Triangle Institute since 1966, he was president of the DTPA and chaired the Durham chapter of the American Red Cross. He has also served on the Durham Chamber of Commerce and was regional director of the American Society for Personnel Administration.

Ann Hadley Webb '57 is assistant director of student financial aid at Western Carolina University in Cullowhee, N.C.

MARRIAGES: Lloyd A. Morlber '57, M.D. '62 to Janice Lynn Rhodes on Sept. 23, 1989. Residence: Miami. . . **Ann Hadley Webb** '57 to John Cleage Deupree on July 2, 1989. Residence: Sylva, N.C.

60s

Marvin Windel Barker A.M. '60, Ph.D. '63 was named vice president for academic affairs at Tennessee Technological University. He was dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Missouri-Rolla. A chemistry professor, he has received many awards and honors during his 26 years in higher education, including selection to Outstanding Educators in the Southeast. He and his wife, Alice, have two children and live in Cookeville, Tenn.

William R. Dunnivant Ph.D. '60 was named 1989 Inventor of the Year by the Columbus (Ohio) Patent Association. A manager and director of divisional research for 17 years with Ashland Chemical Co. in Columbus, he has over 20 U.S. patents for foundry binders and has published numerous articles in the field.

Carmack Holmes M.D. '60 was awarded the Jonsson Prize for cancer research during UCLA's cancer research symposium in February. He is founder and chair of the National Cancer Institute's lung

cancer study group and a professor of surgery at UCLA's medical school.

Michael B. McGee '60, director of athletics at the University of Southern California, was named to the National Football Foundation's College Football Hall of Fame in February. A two-way lineman for Duke from 1957-59, he earned All-American honors as a senior, when he won the Outland Trophy as the nation's best lineman, and was also named ACC Athlete of the Year. He was football coach at Duke from 1971 to 1978. He lives in Pasadena.

Gilbert C. Thelen '60 is executive editor and vice president of *The State* newspaper in Columbia, S.C. He was editor and executive vice president of news and operations for Myrtle Beach's *The Sun News*. He and his wife, Cynthia, and their two children live in Columbia.

Robert F. O'Hora '61 is vice president and manager of the investment services department of Chase Lincoln First Bank in Rochester, N.Y., a subsidiary of Chase Manhattan Bank. He and his wife, Ann, and their daughter live in Fairport, N.Y.

Robert M. Carter '62 is an administrator at the Harvard Community Health Plan's newly opened center at Copley Square in Boston. He has been responsible for three such openings for H.C.H.P. in the past 15 years.

Edwin L. Chesnutt B.S.C.E. '62 is president of the Amicon division of Grace Specialty Chemicals Co., based in Beverly, Mass. He lives in Andover.

John M. Oldham '62 is editor of *The Middle Years: New Psychoanalytic Perspectives*, published by Yale University Press. He is deputy director of the N.Y. Psychiatric Institute and associate chair of the psychiatry department at Columbia University.

Robert L. Collett A.M. '63 was elected president of Milliman & Robertson, Inc., an actuarial and employee benefits consulting firm based in New York City. He remains a principal in the firm's Houston office. He and his wife, Sue, and their daughter live in Houston.

Douglas Irving Hodgkin A.M. '63, Ph.D. '66 represented Duke in March at the inauguration of the president of Bates College in Maine.

Michael J. McManus '63 writes "Ethics and Religion," a column syndicated across the nation in 120 newspapers with more than 5 million readers. He lives in Bethesda, Md.

John Yarbrough '63, a cardiovascular and thoracic surgeon, was elected chief of staff of Providence Hospital in Columbia, S.C.

David T. Ditmars '64 was named senior vice president for Zweig Securities Corp. He and his wife, Beverly, live in Pacific Palisades, Calif., and distribute mutual funds to stockbrokers in Southern California and Arizona.

Marilyn Hoover Bunch '65 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the chancellor of the University of Denver.

Louis Anthony Cancellaro M.D. '65 was named interim chair of East Tennessee State University's department of psychiatry and behavioral sciences. He is also a professor of psychiatry and anatomy at the James H. Quillen College of Medicine.

Houston Gwynne "H.G." Jones Ph.D. '65 is curator of the N.C. Collection at UNC-Chapel Hill, where he oversees preservation of more than 250,000 volumes. In January, the UNC alumni association

HOME COMING '90

Thursday, November 1

ACC Men's Soccer Tournament (continues through Sunday) - Duke Soccer Field Game times are 3:00 p.m., 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. Duke will play today at 8:00 p.m. Tickets \$5.00 at the gate for each day of the tournament. A \$12.00 pass for all three days is also available. Call the Soccer office for further information. 919-684-5180

Duke Drama presents A Marvelous Party: The Scenes and Songs of Noel Coward - Branson Theater, East Campus. (Continues through Monday). Duke Drama celebrates Homecoming with this musical comedy. Call for further information. 919-684-2306

Friday, November 2

Young Alumni Registration - Alumni House, 614 Chapel Drive 3:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. The Alumni House should be your first stop on campus. You must register in order to attend Young Alumni Kegs and the Young Alumni Party. This is the only place to pick up your bottomless beer cup and T-shirt for Homecoming.

Young Alumni Happy Hour Kegs - Blue and White Cafeteria (Pits) 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Start Homecoming off with Happy Hour Kegs in the Pits. Find out who's back and catch up with friends and classmates. Pick up your bottomless beer cup at the Alumni House.

Men's Basketball Open Practice - Cameron Indoor Stadium 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. This is your chance to become "Cameron Crazy's" again. Come see the 1990 - 91 Blue Devils in action, as they prepare for the exhibition game against the Soviet Union. This may be your only chance to see Laettner, Hurley, and the rest of the team live this season!

Young Alumni Band on the Quad/Schoonerfest - Crowell Quad 8:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. Co-sponsored by Kappa Sig's, this year's annual Homecoming bash features Derryberry and Alagia, followed by New Potato Caboose.

Saturday, November 3

Registration - Alumni House, 614 Chapel Drive 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Registration will continue today for late comers. Your cup and T-shirt are waiting for you!

President's reception, continental breakfast - Bryan Center Film Theater lobby 9:00 a.m. Early risers, get your morning coffee and muffin before President Brodie's address.

State of the University Address - Bryan Center Film Theater 10:00 a.m. Come hear President Brodie address directions for Duke in the 1990's. This is your chance to make heard your concerns and hopes for Duke's future.

Alumni Baseball Game - Duke Baseball Field 9:00 a.m. Come watch Alumni Baseball players battle it out. Call Jill Mixon, Varsity Club, for further information. 919-684-8282

Alumni Association Buffet - Cameron Indoor Stadium 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Come join the classes of '65, '80 and '85 for the traditional all you can eat and drink pregame barbecue. The buffet costs \$8.00. Call Bernice Charles at the Alumni House for tickets. 1-800-367-3853(US) 1-800-338-2586(NC)

Duke vs. Wake Forest - Wallace Wade Stadium 1:30 p.m. Kick-off! Come watch this All-American Bowl team play under new Head Coach, Barry Wilson. Tickets cost \$16.00 and can be ordered from the athletic office. Hurry, as seats are limited. 1-800-672-2583 (NC) 1-919-681-BLUE (US)

Alumni Men's Soccer Game-Soccer Field. Immediately following the football game. Come cheer for your favorite soccer players from past years! Call Jill Mixon for further information. 919-684-8282

Party for Young Alumni - Alumni House Lawn, 614 Chapel Drive 9:00 p.m. to 12 Midnight Get ready to party and dance under the stars, on the Alumni House lawn. A DJ will be spinning music both from your college years and from today. Bring your cup, as a beer truck will be parked there.

Band on the Quad - Craven Quad 10:30 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. Co-sponsored by Delta Sigma Phi and DG's, the "Sex Police" will be playing on Craven Quad.

Sunday, November 4

Young Alumni Bagel Brunch - Alumni House Lawn 10:00am to 12:00 noon
Grab a bagel and some orange juice as you say good-bye and exchange new addresses.

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John F. Piper Jr. Ph.D. '65 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of **James Douthat M.Div. '72, Ed.D. '77**, as president of Lycoming College in Pennsylvania.

Sandra B. Whiteside '65, a clinical member of the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapists, is a therapist and independent social worker in private practice. She also works extensively with abused children and their families, frequently testifying in Charleston County Family Court as an expert witness. She and her husband, Tom, live in Mount Pleasant, S.C., and have three children.

Boyce V. Cox Jr. B.Div. '66 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of The Citadel in Charleston, S.C.

Charles L. Rice Ph.D. '67 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of Drew University in Madison, N.J.

Craig S. Miller '67 was named law director of Cleveland, Ohio, by the city's mayor-elect. Director of the Midwest office of The Trust for Public Land, a conservation group, he is next in the line of succession to the office of mayor.

William Guy '68 is co-author of *Living Hope: A Study of the New Testament Theme of Birth from Above*, published this year by Sunstone Press. He and his wife, **Victoria Eldredge Guy** '68, a physicist, live in Franconia, N.H.

Jonathan P. Day A.M. '69, Ph.D. '75 was named to the Miner Linnaeus Sherff Endowed Professorship of Botany at Illinois Wesleyan University. A nationally recognized expert on limestone rock lichens, he joined the IWU faculty in 1975 and became a professor in 1988.

D. Kern Holoman '69, a music professor at the University of California-Davis, was appointed Chevalier (Knight) of the Order of Arts and Letters by France's Ministry of Culture. Jacques Andreani, French ambassador to the U.S., decorated him with the medal in February in recognition of his status as one of the world's preeminent scholars on French composer Hector Berlioz. Author of the composer's biography and the first thematic catalogue of Berlioz's works, he edited the New Berlioz Edition's *Romeo et Juliette*. In addition, the medal honors his conducting a series of concerts in 1989 in Northern California, Australia, Tahiti, and New Caledonia in observance of the bicentennial of the French Revolution.

70s

Larry R. Churchill M.Div. '70, Ph.D. '73 chairs the social medicine department of UNC-Chapel Hill's medical school. A social medicine professor and religious studies adjunct professor, he is co-author of three books and more than 90 scholarly articles and papers.

Susan Y. Illston '70 was the second woman inducted into the American College of Trial Lawyers in California. A civil litigator, she is a partner in the firm Corchett & Illston in Burlington, Calif.

Samuel B. McLaughlin Ph.D. '70 leads the physiology ecology group in the environmental toxicology section of the environmental sciences division at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL). A senior research scientist at ORNL and adjunct associate professor at the University of Tennessee, he won a Special Achievement Award from Union Carbide Corp. in 1986 and 1988. He and his family live in Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Edward B. St. Clair Ph.D. '70 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the chancellor of UNC-Charlotte.

David M. Appleby '71 was inducted as a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons in February. He practices in Grants Pass, Ore.

Philip P. Asack '71 is president of Asacks Footwear Inc., a seven-store chain in southeastern Massachusetts and throughout Cape Cod. He and his wife, Deborah, and their two sons live in Westwood, Mass.

R. Peter Lalor B.S.E. '71, M.S. '73 is president of Commonwealth Power Corp., based in Norfolk, Va. He and his wife, Deborah, have two children.

Stephen Markman '71 was named U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Michigan last April. He was head of the legal policy office of the U.S. Justice Department under President Reagan. He and his wife, Mary Kathleen, and their two sons live in Oakland County, Mich.

Charlie Smith '71 had his second book of poetry, *Indistinguishable from the Darkness*, published in January. Winner of a James Michener Grant and the 1983 Aga Khan Fiction Prize for his novel *Crystal River*, he has also published two novels, *Canaan* and *Shine Hawk*. His first book of poems, *Red Roads*, was the National Poetry Series selection in 1987 and won the Great Lakes New Writer's Award. He lives in New York City.

Thomas E. Barton Jr. Ed.D. '72, president of Greenville Technical College in South Carolina, was appointed to President Bush's Education Policy Advisory Committee. He and his wife, Jean, have four children and three grandchildren.

James Douthat M.Div. '72, Ed.D. '77 was inaugurated as president of Lycoming College in Pennsylvania in April.

Sarah E. Hardesty '72 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of the University of Maryland at College Park.

John Holly '72 is chairman-elect for Duke's M.H.A. program and for the American Hospital Association Governing Council for Aging and Long-term Care. He lives in Charlottesville, Va.

Sherrie Lavine Krauser J.D. '73, a judge in Prince George's County District Court in Maryland, made national legal history when she was appointed to a judgeship in the same district as her mother. According to the National Association of Women Judges, this is the first such pairing in legal history. A graduate of George Washington University, she has worked in the criminal division of the U.S. Justice Department as well as with the Pa. State Crime Commission. She and her husband, Peter, have a daughter.

Laura Meyer Wellman '73 was named to the 1989-90 Class of the Academy of Women Achievers by the YWCA of New York. She was also appointed to Duke's Trinity College Board of Visitors. She joined the retail side of Citicorp last October. She and her husband, Ward, live in Greenwich, Conn., and have two children.

Stanley G. Brading Jr. '74 is a member of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors and chairs its awards and recognitions committee. He recently formed the law firm Brading & Hicks, P.C., in Atlanta.

Mark W. Jorgenson '74 is co-owner of Jorgenson, Chapin & Co., a broadcast brokerage firm formed in March with offices in Tampa, Fla., and Lincoln, Neb. A station owner and operator, he has been in television, radio, and brokerage for 15 years.

Gall L. Unterberger '74 received her Ph.D. in personality and theology from the Claremont School of Theology in May. An assistant professor of pastoral

care and counseling at Wesley Theological Seminary in Washington, D.C., she lives in Gaithersburg, Md.

Scott Wesley Wright '74, who earned his mechanical engineering degree from Clemson, works for Norfolk-Southern Corp. as a gang foreman in railroad transportation. He and his wife, Elizabeth, and their two children live in Roanoke, Va.

Stephen C. Baker '75 is a partner in the Philadelphia law firm Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young. He earned his law degree from Villanova University.

Joseph Browder '75 is product manager of films of the Cryovac division of W.R. Grace & Co. He and his wife, Sue, have two children and live in Greenville, S.C.

Carolyn A. Conley '75, Ph.D. '84 had her book *The Unwritten Law* published by Oxford University Press. She is an assistant professor of British history at the University of Alabama in Birmingham.

Allyson Kay Duncan J.D. '75, an associate law professor at N.C. Central University, was appointed to the N.C. Court of Appeals by Gov. Jim Martin in February. She is co-author of a book on appellate advocacy.

Carolyn Engle '75 is an addiction counselor for recovering alcoholics and drug addicts in a residential treatment center in Clearwater, Fla. She and her husband, William Smith, live in St. Petersburg.

W. McCall Keyser '75 is the division controller for the Texas/Mid-South division of Coca Cola Enterprises in Dallas. He and his wife, Jayne, and their two sons live in Plano, Texas.

Royce L.B. Morris Ph.D. '75, a classics professor at Emory & Henry College in Emory, Va., had a scholarly article on linguistic inconsistencies in the Gospel of Luke published in Cambridge University Press' *New Testament Studies*. Studying the Gospels in ancient Greek, he has worked in psychology, the study of ancient documents, for 15 years. He earned degrees from Millsaps College and the University of Mississippi.

Marjorie Sun '75, a staff writer for *Science* magazine's "News and Comments" section for the past ten years, received a Fulbright to study in Japan as a journalist. In 1986, she was a Vannever Bush fellow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Hank Jones '76 is general counsel for the Mobile, Ala., company QMS, Inc., a N.Y. Stock Exchange developer/manufacturer of laser printers and related controllers and software. He won the \$1,000 annual individual writing award of the National Center for Preventive Law in 1989 for articles and seminar presentations on computer law.

John C. Lyons B.S.E. '76 is an orthopaedic surgeon specializing in reconstructive orthopaedics. He lives in Erie, Pa.

David Meoli '76 is the director of creative arts for the Port Washington (N.Y.) school district. He supervises the art, music, theater, and dance departments and also oversees curriculum development, budgeting, and staff needs. He and his wife, Jeanette, live in Rockville Centre, Long Island.

Amit K. Mitra A.M. '76, Ph.D. '78, an assistant professor of economics at Franklin & Marshall College, received the Sears-Roebuck Foundation's Teaching Excellence and Campus Leadership Award for 1989.

Eric A. Putterman '76 was inducted into the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons in February. He practices in East Norwich, N.Y.

William W. Sager '76 is a tenured associate professor in the oceanography department at Texas A&M. Specializing in the geologic and plate tectonic history of the ocean basins, he was at sea on a drilling ship for two months this year, investigating the development

of the Lau Basin between Fiji and Tonga in the south-west Pacific. He and his wife, Karen, live in College Station, Texas.

B. Esther Sears Streusand '76 is vice president of accounting and administration at Legi-Slate Inc., in Washington, D.C. She was vice president for administration at the Westland Companies in Scottsdale, Az. Her husband, **Douglas E. Streusand** '76 earned his Ph.D. in Islamic history at the University of Chicago in 1987 and was public affairs fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace and visiting fellow at the Heritage Foundation in 1988-89. His first book, *The Formation of the Mughal Empire*, was published by Oxford University Press in 1989. They live in North Potomac, Md.

Paul D. Wallace '77 is vice president of Boston's Eaton Vance Management, Inc. He earned his J.D. and M.B.A. from the University of Pittsburgh and an L.L.M. from Boston University. He has been a member of Duke's Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee since 1982.

Bonner C. Barnes '78 is a senior investment counselor with Robert D. Brown Investment Counsel Inc. in Houston. He studied banking at Carnegie-Mellon University and Edinburgh University in Scotland.

Joan Murtaugh Borstell '78 is a research analyst for Tulane University. Her husband, **Peter Borstell** '78, is an attorney in private practice in New Orleans, where the couple and their son live.

Lisa Dale Edelmann McLaughlin '78 is a partner in the St. Louis law firm Bryan, Cave, McPheeters & McRoberts. She earned her law degree from Vanderbilt University and joined the firm in 1981. She and her husband, **Robert W. McLaughlin** '79, chair the St. Louis Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee and are active in the St. Louis Duke Club. They have a daughter.

Kristin I. Maloney Nesline B.S.N. '78 is a labor and delivery nurse in an inner-city hospital in Washington, D.C. She and her husband, Vincent, have three children and live in Baltimore.

Ellsworth Jack Remson III '78 earned his J.D. from Tulane University in 1985 and his M.D. this May from Louisiana State University's medical school, where he was president of his senior class.

Margaret H. Fiorillo Schreiber '78 is a partner with the law firm Lowndes, Drosdick, Doster, Kantor & Reed, P.A., in Orlando, Fla., where she and her husband, David, and their daughter live.

Christopher W. Carlton '79 is a partner in the Los Angeles office of the Latham & Watkins law firm. He earned his J.D. from Cornell University and specializes in litigation and employment law. He and his wife, Sylvia, live in Manhattan Beach, Calif.

Edward M. Gomez '79, a reporter for *Time* in New York, has moved to the magazine's Paris bureau.

Richard J. Keshlan '79 is a partner with the Winston-Salem law firm Petree Stockton & Robinson. He earned his J.D. from Vanderbilt University in 1978.

Robert D. Manning '79, A.M. '81 is an assistant professor of sociology at American University in Washington, D.C. He earned his Ph.D. in comparative international development from Johns Hopkins University last year and is a senior research analyst with the Smithsonian Institution.

Robert W. McLaughlin '79 is a sales executive with Digital Equipment Corp. in St. Louis. He and his wife, **Lisa Dale Edelmann McLaughlin** '78, chair the St. Louis Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee and are active in the St. Louis Duke Club. They have a daughter.

THIN SLICE OF LIFE

In her slim volume *What's Really Important in*

Princeton, Mary Lou Stevenson A.M. '65 serves up upbeat observations about lifestyles of the rich and (marginally) famous. It's a quick read about two friends who discover that there's more to life than traveling in the proper social circles or living in the best neighborhood. Although that synopsis sounds simple, the thirty-eight-page book is a quirky mix of philosophy, irony, and social commentary. In the book's forward, she writes: "Be assured, dear reader, that this is a work of fiction."

"... I personally have a great resentment of the power that comes with great wealth," writes Stevenson-as-narrator.

"I am diminished by Seward Johnson who comes to pick up his son at my son's hockey practice in black hat and black Jaguar. ... I am much diminished by my brother-in-law who just bought part of an Arabian horse. Where does it end? It is not the horse that bothers me (and he could buy the whole horse if he wanted to). It is his control over the location and shape of my buildings, his employment and influence on many



Author Stevenson: fiction between biographies

people, and the measured, pacific tone he uses in addressing me—which he would not use if I could lean on more people than he could."

What's Really Important in Princeton isn't Stevenson's first book. In 1985, Atheneum published her biography, *Lady Gregory: The Woman Behind the Irish Renaissance*. When Atheneum de-

clined on *Princeton* because it was "too local," Stevenson published it herself through Princeton, New Jersey's, Passage House press last November. In July, the tony women's magazine *Mirabella* helped boost sales by running a brief review that called the book "a campy tale of success and class consciousness." Stevenson earned her

undergraduate degree from Stanford and a Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where she taught literature. She now lives in Princeton with her husband, Philip, and their two children, and is at work on a third book and second biography, *Being in the World: The Life of Joyce Johnstone*.

Paul J. Schwartz B.S.E. '79 completed his psychiatric residency at Yale and is a research fellow in chronobiology and ergonomics at the National Institute of Mental Health.

Jonathon Dean Truitt B.S.E. '79 is an assistant professor of medicine in the pulmonary and critical care division at the University of Virginia. He and his wife, **Jeanne Marie Erickson** B.S.N. '79, and their son live in Earlysville, Va.

MARRIAGES: Carolyn Christine Engle '75 to William John Smith on April 22, 1989. Residence: St. Petersburg, Fla. ... **Sarah E. Hardesty** '77 to William P. Bray on Sept. 1. Residence: Washington, D.C. ... **Jay Carl Anderson Jr.** '78 to Priscilla Cassandra Prescott on Jan. 17. Residence: Durham.

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **J. Daniel Walter** '70 and Franciska Brand Walter on Feb. 20. Named Louise Danielle. ... Second son to **Philip P. Asack** '71 and Deborah J. Van Valkenburg on Dec. 22. Named Paul Philip. ... Third son to **David Dale Parr** '73 and **Susan Langham Parr** '73 on Sept. 5, 1989. Named James Edward. ... Second child and first daughter to **Scott Wesley Wright** '74 and Elizabeth M. Wright on Dec. 31. Named Amy Elizabeth. ... A son to **Charles Livengood III**

M.D.'76 and **Faye Thomas Livengood A.H.C.** '73 on Jan. 5. Named Nicholas McLeod. ... First child and son to **Jacqueline A. Williams** '76, M.Div. '79 and Peter Niculescu on Jan. 8. Named Alexander Bryce. ... Son to **David Bright Leonard** '77 and Deborah Shankle Leonard on Aug. 21, 1989. Named Brenden Charles. ... First child and daughter to **Beverly D. Mason** '77 and Grant G. Gealy on March 30, 1989. Named Alexandra Bond. ... First child and son to **William Shields Putnam** '77, M.D. '81 and **Bonnie Bean Putnam** '78, M.B.A. '83 on Oct. 23, 1989. Named William Jr. ... Second child and daughter to **William C. Reinhardt** '77 and **Susan Baker Reinhardt** '79 on Jan. 26. Named Christine Baker. ... A son adopted on June 2, 1989, and twins born on Jan. 10 to **Robert E. Schmid Jr.** B.S.E.E. '77 and **Nancy Koch Schmid B.S.N.** '78. Named Jason Roman, Ryan John, and Allison Grace. ... First child and son to **Joan Murtaugh Borstell** '78 and **Peter R. Borstell** '78 on Dec. 10. Named William Peter. ... Third child and second son to **Deborah Stein Mathies** '78 and **Blair Henry Mathies Jr.** '79 on Oct. 14, 1989. Named Max Stein. ... Third child and first daughter to **Kristin I. Maloney Nesline** B.S.N. '78 and Vincent Nesline on May 21, 1989.

When Rick Melcher '74 was hanging around *The Chronicle* office in the early 1970s, tackling "crusading" issues like the Vietnam War and the "never-ending saga of unionizing [the Duke] hospital," he never seriously considered any career other than journalism.

But even the ambitious Melcher, a history major from Kansas City, Missouri, hardly pictured himself as a foreign correspondent. Now chief of the London bureau of *Business Week*, Melcher writes about complex economic and political issues, and attends regular press briefings at No. 10 Downing Street, home of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He's been based in London for seven years, five of which he has spent in his current post.

"When I first came to London, I was naive about what was going on overseas and what



Journalist Melcher: views on the news

would be demanded in my job as a writer for *Business Week*," he says. "Most of my history background was in Asia and Third World countries, so my knowledge of European history was limited. . . . Although I'd been

working for *Business Week* in the States, it also took a while to learn the international business jargon."

Melcher's biggest challenge—then and now—is to "explain to an American [lay] audience why Britain

and Europe matter to them and how political decisions and economic issues in these countries are important to Americans," he says.

Melcher credits Thatcher with doing a lot to "unshackle" the economy, but believes

the poor handling of health services and the deteriorating infrastructure need to be addressed. "There are things that matter a great deal to people—like proper transportation so they can get to work, reliable health

care, and a strong training and education system—that have begun to be real problems." But he says he is sympathetic to the fact that today's government and business leaders in Britain are dealing with the results of "generations of slothfulness" and poorly-handled problems.

Despite the numerous changes and problem areas in the European economy, Melcher finds it exciting to be based in a city he describes as the "crossroads of world politics and economics."

"At one time it was difficult to get news of the economy here into the mainstream magazines in the United States. Foreign bases were considered outposts. . . . Now, things are viewed very much in a global network," he says. "It's going to be exciting to see what role Western business and politics will play in reviving the economies of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union."

—Debbie Selinsky

Named Megan Ann . . . Second child and first daughter to **Barbara Wickenhaver Snyder** B.S.N. '78 and Gordon Snyder on May 11, 1989. Named Pamela Anne . . . First child and son to **Jeanne Marie Erickson** B.S.N. '79 and **Jonathan Dean Truitt** B.S.E. '79 on Feb. 6. Named Jason Michael . . . First child and son to **Dana Sherrick Walker** '79 and Warren F. Walker on Feb. 22. Named Alexander Franklin.

80s

Rufus F. Beaty '80 is vice president of the legal division of First Union Corp. He and his wife, Beth, live in Charlotte.

Lacey Pfaff Brandt '80 is manager of financial planning at Banyan Systems, Inc. Her husband, **Robert K. Brandt** B.S.E.E. '80, received his M.B.A. with honors from Boston University in 1988 and is an electronics industry marketing consultant with Venture Development Corp. The couple and their daughter live in Wellesley, Mass.

Robert A. Dunn B.S.E. '80 is a partner in the law firm Harness, Dickey & Pierce, based in Troy, Mich. Specializing in corporate litigation involving patents and trademarks, he has been with the firm since 1983 and is treasurer of the Mich. Patent Lawyers Association.

Matthew C. Leinung '80 is a fellow in endocrinology at the Mayo Clinic. His wife, **Cynthia H. Miller** '80, is a fellow in infectious diseases at the University of Minnesota. The couple and their son live in Northfield, Minn.

Paulene Peckol Ph.D. '80 is an assistant professor in biological sciences at Smith College in Northampton, Mass. She joined the Smith faculty in 1985 as assistant professor and coordinator of the Five College Coastal and Marine Science Program.

Caroi Hope Burney '81 is an income maintenance caseworker with the New Hanover County Department of Social Services. She and her husband, Michael Wallace, live in Wilmington, N.C.

Kandace Woodard Thomason '81 is an anesthesiologist at Forsyth Memorial Hospital in Winston-Salem. She completed the anesthesia program for nurses at Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine. She and her husband, Bradley, have a daughter.

Isaac H. Green '82 received the chartered financial analyst designation from the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts in February.

Edith Johnson Millar '82 has been promoted to director of card marketing for East Asia at American Express Travel Related Services Co. in Hong Kong.

Ruth E. Pendergrast '82 is a long-term volunteer with Habitat for Humanity, a nonprofit Christian housing program for low-income families. She and her husband, Karl Yoder, live in Americus, Ga.

Celeste de Lorge Flippen '83 graduated from the University of Virginia's law school last May and is an associate in the Washington, D.C., law firm Hopkins & Sutter.

David A. Grieme J.D. '83 is an associate in the business department of Lewis, Rice & Fingersh in the law firm's St. Louis office.

Richard James Hull '83 is a partner and majority

shareholder in the Denver law firm Boulter, Hull & Zimmerman, P.C. He earned a No. 1 ranking in the men's 4.5 division for the 1989 tennis season in Colorado.

Ann Mayberry-French B.S.N. '83 is a litigator with the Cincinnati law firm Graydon, Head & Ritchey. A 1989 graduate of the University of Kentucky Law School, she was recognized in the 1989 Kentucky Bar Association Student Writing Competition. A recipient of a President's Leadership Award at Duke, she earned her master's in public and private management from Birmingham-Southern College.

David Sorensen '83 graduated from Yale Law School in 1989 and is an associate with Dechert Price & Rhoads in Philadelphia, where he and his wife, Beth Burrell, live.

Victoria Cawood Thompson '83, who earned her J.D. at the University of Maryland in 1986, works for Nationwide Insurance Co. in Pittsburgh. Her husband, Kurt, is completing his bachelor's in English and psychology. They live in Mars, Pa.

Harold G. Beaty '84 is a student in the M.B.A. program at Wake Forest University.

John MacDougal Ph.D. '84 is conservatory manager for the Mo. Botanical Garden's Climatron Complex. His field work in the topics studying the *Passifloraceae* family of plants gave him great exposure to tropical plants, the main component of the Climatron.

William T. Obreskey '84, M.D. '88 has completed his master's in health policy and administration at UNC-Chapel Hill and has begun a residency in orthopaedic surgery at the University of Washington, where his wife, **Jill Cole Obreskey** '86, is working on her master's. They live in Seattle.

Alan F. Barksdale '85 was this year's candidate for lieutenant governor from Alabama's Libertarian Party. He is a senior systems engineer at Integraph Corp. in Huntsville, Ala., where he is pursuing a graduate degree in computer science at the University of Alabama.

Steven P. Kiefer '85, a graduate of the University of Louisville's medical school, was a surgical house officer at Case Western Reserve University Hospitals in Cleveland, Ohio, where he began residency training in neurosurgery in July.

William H. Koch B.S.C.E. '85 is on the board of directors of the Andrews Federal Credit Union in Suitland, Md. He is also the U.S. Air Force's area defense counsel for the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, appointed after 18 months as an assistant staff judge advocate for the U.S. Air Force and as a special assistant to the U.S. Attorney.

Steve Lazar J.D. '85 is a patent attorney for Ciba-Geigy Corp.'s agricultural biotechnology research unit in Research Triangle Park. He lives in Durham.

Sally Gregory McMillen '85, an assistant history professor at Davidson College, had her book, *Motherhood in the Old South*, published in February by Louisiana State University Press.

Annette Windhorn '85 is direct mail manager at the University of Nebraska Press. Before moving to Lincoln in 1988, she worked for Duke Press and Duke's Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering.

J. Brett Bennett M.H.A. '86 is a strategic planner for SSI Medical Services Inc., in Charleston, S.C.

Mary E. Harkins '86 is a staff attorney for the U.S. Trustee for the western district of Virginia under the U.S. Department of Justice.

Rodney K. Kicklighter '86, a Marine first lieutenant, reported for duty at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot in San Diego.

Jill Cole Obreskey '86, who earned her M.D. from UNC-Chapel Hill in May, is working on her master's in maternal and child health at the University of Washington, where her husband, **William T. Obreskey '84**, M.D. '88, has begun a medical residency. They live in Seattle.

Felicia L. Silber '86 earned her J.D. in May from the College of William and Mary and is associated with the Washington, D.C., law firm Sonnenschein, Nath & Rosenthal. She lives in Arlington, Va.

Paul Whitlock Cobb Jr. '87 was named co-executive editor of *The Yale Law Journal* for 1989-90, his third year of law school.

Walter P. Mozdzer '87, a Navy lieutenant j.g., participated in the decommissioning of the guided missile destroyer USS *Henry Wilson* after its 30 years of service.

Michael E. Peacock B.S.E. '87, who was an account executive at the NY investment firm Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Inc., was promoted to vice president, investments, in the firm's Boston office.

Eric S. Drake '88 represented The Dickinson School of Law at the annual Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court regional competition in February. He has completed his second year of law school.

John B. Hargrove '88, a Navy ensign, was designated naval aviator at the end of 18 months of flight training and presented with the "Wings of Gold."

Allison Hawley '88 is enrolled at UNC-Greensboro in an interior design program. She was Duke's reunion coordinator.

David A. Quackenbush '88, a Navy ensign aboard the guided missile frigate USS *Duncan*, participated in Exercise PACEX 89, one of the largest coordinated naval exercises since the Korean War.

Robert Wargo '88 received a master's in communications from the Annenberg School of Communications at the University of Southern California. A publicist with the entertainment public relations firm Wiessman/Angellotti in N. Hollywood, Calif., he had his article about the television special *Cartoon All-Stars to the Rescue* published in *Image* magazine.

Brett C. Foster B.S.E. '89, a Navy ensign, completed his first solo flight during primary flight training at the Naval Air Station in Corpus Christi, Texas.

George Fox B.S.M.E. '89, a Navy ensign, completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's course in February.

MARRIAGES: **Carol Ann Brittain '80** to Victor Anthony Allums on Oct. 28, 1989. Residence: Atlanta . . . **Donald F. Rogers Jr. '80** to Sally E. Costello on June 10, 1989. Residence: Baltimore . . . **Carol Hope Burney '81** to Michael K. Wallace on Jan. 20. Residence: Wilmington, N.C. . . . **Ruth E. Pendergrast '82** to Karl R. Yoder on Dec. 10. Residence: Americus, Ga. . . **Victoria Cawood '83** to Kurt A. Thompson on May 12. Residence: Mars, Pa. . . **Celeste de Lorge '83** to John Brooks Flippen in September 1989. Residence: Washington, D.C. . . **Ann Marie Jones '83** to Mark Alexander Caldwell on Jan. 13 in Duke Chapel . . . **Mary Frances Lager '85** to **David Scott Lindstrom '85** on Nov. 11, 1989. Residence: Bedminster, N.J. . . **Jay Brett Bennett M.H.A. '86** to Trisha Helen Folds on Feb. 3 . . . **Celeste Coman Coker '86** to Percy Ivey Payne III on Nov. 25, 1989. Residence: High Point, N.C. . . **Catherine Richardson '86** to Capt. Gary J. McCarthy on July

22, 1989. Residence: Okinawa, Japan . . . **Parker K. Bagley '87** to Elizabeth Osterling on Jan. 6. Residence: New Orleans.

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **Lacey Pfaff Brandt '80** and **Robert K. Brandt B.S.E. '80** on Dec. 5, 1988. Named Margot Kelly . . . First child and daughter to **Nancy Boothe Dayton B.S.E. '80** and Jonathan Dayton on Feb. 5. Named Kimberly Beth . . . A daughter to **Deane Gayle Waters Fenstermaker '80** and David Fenstermaker on May 8. Named Grace Gail . . . A son to **Matthew C. Leinung '80** and **Cynthia H. Miller '80** on Nov. 17, 1989. Named Brinton John . . . First child and daughter to **Amy Weber Reid '80** and William Rogers Reid on Feb. 15, 1989. Named Alexa Stewart . . . A daughter to **Jeffrey C. Conklin '81** and **Teri Changnon Conklin '82** on April 26. Named Catherine Wilson . . . Second child and daughter to **Julia Berger Ferguson '81** and **T. Ritson Ferguson '81** on Dec. 28. Named Caitlin Julia . . . First child and son to **Larry Jones '81** and **Lucy Stea Jones '82** on Sept. 26, 1989. Named Tyler Joseph . . . First child and son to **Kandace Woodard Thomason '81** and R. Bradley Thomason III on Jan. 24. Named Chelsea Moriah . . . Second child and first son to **Eric C. Jensen Ph.D. '82** and **Karen Miller Jensen '83** on Nov. 24, 1989. Named Peter Christian . . . First child and son to **Allison Bouchard '83** and Conrad Bassett on Nov. 10, 1989. Named Conrad William . . . First child and son to **Lauren Williams Ghaffari '83** and Paul Ghaffari on Jan. 8. Named Christopher Paul . . . Second child and first son to **Scott E. Hartman M.B.A. '83** and Cathy Hartman on May 12, 1989. Named Christopher Nelson . . . First child and son to **Ronald G. Hock J.D. '83** and Tassie Hock on Feb. 23. Named Duncan Van Gorden . . . First daughter to **Sandra Kopp McNutt M.Div.**

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'83, A.H.C. '83 and Frank H. McNutt on Feb. 12. Named Mary Catherine . . . First child and son to **Daniel J. Anthony Wagner** '83 and Nancy G. Wagner on Jan. 23. Named Andrew Patrick . . . First child and daughter to **Nancy Elizabeth LaParo** '84 and Aaron Watters on Nov. 24, 1989. Named Kendall Watters LaParo.

DEATHS

William Gaston "Duck" Bradshaw '25 of Randallstown, Md., on Dec. 9. He was the manager of the Staunton, Va., branch of Social Security for 25 years and a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, a daughter, a sister, and four grandchildren.

Robert C. Everett '25 of Laurinburg, N.C., on April 19, 1989. The recipient of the Duke Distinguished Engineering Alumnus Award in 1978, he was also awarded an honorary doctor of engineering degree from Northeastern University. President Bush presented him with the Medal of Technology for his exceptional contributions to the nation through the development or application of technology. A trustee and former president and CEO of the MITRE Corp., he chaired the Defense Science Board and was a senior scientist of the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Sigma fraternity, the National Academy of Engineering, and a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. He is survived by his wife.

Edward L. Phillips '25, A.M. '35 of Durham on Oct. 22, 1989. He chaired the Durham Technical Community College's board of directors from 1970 to 1980 after retiring as assistant superintendent of Durham city schools. He also chaired the deacon board and

was a Sunday school teacher at Braggot Baptist Church. He is survived by his wife, **Nelle Hawley Phillips** '25, a daughter, three sons, a sister, nine grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. A sister, **Katherine Phillips May** '30, also died in October.

Charles Kermit Sherrill '25 of Taylorsville, N.C., on Nov. 26, 1989. He was a retired textile manufacturer. He is survived by a daughter, three sisters, including **Kathryn Sherrill Harris** '34, three grandsons, and a great-granddaughter.

Martin Lee Black Jr. '26 in Durham on Sept. 4, 1988. A professor of accounting at Duke from 1930-75, he was also professor emeritus of the department of management science at the Fuqua School of Business. He taught and lectured in several foreign countries, going as a Fulbright lecturer to Japan and to Kenya with the Agency for International Development. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, he served as president of the American Accounting Association, the N.C. Board of CPA Examiners, and the N.C. Board of CPAs. He also was editor of the *Cooperative Accountant* and had several articles published in professional journals. He is survived by his wife, **Annie Biggarstaff Black** '31, and a son, **John M. Black** '56.

Gordon Hearst Rosser '27 on March 10, 1989. He was a vice president and founder of Carolina Securities Corp. brokerage firm and manager of its Durham office until 1986. He is survived by his wife, Fleta, a daughter, a sister, five grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Henrietta McRobb Still Supple '27 on Jan. 1 in Naples, Fla. She is survived by her husband, Adrian.

Roma Elizabeth Sawyer Cheek '26, Ph.D. '32 in Chapel Hill on Jan. 9. She was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. at the newly named Duke University, where she was an assistant professor from 1948 to

1966. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and the American Association of University Women, she was the first executive director of the N.C. Commission for the Blind. She is survived by her husband, Paul, a son, a sister, a brother, and three grandchildren.

Felix S. Barker '29 of Raleigh on Oct. 15, 1989. The former state director of special education, he was involved both at state and national levels in the promotion and direction of educational and rehabilitative services for handicapped children. He is survived by his wife, **Lessie Pope Barker** '33, a brother, a sister, six grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

Coke Candler '29 in Asheville on Jan. 21, 1989. President of his class at Duke and captain of the basketball team, he attended Duke's law school, taught at Danville Military Academy in Virginia, and was later athletics director for American Enka Corp. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II and played an active role in local and state politics in following years. Chair of his native Buncombe County's board of commissioners, he helped establish the Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute and aided in the transition of Asheville-Biltmore College to UNC-Asheville. He is survived by his wife, Catherine, three daughters, a sister, 12 grandchildren, and 11 great-grandchildren.

Margaret Dunkle Hardy A.M. '30 on Sept. 23, 1989, in Tallahassee, Fla. She retired after 25 years of teaching high school Latin. A member of Zeta Tau Alpha sorority, she was its National Scholastic Achievement chair for more than 20 years. She is survived by a daughter, a sister, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Albert Mitchell Jones '30 of Memphis, Tenn., on Aug. 30, 1988. A retired pediatrician, he founded the Poison Control Center of Memphis, now the Southern Poison Center, and was an honorary member of its board of directors. Before leaving private practice in 1970 to join the University of Tennessee Child Development Center as associate professor, he was also a clinical professor of pediatrics at UT-Memphis and a consultant to the Naval Hospital at the Memphis Naval Air Station. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics and past president of the Memphis Pediatric Society. He is survived by his wife, Helen, a daughter, two sons, a sister, and two grandchildren.

Katherine Phillips May '30 of Norfolk, Va., in October 1989. A Durham native, she was a retired schoolteacher and employee of Home Federal Savings and Loan. She is survived by a sister. Her brother, **Edward L. Phillips** '25, A.M. '35, also died in October.

William Southgate "Shack" Martin '31 of Aiken, S.C., on June 3, 1989. A Southern Conference boxing champion while at Duke, he was involved with sports and the community throughout his life, acting as youth league commissioner of baseball in Aiken for several years. He coached football, baseball, and wrestling at the University of Delaware after serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II and before working as a safety engineer for DuPont. He is survived by his wife, Evelyn, two daughters, two brothers, and seven grandchildren.

Gipsie Proctor Reeves '31 of Durham on Oct. 31, 1989. She was a member of the Junior League of Durham and the Duke Ladies Auxiliary. She is survived by two daughters and three grandchildren.

Leland H. Coulter B.S.E. '32 of Eustis, Fla., on Aug. 9, 1989. He is survived by his wife, Beatrice, and a daughter.

Donald M. Hyatt Sr. '32 of Newport News, Va., on April 16, 1989. A boxer and football player at Duke, he played a crucial role in the desegregation of Newport News schools when he was the city's mayor

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during the 1960s. He headed Newport News Shipbuilding's welding department and became director of labor-relations services before his election to the city council in 1962. He served as the city's 18th mayor until 1970 and continued as vice mayor until his retirement in 1974. He is survived by his wife, Julia, and a son.

Roland W. Faulk B.Div. '33 of San Diego on Sept. 14, 1989. A retired Navy captain, he offered the prayer at the ceremony for the signing of the instrument of surrender that officially ended World War II. During the war, he served as fleet chaplain and commander-in-chief of the U.S. Naval Forces in Europe, in addition to several other assignments. He is survived by his wife, Doris, and a son.

Henry P. Fulmer '33 of Philadelphia on Dec. 30, 1988. While at Duke, he was a member of its record-breaking track team. He is survived by his wife, Ellen, five children, and 13 grandchildren.

Edwin Clay Kellam '33, J.D. '36 in Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 18, 1989. A native of Princess Anne County and one of the principal organizers of the Princess Anne Historical Society, he served on the boards of Virginia Wesleyan College, the Va. Museum of Marine Science, and the Virginia Beach Arts Center. He was an attorney with the law firm Kellam, Pickrel, Cox & Tayloe and a Navy lieutenant commander during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Helen; a daughter, **Sarah F. Kellam** '76; two sons; four brothers; and five grandchildren.

Martin Braxton Williams '33 on Nov. 12, 1989, in Richmond, Va. Executive vice president and treasurer of the Life Insurers Conference until 1967, he was also president of Vulcan Life and Accident Insurance Co. His civic service was recognized with several business and civic awards, including the Outstanding Young Man in Richmond award in 1940, the Outstanding Young Man in Virginia award in 1942, and the Distinguished Service Award from Richmond's chamber of commerce in 1953. He is survived by his wife, Helen, a son, a daughter, two brothers, three grandsons, and two great-granddaughters.

John Wesley Wood '33 of Winston-Salem on Jan. 14, 1989. A retired principal of Richmond School in Forsyth County, N.C., he had taught high school in Durham and had been a safety engineer for General Motors. He is survived by his wife, Marguerite; three children, including **Janet W. Ruis** '67, M.Ed. '70, and **Anne W. Spragens** '72; two sisters; and four grandchildren.

Mildred Mangum Harris '34 of Bahama, N.C., in August 1989. A noted Durham County historian, she specialized in the history of the Duke family and Duke Homestead, where she was a building guide for nine years. Bahama Community Citizen of the Year in 1988, she was also honored in 1987 at the Duke Homestead for her contribution to preserving Durham's history. She is survived by two nephews, three sisters, and a brother.

Helen E. Marshall Ph.D. '34 in Green Valley, Ariz., in August 1989. An emerita professor of history at Illinois State University before retiring after 32 years of teaching, she chronicled the first century of ISU's history in *Greatest of Enterprises* and the next ten years in *The Eleventh Decade*. She was the author of *Dorothea Dix: Forgotten Samaritan*, as well as several other works on women in nursing and education.

Dennis L. O'Connor '34 of White Plains, N.Y., on Aug. 27, 1989. A founding partner in the White Plains law firm O'Connor, McGuinness, Conte, Doyle, Oleson & Collins, he earned his law degree from Fordham University Law School. He is survived by two daughters, three sons, a sister, a brother, and eight grandchildren.



CD Superstore: left to right, Frank Fitzgerald, Paul Mayer, baby David Mayer, Bill Hampton, Karen Wagner Mayer, and Ed Fadel

MUSIC MAN

Last summer Paul Mayer '82 did something he hadn't done for some time: He played a record on his stereo. It was like going back to the Dark Ages, he says. The co-founder and vice president of the Durham-based CD Superstore chain marveled at how rapidly audio technology has advanced, making vinyl discs outdated.

"I'll listen to fifty compact discs for every record or cassette," says Mayer. "With a CD player you can have instant access to the songs you want to hear, re-arrange the order, or skip over songs. I don't have the patience anymore to listen to any

other form of music."

In 1986 Mayer, with the help of his wife, Karen Wagner '83, and Edward Fadel B.S.E. '84, opened the first CD Superstore in Durham's Brightleaf Square. They now own three full-service retail shops and one warehouse outlet store, and plan to turn the business into a regional or national chain. Last year Mayer was named "Young Entrepreneur of the Year" by the Greater Durham Chamber of Commerce and Spangrany State Bank.

Despite the success of CD Superstores—annual revenues are expected to top \$2 million this year—Mayer acknowledges that CDs

aren't the final note in recorded music history. With the advent of digital tape players, he says the compact disc could meet the same fate as albums.

"CDs eventually will be obsolete," he says. "Within ten years there will be credit card-sized memory chips that you can plug into your home personal computer which will control banking, shopping, video, and sound systems. You could order a specific recording and have it transmitted directly to your computer. So we're nowhere near the limit of what can be done with prerecorded media. And, of course, we'll offer that new technology as it be-

comes available." Among CD Superstore employees are classical-music manager Bill Hampton '82; district manager Matt Tourangeau '88; and accountant Frank Fitzgerald '89. Karen is the company's treasurer and corporate secretary.

Mayer not only has smart marketing moves, but he's also enamored of what he sells. The only exceptions, he says, are country and soul. But he stocks the Randy Travis and Marvin Gaye discs alongside the 12,000 other offerings, as well as the equipment to play them on.

Floyd Wilson Dowd Bangle '35 of Winston-Salem on Jan. 3. An active pastor in the Western N.C. Methodist Conference for more than 40 years, he presided over congregations throughout the state. He served on the Conference Archives Commission for 12 years and was active in civic clubs, including the Stratford Road Rotary Club. He is survived by his wife, Christine, a daughter, a son, a sister, and two nieces.

Ethel Perry Field '35 in Raleigh on Sept. 12, 1988. She is survived by a daughter, a son, and three grandchildren.

Lena Sear Mirvis '35 of Miami Beach on Oct. 14, 1989. The second woman in the state of Virginia to be admitted to the bar as an attorney, she was president of both the Henrietta Kurzer Hebrew Academy in Newport News, Va., and Amrit Women of Miami Beach. Her son established the Visiting Yeshiva University Scholar Endowment in her name to

enable his Memphis, Tenn., congregation to host a visiting Yeshiva lecturer each year. She is survived by her husband, Allan, two sons, a sister, and six grandchildren.

Grace Henderson Smith A.M. '35 of Washington, D.C., on March 31, 1989. She is survived by her husband, David.

Walter Douglas Corriher '37 of Greensboro on Nov. 22, 1989. A minister for several churches in the Greensboro area, he was district superintendent of the Marion church district and was twice a delegate to the Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, a son, three daughters, and four grandchildren.

Robert H. Luff '37 of Merion Station, Fla., on Nov. 18, 1987. Before becoming associated with his father in his family's Paper & Corrugated Specialties Co. in Philadelphia and Pensacola, he and his brother formed the Bob & Duke Luff Orchestra, playing for high school and college dances. He founded

Panama Canal and the Caribbean
January 2-18

This winter combine the paradise ports of the Caribbean with an unforgettable cruise of the Americas, Mexico, and the Panama Canal. Our ship is the intimate and elegant GOLDEN ODYSSEY—long a favorite of Duke alumni. Your adventure will begin in Acapulco, with it's sun-drenched beaches, to Costa Rica, and then experience an incredible daylight transit of the Panama Canal. Once into the Caribbean Sea, discover the inviting ports of Aruba, Curacao, Caracas, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, ending your voyage in San Juan. With our special Duke discount and free air add-on, prices begin at just \$2,834 per person. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Line.

Australia and New Zealand February 2-17

Enjoy the beauty of the Land Down Under aboard the lovely ROYAL VIKING SEA. From the dramatic harbor of Sydney with its Opera House rising like wind-filled sails, cruise to Melbourne known for its art galleries, restaurants, public gardens, and architectural gems. Following a visit to Tasmania, sail southward to Milford Sound, with its majestic fjords towering around you, before continuing to Christchurch and the North Island of New Zealand. Priced from \$4,250, including air fare from the West Coast, all meals, cruise accommodations, plus a free two-night pre- and -post cruise package in both Sydney and Auckland. Arrangements by Anspach Travel Bureau, Inc.

Enchanted Isles of the Indian Ocean
February 19-March 7

Paradise was never lost, it was just hidden away in the Indian Ocean. Here the sun shimmers on the white powdered sands of the Seychelles and the moon rises in isolated splendor behind a dark fringe of palm trees along the coast of Madagascar. Every breeze that crosses the Comoros makes the air fragrant with the scent of jasmine, lemon grass, and bitter orange. On these remote islands Nature has developed a magical garden of rare plants and flowers and filled this garden with strange and wonderful wildlife. Visit cosmopolitan Nairobi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar before boarding the luxurious RENAISSANCE for this very special cruise back to Eden. Beginning at \$6,395. Arrangements by Travel Dynamics.

Soviet Union: Moscow, Riga, and Leningrad
February 22-March 3

Politically, culturally and scenically, the Soviet Union is one of today's most intriguing destinations. And now you can experience three of her most outstanding cultural treasures—Moscow, Leningrad and Riga, Latvia—at a beautiful, uncrowded time of year. Spend three nights in Leningrad, called the "Venice of the North" because of her countless canals and waterways; one night in Riga, home to a fascinating collection of museums, theaters, mansions and monuments; and three nights in Moscow, the Soviet Union's heart and soul. Discover the colorful pasts of these historic cities once home to Czars, as they come alive against the tranquil backdrop of the Soviet Union's winter season. Approximately \$2,550 per person from Atlanta (via Newark). Approximately \$2,150 per person from Newark. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Tiger Tops March 2-19

Thailand—Nepal—India: the intriguing mystery of Asia will captivate you. Our journey begins with four nights in Bangkok and two nights in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Then, on to the kingdom of Nepal,

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*"A man's feet should be planted in his country,
but his eyes should survey the world."*

—Santayana (1863-1952)

We cordially invite you to travel with us.

only in recent years opened to visitors. Enjoy the sights of Kathmandu and the Himalayas for four nights. Visit Nepal's royal Chitwan National Park, home to Tiger Tops, the famous jungle game lodge, where you'll safari for a day, and spend the night. From there, marvel at the Taj Mahal in Agra for two nights, and complete your stay in India with three nights in Delhi. Stop off in London for a night of relaxation before returning home, having circumnavigated the globe! Exciting options include visits to the Grand Palace/Temples of Bangkok, and a mountain flightseeing excursion of Mt. Everest and the Himalayas. Priced at approximately \$4,699, per person, from Seattle. Arrangements by Intrav.

Northern Italy April 16-29

The arc of Northern Italy, lying at the foot of the Alps, includes the regions of Lombardy, Italian Lakes, the Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, and Venice. Here civilization has flourished since an early age. Our journey features medieval cities, historic piazzas, palaces of dukes who ruled as kings, great works of art, country villas designed by Andrea Palladio, priceless mosaics, and the fabled beauty of Lake Como, Verona, Venice, Padua, Bologna, and Milan. Approximately \$3,500. Arrangements by Bardith Travel Ltd.

Dutch Waterways Adventure May 14-27

This exclusive Intrav program offers an in-depth tour of Holland from the best vantage point: her unique waterways. Six nights cruising from Amsterdam through the Dutch Waterways of Holland visiting Marken/Hoorn, Enkhuizen/ Straveren/Urk, Kampen, Deventer and Arnhem aboard the M.S. OLYMPIA. Paris for three nights. French TGV Bullet Train to Geneva for three nights. Your itinerary also includes a visit to three distinct and color-

ful cultures: Dutch, French and Swiss. Approximately \$3,399, per person, from New York, or \$3,699, from Atlanta. Arrangements by Intrav.

The English Countryside: A View from Oxford
May 22-31

The pastoral English countryside, fascinating colleges of Oxford, and delights of London are yours to explore on this unique ten-day tour. Spend eight nights at Oxford's premier hotel, with time on your own to visit the University's many colleges. Enjoy a cruise down the Thames, or take in a play at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre in nearby Stratford. Tour price includes excursions to London, Blenheim Palace, the Cotswolds, Stratford, and Warwick Castle, plus a walking tour of Oxford and seminars on the history and highlights of the university and surrounding area. Approximately \$2,069, from New York. Arrangements by Conlin-Dodds Group Tours.

Elbe River June 26-July 8

This first-time travel program features the mighty Elbe River, one of the most historic rivers in all of Europe, flowing between West and East Germany. Until now, the governments of the two Germanys would not allow passenger traffic along this important segment of the Elbe. You will be among the first ever to make this historic journey and share in the wonderment as this divided country opens its borders and begins an era of reconciliation. This pioneer program features two nights in sophisticated Hamburg in West Germany followed by a relaxing six-night cruise on a specially-chartered river vessel along the Elbe. Visit historic and beautiful towns like Martin Luther's Wittenberg, art-endowed Dresden, scenic Bad Schandau and of course, fascinating Berlin—places whose historic events have

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shaped the fate of West and East Germany today. You'll also spend two nights in beautiful Prague, Czechoslovakia, one of Eastern Europe's most intriguing cities, and two nights in Berlin. An exclusive offering. Approximately \$3,695, from Atlanta and approximately \$3,495 from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Seine and Saone: Paris, Normandy, Burgundy, Geneva July 9-21

Cruise on two of France's most scenic rivers, the Seine and the Saone, and discover the beautiful diversity of France. Aboard the deluxe sister ships, the M/S NORMANDIE and the M/S ARLENE, experience the many wonders of France—from the pastoral serenity of Normandy to the sun-drenched vineyards of Burgundy. Enjoy two nights in Paris and a three-night cruise through the Normandy region, stopping at the historic towns of Vernon, Les Andelys and Rouen. Also take a thrilling ride through the scenic French countryside aboard the TGV, the world's fastest train. Aboard the M/S ARLENE enjoy a three-night cruise of the Saone River through the picturesque Burgundy region. You'll also spend three nights in cosmopolitan Geneva, Switzerland, on beautiful Lake Geneva, the hub of European cultural life. From approximately \$3,695, from Atlanta. From approximately \$3,495, from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Russia: Pioneer cruise between Leningrad and Moscow July 2-15

Be among the first Westerners ever to cruise on the brand new M/S NARKHOM PAHOMOV through the historic waterways connecting Leningrad and Moscow. Although Soviet citizens have been able to cruise this portion of Northwestern Russia for the past several years, this region will finally be opened to Westerners in 1991. This new itinerary includes three nights in Leningrad and two nights in Moscow aboard ship, plus a five-night cruise to the historic ports of Kizhi Island, Vytegra, Belozersk, Rybinsk, and Uglich. Your trip concludes with two nights in fascinating Berlin. Approximately \$3,095 per person from Atlanta and \$2,895 per person from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Walking Tour of Switzerland August 15-28

Join us as we walk the picturesque trails of Switzerland's most scenic areas: Bernese Oberland, Valais, and the Engadine. Our itinerary features: three nights Engelberg, four nights Zermatt, Glacier Express to St. Moritz, four nights Celreina, one night in Zurich. From these "base camps" daily walks on the superb Swiss system of hiking trails. Designed with the amateur hiker and casual trail stroller in mind, this relaxing tour features an inviting blend of easy walks, fascinating trails (some steep, some flat), superb accommodations, and plenty of leisure time. Most meals are included. Approximately \$3,500 (Limited to 25 participants). Arrangements by Bardich Travel, Ltd.

Safari: Kenya and Tanzania September 13-28

Experience an extraordinary Africa itinerary: an exciting safari to the best wildlife reserves of Kenya and Tanzania; an exploration of Olduvai Gorge, home to earliest humankind; and an optional excursion to Botswana, with its rich animal life, and Zimbabwe, home to the spectacular Victoria Falls. During frequent game runs during your two-week trip, you'll view the "Big Five": the lion, elephant, leopard, Cape buffalo, and rhino. Modern, deluxe game lodges, small personal groups and comfortable safari vans made for viewing and photography assure a once-in-a-lifetime Africa travel experience! Ap-

proximately \$4,995, from Atlanta. Approximately \$4,795, from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Danube: Seven Countries in One Historic Journey October 7-22

This unique Danube itinerary was first created and introduced in 1976. Today, it takes you through a fascinating array of cities in seven different countries—Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey—through an area of old-world charm that has remained virtually unchanged for years. Follow the Danube on its 1,800-mile course through the continent: the many castles, palaces, alluring cities and spectacular scenic wonders will captivate you throughout your seven-night journey. You'll also spend three wonderful nights in Istanbul and two nights in Vienna. Come, cruise leisurely on the Danube and savor a unique experience you will long remember! From approximately \$3,175, from Atlanta. From approximately \$2,975, from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Gala Mediterranean Cruise October 27-November 9

Cruise aboard the spectacular CROWN ODYSSEY on a 12-day air/sea adventure to the best ports in the Mediterranean. From the rolling hills of Lisbon, set sail to the exciting Moroccan port of Tangiers. Then, on to Malaga and Palma de Mallorca. Recapture the spirit and style of the halcyon days of luxury Mediterranean cruising as you sail on to Nice/Monte Carlo, Florence, Rome, and Athens. Special Duke prices begin at just \$2,729 per person, including free air from most cities. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Line.

China/Yangtze River Adventure October

Direct West Coast flights to Tokyo, Japan, for one night, Beijing for three nights, followed by one night in Chongqing, a three-night Yangtze River cruise, two nights in Xian, including a visit to the fascinating "terra-cotta army," two nights Shanghai, and spectacular Hong Kong for three nights. The three highlights of China are offered on this one exclusive itinerary: The Great Wall, the terra-cotta warriors and the opportunity to cruise the Yangtze River. Quality is assured through our exclusive chartering of the M.S. GODDESS and use of deluxe Western hotels in each city. Approximately \$4,399, from Los Angeles. Arrangements by Intrav.

Splendors of Antiquity November 11-25

Voyage from Cairo to Athens aboard the all-suite RENAISSANCE and visit the magnificent monuments, haunting ruins, and modern-day masterpieces of some of the greatest civilizations the world has known. Today, twenty-five centuries after Herodotus recorded the wonders of Egypt, the monuments of this extraordinary land still leave the visitor in awe. On this journey through the millennia, explore the treasures of the pharaohs, among them the Valley of the Kings, the Avenue of the Sphinxes, and the majestic pyramids at Giza. Then, aboard RENAISSANCE, sail for Aqaba and the "lost" city of Petra. From Aqaba, continue to the small Sinai port of Sharm al-Sheikh and the 6th-century Monastery of St. Catherine, located near the spot where Moses received the Ten Commandments. Leaving the Red Sea, RENAISSANCE sails through a modern marvel—the Suez Canal—then continues through the Mediterranean to legendary Crete, finally arriving in Athens, the birthplace of Western civilization and a treasure-house of antiquities. Beginning at \$4,395. Arrangements by Travel Dynamics.

his own business, Richer Industries, in 1957. He is survived by his wife, Betty, a daughter, a son, two brothers, and two grandchildren.

William Rowe Price '37 of Meyersdale, Pa., on May 14, 1988. A licensed funeral director since 1938, he was the second-generation owner of the Price Funeral Home. He was a veteran of the U.S. Navy and worked with the Meyersdale Volunteer Fire Department and the town's Rotary Club. He is survived by his wife, Louise, a daughter, a son, and five grandchildren.

Henry H. Sink '39, LL.B. '41 of Raleigh on Sept. 20, 1989. A past president of the Wake County Bar Association, he practiced law for more than 40 years and was instrumental in establishing Wake County Legal Aid. He is survived by his wife, Susan, three daughters, two sons, and two grandsons.

J. Thomas Helm M.Ed. '40 of Arlington, Va., on Aug. 25, 1989. He taught in the Washington, D.C., public school system and became supervisor of social studies before retiring in 1970. A member of the D.C. Congress of Parents and Teachers and the D.C. Retired Teachers Association, he received an Agnes Meyer Fellowship in 1961 for his contributions in education. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, a son and daughter, two sisters, a brother, and five grandchildren.

Stanley Harland Martin M.Ed. '40 of Bluefield, W.Va., on Jan. 9. He retired after 43 years with the Mercer County educational systems, where he was a teacher, coach, and secondary principal. He is survived by his wife, Lucille, two sons, and a daughter.

Travers Gatewood Brown '41 of Calhoun, Ga., on May 6, 1989. He was retired from Equitable Life Assurance Co. of Atlanta and was active with the Atlanta Symphony Volunteers. He is survived by a son, a daughter, and a grandson.

Richard Henry Pierce Sr. '41 of Ormond Beach, Fla., on April 4, 1989. An Army veteran and prisoner of war in Germany during World War II, he played football, baseball, and basketball while at Duke. He worked in recreation departments at Erwin Cotton Mills in Cooleemee, N.C., and Alba-Waldensien Mills in Valdeese, N.C. He left recreation work for lighting sales with Duoret Corp. and became a division sales manager for the company before retiring in 1973. He is survived by his wife, Willo, and three sons.

Katherine Harpster Carter '42 of Winter Park, Fla., on May 15, 1989. She is survived by her husband, Robert.

Jack Franklin Mercer '42 of Ptoole, Mich.

Katherine Gailther Teague '42 of Davidson, N.C., on Oct. 19, 1989. The co-founder and owner of Outrigger Harbor, she was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames. She is survived by a son, a daughter, and a brother.

Mary Lee Mullis Walton '42 of Princeton, N.J., on Feb. 12, 1988. An elementary school teacher in New Jersey and her native Florida, she was active with the Consumer Bureau in Princeton. She is survived by her husband, **Wesley Willis Walton M.Ed.** '48, Ed.D. '53; a daughter, **Carolee Walton Cameron** '68; a son, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Richard A. Leuthold '43, LL.B. '48 of Warren, N.C., on March 7, 1989. A U.S. Navy veteran, he established a law practice in his native Warren in 1952. He was a member of the American and Warren County bar associations. He is survived by a sister, a niece, and a nephew.

Stanley L. Wallace '43 in Brooklyn, N.Y., in June 1989. A specialist in the study and treatment of gout, he was a professor of medicine at the state's Health Science Center in Brooklyn. He was also chief of its internal medicine department, director of medicine at the State University Hospital, and acting chief of the

rhematology division. He served as a captain in the U.S. Air Force Medical Corps and was past president of the state chapter of the American College of Physicians and the N.Y. Rheumatism Association. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor, three sons, a sister, and a grandson.

Bertram Levine '44 of Fair Lawn, N.J., on July 29, 1989. He is survived by his wife.

L. Gordon Clarke '45 of Eden, N.C., on Nov. 18, 1989. A U.S. Navy flight surgeon after graduating from the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, he became a member of the medical staff of Eden's local hospital from 1953 until retiring in 1985. He was president of the local Red Cross chapter and a trustee of the Rockingham Community College. He was a 32-degree Mason, as well as president of the Arts Council, the Arts Festival, and the Rockingham County Heart Association. He is survived by his wife, Betty, and three daughters.

Thomas C. Clifford M.D. '47 of West Windsor, Vt., on Aug. 20, 1989. President of the Berkshire (Mass.) County Heart Association, he practiced internal medicine for 20 years with the Berkshire Medical Group in Pittsfield and chaired the department of medicine for the Berkshire Medical Center. An adjunct professor at the Dartmouth Medical School and a fellow of the American College of Physicians, he became director of the Ottaquechee Health Center in Woodstock, Vt., retiring in 1988. He was a trustee of the Vermont Institute of Natural Science and treasurer and trustee of the Green Mountain Horse Association. He is survived by his wife, Wynanda, a daughter, a son, a stepson, a sister, and seven grandchildren.

Sara Ellen Dickerson Cotton '47 of Charleston, S.C., in October 1988. She was vice president of Cotton's Dispensing Opticians in Charleston. She is survived by her husband, William, her mother, two daughters, a sister, and five grandchildren.

John M. Wells '47 of Fairfield, Pa., on Sept. 4, 1988. A minister, he is survived by his wife, Rolline.

William Lawrence Gatling '48 on March 5, 1989. A graduate of the Virginia Theological Seminary, he led his parish in 1977 to become the first in the U.S. to split from the Episcopal Church and form an Anglo-Catholic parish. In 1984, his parish was received into the Roman Catholic faith, and although he did not become a Roman Catholic priest, he retained the title of rector emeritus of the parish. He is survived by his wife, **Clover Holly Gatling** '35, two children, and a sister.

Elizabeth Cornelia Murray Folger '49 of Mount Airy, N.C., on Sept. 18, 1989. She is survived by her husband, Fred, and two daughters.

Ezra Kenneth Aycock '50 of Tuscaloosa, Ala., on Oct. 23, 1989. Assistant state health officer for the Ala. Department of Public Health, he was the former commissioner of the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a daughter, a son, three sisters, two brothers, and two grandchildren.

Thomas Gordon Ladshaw B.S.E.E. '50 of Wilburn, Ga., on Nov. 23, 1989. A U.S. Army veteran, he was an engineer with Southern Bell for 35 years. He is survived by his wife, Jacquelyn, two sons, two sisters, and five grandchildren.

Kenneth F. Hanes M.D. '51 of Pittsburgh on Jan. 24, 1989. A general practitioner in West Newton, Pa., for 35 years before retiring in 1987, he served in the Navy's medical corps during World War II. He was a member of the American Diabetic Association and the Pennsylvania and Westmoreland County medical societies. He is survived by a sister, a brother, and several nieces and nephews.

Joe Richard Phillips B.S.M.E. '51 of Palm City, Fla., on Sept. 8, 1989. He was the retired president of the former government products division of Pratt & Whitney, a division of United Technologies Corp. He is survived by his wife, Mary, three daughters, a son, two sisters, a brother, and three grandsons.

F. Wilbur Holmboel A.M. '54 on July 21, 1989. Head librarian of Samford University in Birmingham, Ala., from 1957 to 1983, the noted historian and genealogist was the author of *Tracing Your Ancestry* and a companion Logbook. He is survived by his wife, Neola, three daughters, two brothers, and seven grandchildren.

Richard D. Dailey Sr. '55 of Cumberland, Md., on June 4, 1989. He was a former president of the Cumberland Electric Co. He is survived by his wife, Mary Martha.

Judith Lofquist Healy '57 on Dec. 21 in South Chatham, Mass. She taught at the National Cathedral School in Washington, D.C., and the Priory School in Jamaica. She is survived by her husband, Patrick, her mother, and two stepchildren.

Mary Porter Martin A.M. '57 of Leesburg, Va., on Aug. 30, 1989. A graduate of the University of Florida, she taught biology in the St. Petersburg, Fla., and Arlington, Va., public schools. She is survived by her husband, Lee, a daughter, a sister, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Jo Anne Chavis Mitchell B.S.N. '57, M.S.N. '60 of Durham in June 1989. She is survived by a sister.

J. Frank O'Neill M.D. '57 of Miami. He was a member of Alpha Omega Alpha, an honorary medical society. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

Joseph C. Eggleston '58 of Baltimore on Jan. 6, 1989. Professor and director of surgical pathology at Johns Hopkins, he developed and published a primary reference work on immunostaining methods for the study and detection of tumors and other disease processes. He is the author of more than 150 scientific publications and was vice president of the American Registry of Pathology, a member of the editorial board of the *American Journal of Surgical Pathology*, and president-elect of the Arthur Purdy Stout Society of Surgical Pathologists. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and was councilor-at-large of the Maryland Society of Pathologists. He is survived by his wife, Sylvia, three daughters, his mother, and a brother.

Deryl G. Stowe '58, M.D. '62 in Spartanburg, S.C., on July 29, 1989. An ear, nose, and throat specialist, he was a partner in the Spartanburg E.N.T. Clinic and a member of the Spartanburg County Medical Society. He is survived by his wife, Mary, two daughters, a sister, and two brothers.

Alfred Harris Yongue M.D. '59 on Nov. 12, 1985. He is survived by his wife, Judith.

Lou E. Hicks '60, A.M. '63 of New Orleans on March 2, 1989.

Thomas Howerton Lee LL.B. '60 on Nov. 14, 1989, in Durham. An Army veteran of both active and reserve duty, he was an assistant solicitor in 1963 for the Durham County Board of Commissioners. Later elected as one of the first three district court judges in Durham for two four-year terms, he was a superior court judge until his retirement last January. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, two sons, and one brother.

Gerald Wilkinson '61 of Albuquerque, N.M., in April 1989. A Cherokee Catawba Indian, he was the executive director of the National Indian Youth Council since 1969. After earning a degree from Columbia University Law School, he taught English in Paris before returning to the U.S. to work with Native American advocacy groups. He is survived by his mother and a sister.

Janet Goronto Walter '62 on Sept. 4, 1989. A teacher, she was also active in community services. She is survived by her husband, Robert, a daughter, and a son.

Fred Coplon '64 of Lexington, Mass., on July 20, 1989. He had been in private practice specializing in child psychiatry for many years in Lexington. He is survived by his wife, Jennifer, and two daughters.

Sammie Lou Tobin Kopp '64 of Rockford, Ill., on May 13, 1989. She earned her master's in special education from Vanderbilt University and was a teacher last year for the Swedish American Hospital's Adolescent Care Unit for chemically dependent teenagers. She was a past president of United Methodist Women. She is survived by her husband, Jerald, two sons, and a daughter.

Ronald Walter Rau B.S.E.E. '64 of Stuarts Draft, Va., on Oct. 29, 1987. Foregoing a professional baseball career to enter medicine, he was past president of Waynesboro Community Hospital Medical Staff and chief of surgery at the time of his death. He was a physician adviser for the Medical Society of Virginia Review, past president of the Stuarts Draft Sportsman Club, and a director for youth baseball and basketball. He is survived by his wife, Paula, and their three children.

James Timothy Robinson '66 of Swansfield, Md., on March 23, 1988. A computer systems analyst with the National Security Agency, he attended the Johns Hopkins Fellows Program in applied behavioral sciences. He received the Productivity, Quality and Service Award and Citation for his contributions to the development and launching of a comprehensive productivity initiative at the U.S. Department of Defense. A cross country coach at the Junior Olympics in California in 1986 and 1987, he was featured in a 1986 documentary called *Living with Cancer*. He is survived by his wife, Deborah, three sons, and his parents.

Gregory A. Oppedal J.D. '71 of Hanover, Md., on Sept. 30, 1989, as the result of an automobile accident. His 14-year-old daughter, Erika, was also killed. Senior vice president and head of the trust department at Farmers Bank and Trust Co. in Hanover since 1986, he was a member of the Hanover Rotary Club, United Way of York County, and York County SPCA. He is survived by his wife, Nancy, his parents, and a sister.

Joseph Douglas Judah '72 of Lakeland, Fla., on Nov. 8, 1989. He is survived by his wife, **Mary E. Collier Judah** '72.

Kevin Condrin Dwyer J.D. '85 of Washington, D.C. He is survived by his wife, **Caroline Coltrane Philpott** '83, M.D. '87.

Richard Peter Nyquist Jr. B.S.H.S. '85 of Manhattan on Jan. 9 of complications from AIDS. He earned his undergraduate degree from Harvard. A physicians' assistant and administrator of the AIDS Team at Bronx Municipal Hospital Center, he coordinated AIDS programs at the central office of the New York City Health and Hospital Corp. He is survived by his parents and a sister.

Gail A. Jansen Niemann M.B.A. '87 of Raleigh on Oct. 17, 1989. She worked for Clevelson of Durham. She is survived by her husband, Ted, a son, her parents, a brother, and three sisters.

Professor Dupree
Louis Dupree, a Duke professor called "the world's leading expert on Afghanistan" by *The Wall Street Journal*, died of lung cancer at Duke Hospital on March 23, 1989. He was 63.

After earning academic degrees from Harvard University, he served in the Marines during World War II. From 1959 to 1983 he represented the American Universities Field Staff in Afghanistan and Pakistan,

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researching and writing in the two countries and lecturing at the 12 American universities that sponsored the program.

An anthropologist as well as a political expert, Dupree was director of the American Archaeological Mission to upper Afghanistan from 1959 to 1978. His excavations on upper Paleolithic sites in northern Afghanistan were internationally recognized.

Since 1985 he had been senior research associate for Duke's Islamic and Arabic Development Studies, holding concurrent appointments as a visiting professor of public policy studies at Duke and as a lecturer in anthropology and political science at UNC-Chapel Hill.

In 1988 Dupree spent six months in Pakistan as a Fulbright Fellow and adviser on Afghanistan to the

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U.S. ambassador to Pakistan. He also acted as an adviser on Afghan problems for the governments of eight other countries.

He is survived by his wife, Nancy, two daughters, a son, and four grandchildren.

Professor Fairbank

William Fairbank, a Duke physics professor from 1952 to 1959 and a pioneer in the area of low-temperature superconductivity died on September 30, 1989, of a massive heart attack while jogging. He was 72.

He graduated from Whitman College in 1939, was a teaching fellow at the University of Washington for two years, worked on the staff of the Radiation Laboratory at M.I.T. in 1942-45, and earned his Ph.D. from Yale in 1948. He was an assistant physics profes-

minutes from Hanover, NH. Beautiful mountain view, southern exposure, small brook, secluded and private. \$150,000 firm. Redpath Realtors, (603) 643-6406.

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Clarence Gohdes, James B. Duke professor emeritus, has written a 60-page history of the department of English, PIONEERS IN ENGLISH AT TRINITY. Copies available through the English Department, 314 Allen Bldg., Duke University, Durham, NC 27706, for \$5.

WHAT'S REALLY IMPORTANT IN PRINCETON by Mary Lou K. Stevenson A.M. '65, profiled in this issue, is available at the Gothic Bookshop and on order through your local bookstore.

GAY/LESBIAN ALUMNI/AE: Marking its second year in Metropolitan Washington; serving as a social and support group. Duke GALA, P.O. Box 19375, Washington, DC 20036-0375.

MINI-REUNION, CLASS OF '49. We hope to get together Oct. 5, 1991, in New Mexico. Since this is during the BIG balloon festival, hotel reservations need to be made at least a year ahead. Contact Ida Abrams Humphrey, 7625 Vista del Arroyo, N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87109; (505) 294-4015.

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NOTE NEW DEADLINES: April 1 (June-July issue), June 1 (August-September issue), August 1 (October-November issue), October 1 (December-January issue), December 1 (February-March issue), February 1 (April-May issue). Please specify issue in which ad should appear.

son at Amherst College before coming to Duke as a physics professor in 1952. He joined the Stanford University faculty in 1959 and was named a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

He and his brother, Henry Fairbank, a physics professor emeritus at Duke, performed the first experiment in superconductivity in 1947, using liquid helium. Since then, technology developed from his discoveries has been used as a tool by hundreds of physicists to explore the nature of the material world, from quarks to blood flow to a multi-million dollar project to test the final unproven prediction of Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity.

He is survived by his wife, Jane, three sons, a brother, three sisters, and eight grandchildren.

Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register.

NAMES, FACADES OF HEROES

Former presidents, trustees, benefactors, alumni, and others whose lives have been closely identified with Trinity College, and whose names have become traditional in the institution's annals, have been honored in the naming of twelve new Duke University buildings.

President W.P. Few announced the names of the new buildings on October 9 before the general assembly of the university student body and the faculty in the newly designated Page Auditorium. The buildings took their new names immediately.

Three of the buildings are named for presidents of Trinity College: Craven, Crowell, and Kilgo; three for trustees and benefactors who once in a most serious crisis saved the college—Alspaugh, Carr, and Gray.

York Chapel is named for Brantley York, principal of Union Institute, out of which grew Trinity College. Page building is named for Walter Hines Page and young Allison Page, the first Duke undergraduate to die on a battlefield in France.

Giles Hall is named for the Giles sisters, who graduated in 1878 and were the first women to receive degrees from Trinity College. . . .

Others giving names to new Duke buildings are . . . alumni and prominent contributors to the life of the institution. William H. Pegram '73 was a member of the faculty for fifty-five years. . . . John Spencer Bassett '88, historian, teacher, and writer, was a member of the faculty for twelve years. . . . Joseph G. Brown '75 . . . was a member of the board of trustees for thirty-four years and its chairman for ten years, throughout this long period keeping the interests of the college very near his heart.—October 1930



William Preston Few, president, 1910-40

PASSING THE TORCH

Scores of alumni from classes of Trinity College and Duke University covering the forty-four-year period of Dr. William Preston Few's connection with the institution joined with leaders in the realms of education, religion, and civic life in paying tribute to the beloved university president following his death on October 16.

Newspaper editorials throughout the nation directed attention to the admirable qualities that were predominant in Dr. Few's life, and radio commentators spoke of his service to the South and a much larger area. Hundreds of telegrams and other messages were received by members of his family and the university. . . .

Dr. Robert L. Flowers, the senior vice president of the university, becomes its acting president, pursuant to the charter and by-laws of the institution. . . . The election of a successor to Dr. Few as president is a matter for the board of trustees. . . .

Dr. Flowers, for a number of years vice president of the university in the business division, and its secretary-treasurer, has been identified with Trinity College and Duke University longer than any other member of the administration or faculty.—November 1940

ARK THROUGH THE AGES

East of the Woman's College quadrangle stands a rambling wooden structure which has seen many generations of students come and go. . . .

Beginning its long and varied existence as the Angier B. Duke Gymnasium, it was constructed in 1898 from funds donated by Benjamin N. Duke, who dedicated it to his son. But the history of the old landmark goes even further back. Many of its timbers came from the demolished grand stand of the Blackwell Park race track. Blackwell Park, before it became the Trinity campus, was reputed to have one of the best half-mile horse-racing tracks in the South. And in those days of county fairs, horse racing was a popular local sport.

As a gymnasium it witnessed several "firsts" in the history of physical education for the state of North Carolina. The building was the first college gymnasium to be built in the state. . . . Trinity pioneered in physical instruction by hiring the first paid physical director in North Carolina. Albert Whitehouse served in that capacity from 1899 until 1902, when he was succeeded by the famous W.W. "Cap" Card '00. . . . "Cap" has often been called the "Grand-daddy of Basketball" in the state of North Carolina. He introduced the game to the state, and the first one to be played was in the gym on March 2, 1906, between Trinity and Wake Forest.



Basketball's "grand-daddy": "Cap" Card, arms folded, with students

When the Alumni Memorial Gymnasium opened in 1923, the original use of the Angier B. Duke Gymnasium ceased and the building was converted into a cafeteria. In 1926 it became a laundry; and after several years of this domestic service, university officials contemplated tearing down the old building. Due to the foresight of a few interested persons the building was saved to be converted once more. This time it became a badly needed social center for women students.

Under sponsorship of the Social Standards Committee of the Woman's College . . . the co-ed business and editorial staff members of *The Chronicle*, and class gifts, the building assumed a new name and a new appearance. Since 1932 it has been known as the Ark. . .

The Ark, with long years of usefulness behind it, apparently has many years of service ahead.—October 1950



Turn-of-the-century workout: President Kilgo, left, and athletes

GERMAN SUMMER

These are some of the varied impressions brought back by [one of] four Duke co-eds who visited four different countries in Europe this summer. . . [Each lived. . . with a family. . . chosen. . . by representatives of the Experiment in International Living, an auxiliary group of UNESCO].

Helen Lynch is a senior history major from Burke, Virginia, who spent the summer in Ulm, Germany, with a family who had moved there from Czechoslovakia in 1946. When the father, a doctor, heard it reported that Senator [John F.] Kennedy was thinking of appointing Adlai Stevenson as Secretary of State if he won the presidential election, he was startled, for he had heard of Stevenson being compared with the late President Roosevelt. The doctor was not particularly fond of the concessions he made to the Russians at Yalta.

The war, said Helen, has not been forgotten. Although building has increased, bombed out ruins are still standing. And memory turns back at the sight of amputees on the streets or children without fathers. But bit-

terness, whether toward the Nazis, Russians, or Americans, is a matter of individual experience.

A rising standard of living has resulted from the postwar development of industry. The development has probably contributed to the emphasis on materialism as a desirable part of life in today's Germany. This emphasis is accompanied in most individuals by a broad background in the arts. Salaries are not as high as in America but are beginning to rise gradually.

Standards of living and salary scales are two aspects of life which the Germans are interested in comparing between their country and ours, said Helen. She was also questioned extensively about politics—the differences between the two parties and this fall's presidential election. "They have a very good knowledge about events which hit the headlines, but otherwise they are as ignorant of us as we are of them."—November 1960

HEAVY METAL

Terry Sanford's inauguration as Duke's president marked the first use of the university's recently acquired mace and presidential chain of office—two elegant insignia given to the university by anonymous donors and the Mary Biddle Duke Foundation. Designed and executed by gold and silversmith Kurt Matzdorf of New Paltz, New York, the eight-pound sterling silver mace and the four-foot-long sterling silver chain of office are memorial gifts honoring Benjamin N. Duke, one of the founding fathers of the university.

Both the mace and chain of office represent Duke's inclusion among a growing number of American universities which now own such scepters and chains of office to be used during formal academic ceremonies. Their use continues an academic tradition dating from the fourteenth century in Europe, and the objects are said to form a link with the past and to symbolize the relative immunity of the university to outside forces, as well as to symbolize the authority of the university president.

Duke's mace, or ceremonial scepter, is thirty-seven inches long, marked at the lower end by a gold-plated pine cone. The upper end of the shaft displays the inscription "Universitas Dukiana 1838" and a crown of gilt laurel leaves with the seal of Duke University and three symbols of the Christian Trinity representing Duke's emergence from Trinity College.

The chain consists of nine silver pine cones alternated with ten gilt clusters of three laurel leaves each. The gilt medallion in front bears the official university seal surrounded

by a laurel wreath and the three symbols of the Trinity. On the back of the chain is the gilt coat of arms of the Duke family with the motto "in Adversis Idem" set in a tobacco leaf wreath inscribed "Duke."

At Sanford's inauguration the mace was carried before the president by Dr. William Heckscher, director of the Duke University Art Museum. The chain of office was presented to Mr. Sanford by Charles B. Wade Jr., chairman of the board of trustees. Both the university mace and the presidential chain of office will ultimately be put on permanent exhibition in the art museum or in the William R. Perkins Library.—November 1970

BONUS FOR BUSINESS

Duke is getting a \$10 million gift, the largest since James B. Duke's endowment, from Atlanta businessman J.B. Fuqua. Designated for the Graduate School of Business Administration, the gift consists of cash, stock, and real estate. Fuqua guarantees proceeds from the gift will be no less than \$10 million.

Chairman of the board of Fuqua Industries of Atlanta, a multi-market manufacturing, distribution, and service company, Fuqua has been a Duke trustee and business school advisory board member since 1974.

"This is a major milestone in the history of Duke University," says President Terry Sanford. "We believe Mr. Fuqua's gift will enable the Graduate School of Business Administration to become a front runner in business education in this country."

Sanford says he wants the business school to accept the gift on a 2-to-1 matching fund basis. He challenged them to match the \$10 million with an additional \$20 million to endow fellowships, professorships, and to build the business school's new building. Ground breaking for the 135,000-square-foot facility, expected to cost \$12 million, is planned for December.

In making the gift Fuqua says, "I have long been concerned that young people and experienced executives have an opportunity to continue to learn about the dynamic process of free enterprise. Everyone who seeks it should have an opportunity to learn business and experience it for themselves. This contribution is intended to guarantee that opportunity for many people for years to come. . . ."

The business school was founded in 1970 with twelve students. It currently has 240 students in its master of business administration program, with another 110 enrolled in an executive program for mid-career executives working for M.B.A. degrees.—September-October 1980



CHAPTER AND VERSE

Editors:

I read with great interest the two letters in the "Forum" section of the June-July issue. Those letters responded primarily to my assertion in a previous letter that homosexuality is an "abomination" and that it should not be encouraged as an acceptable alternative lifestyle in our society. I cited the "Bible and my own limited knowledge of biology" to support my position.

In response to my letter, Mr. Bernstein '86 said, "Mr. Hale may think that homosexuality is an abomination, but not everyone who reads the Bible . . . would agree that it is so clear-cut on this issue." I respectfully suggest that Mr. Bernstein take another look at his Bible. Leviticus 20:13 states: "If a man also lieth with mankind, as he lieth with a woman, both of them have committed an abomination: they shall surely be put to death; their blood shall be upon them."

I'd call that clear-cut. Many more Bible passages condemn homosexuality, including the nineteenth chapter of Genesis, which recounts the complete destruction of Sodom (sodomy) and Gomorrah. I've never found a single passage which supports homosexuality, but maybe Mr. Bernstein can enlighten me and direct me to a passage I might have missed.

Ms. Muska '81 contends that I suffer from "homophobia." She also said, "I'd expect a trial lawyer with a Duke degree to rely on more than just the 'Bible and my own limited knowledge of biology' to support any position." I don't believe that it is inconsistent to be a Duke grad, or to be a lawyer, and to believe in the God of the Bible. Quite frankly, I'd prefer to rely on Moses, Christ, and St. Paul, than on Carl Sagan, Shirley MacLaine, and Norman Lear.

AIDS in America can be traced to two sources, homosexuality and IV drug use. Homosexuals have spread it to bisexuals who have spread it to heterosexuals. IV drug users have spread it to heterosexuals also. Infected individuals have sold their blood to support their lifestyle, or have donated their blood not knowing of their own infection, and the disease has spread to others through blood transfusions. Still, homosexuals and IV drug users make up over 80 percent of AIDS cases.

Ms. Muska blames the epidemic on the

government, the health care system, poverty, and on a number of other factors. I contend, however, that the epidemic stems from the misuse, by individuals, of their own bodies. Most of the victims of this disease can look in the mirror to find the major source of their problems, as all the rest of us can in most other situations in life.

The government deserves none of the blame for AIDS, unless it teaches kids that it's okay to practice homosexual acts, or to be promiscuous, or to use drugs.

I am astonished at the power and the publicity that the homosexual lobby has garnered. Are some people getting so "intellectual" that they are losing their grip on reality?

R. William Hale '74
Rockville, Maryland

Editors:

The letters of Alan Bernstein and Susan Muska ("Forum") use commonplace erroneous thinking about AIDS and homosexuality to justify their points of view, and I feel compelled to address these errors.

Mr. Bernstein states that "not everyone who reads the Bible . . . would agree that it is so clear-cut on this issue." I quote I Corinthians 6:9, 10: "Do not be deceived: Neither the sexually immoral nor idolaters nor adulterers nor prostitutes nor homosexuals nor thieves nor the greedy nor drunkards nor slanderers nor swindlers will inherit the kingdom of God." I quote Romans 1:26, 27: "Even their women exchanged natural relations for unnatural ones. In the same way the men also abandoned natural relations with women and were inflamed with lust for one another. Men committed indecent acts with other men and received in themselves the due penalty for their perversion."

The only way in which this could not be clear-cut is for Mr. Bernstein and friends to tear it out of the Bible. He does make a good point that we should have compassion on those with AIDS. However, we must fight with all our might the attitudes that promote AIDS: sexual "freedom" and irresponsibility,

the "live and let live" mentality, and moral relativism. How? Start with television.

Ms. Muska would tell me that I am "homophobic" because of my views. Does my claim that rapists are sinners and scumbags make me a "rapephobic"? Logic is obviously not her strong point. She also states that to be completely consistent with the view that homosexuality is bad for one's health, "one could argue that in this way heterosexuality is bad for one's health, too." What she doesn't realize is that she is proving the point! Heterosexual relations outside of marriage are bad for one's health!

I would like all the readers to consider this: A man and wife have never had sex outside of marriage, have never used drugs, have never come in contact with blood of immoral people, and had moral and upright parents. How likely is either person to have AIDS? Zero percent.

Marc D. Carpenter '88
Colchester, Vermont

BASKETBALL AS METAPHOR

Editors:

There have been a lot of *post-mortems* written about the last Duke basketball season. The most offensive I read was in the *Wall Street Journal* written by Hodding Carter, who suggested that since we didn't win, we should not be playing big-league college basketball, because we couldn't win anyway. The second most offensive I read was in these pages in the April-May issue.

You weighed in heavily for the poor, poor, pitiful *Chronicle* staffers who got chewed out by Coach K for evaluating and grading individual players. As far as I'm concerned they got what all good journalists need from time to time, and that's a proper tongue-lashing. If Coach K used expletives we would not expect to find in these pages, I, for one, trust his locker room judgment calls.

I'm sure we all agree that Mike Krzyzewski is the best thing that's happened to Duke since Terry Sanford. Coach K's winning tradition is an inspiration to us all. I certainly felt a tremor in the Duke community when Coach K was publicly considering retiring to the NBA. (Had it been Cleveland instead of Boston, we might

have understood his consideration.)

I'm sure we all agree also that the saddest *post-mortem* was that our seniors were not graduated on time.

For better or worse, Duke basketball has become the popular metaphor for the university. The country wants us to become America's Team. The country needs for us to become America's Team.

I think the metaphor for the university is appropriate, for now anyway. One might wish for a forestry department or an early childhood education center for teachers that got as much world attention as Duke basketball, but there is a time for all seasons.

For now Duke is still getting beaten by one or two better teams. Overall, Harvard and Stanford are better universities. What keeps us from being the best is our refusal to accept the responsibilities that come with it. Being the best means providing leadership. We have an "aw, shucks" attitude about ourselves, at best, an Avis Complex. We try harder. At worst there is a conspiracy of mediocrity at work. We don't examine where we are weak for fear of the truth.

For a long time we thought of ourselves, inappropriately, as the Harvard of the South. We never were the Harvard of the South. We've always been more like Stanford, power looking for an independent identity.

Being the best at anything we do, we can be the best at everything we do. First, we have a national basketball championship to win. This is consistent with our goal of nurturing great scholar athletes: those who remind us to take better care of our bodies while we grow our minds. To do that requires very little more than asking for more attention from our faculty to see that the minds of our scholar athletes are properly nurtured. We will attract the best.

David M. Henderson '68
New York, New York

COVERING CONTROVERSY

Editors:

I am writing in support of the publication of "San Francisco's Uphill Battle—The AIDS Epidemic: Prevention and Care" [June-July 1990]. Too many people in the Duke community remain ignorant about the epidemic, not only in medical and preventive terms, but also in respect to the outrageous human cost the disease has exacted. Sadly, this continues to be an issue where prejudice outweighs knowledge and compassion in people's responses. Therefore, I applaud the fact that you, your Editorial Advisory Board, and your staff remain committed to publishing material that breaks down the barrier of prejudice

that supports the spread of this horrible disease—work that recognizes a segment of the Duke community that prejudiced readers would like to think does not exist.

As an editor myself, I appreciate your example and courage.

Alice L. Poffinberger
Durham, North Carolina

Editors:

Thank you for Connie Ballard's refreshingly objective article about San Francisco and the AIDS epidemic. I really enjoyed reading it and was touched to discover that many heroes in the battle against AIDS are Duke alumni. Some of them were familiar to me as prominent figures in *And the Band Played On*, but I had not known they went to Duke. I was encouraged by their compassion and concern for others in the continuing fight against this tragic disease.

Holly Kingdon '81
Durham, North Carolina

Editors:

I am very, very proud of *Duke Magazine* for the article on AIDS in San Francisco. That Duke's alumni association owns its gay graduates in the magazine is wonderful to me.

I'm sure you'll hear from many disgusted alumni, too. But you did the right thing, and I appreciate it.

Ginger Travis '68
Hillsborough, North Carolina

Editors:

You have recently carried articles discussing congressional restrictions on funding of the arts by the National Endowment for the Arts, blacks' views of campus race relations, and the AIDS epidemic in San Francisco. They all showed, not surprisingly, the editorial finesse that has made Duke's alumni magazine one of the very best.

But these particular articles signify something much more important, in my opinion. Alumni magazines generally steez pretty well clear of real controversy whenever possible—why needlessly upset any of those old donors or bequeathers out there? Your willingness to carry articles on these topics, about as controversial and emotionally charged as any in the nation today, is remarkable, especially so given the several conservative sacred cows poked by the authors.

For me, it demonstrates as much as anything else I have witnessed about Duke since graduating, that it has grown from being the fine, conservative school I knew to a really great national university.

Bravo.

Richard C. Allen '51
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

NEARLY BOMBED LATER

Editors:

Your "Sounds of Silence" article ["Retrospectives," June-July 1990] mentioned a bomb threat which interrupted a commencement in mid-ceremony. I believe the year this occurred was actually 1967 and not 1966 as mentioned in the article.

My wife and I thoroughly enjoy receiving *Duke Magazine*. We are, however, uncomfortably close to the UNLV campus. You would not believe the intimidation we had to tolerate during the NCAA finals this year. It seemed that we had the only cars in the state with DUKE decals in the windows. Just wait 'til next year!

David C. Hemphill '67
Boulder City, Nevada

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES

Editors:

Having been blessed with diplomas from both Bob Jones University and Duke Law School, I am writing out of a sense of loyalty as well as conviction in response to Mr. Bob Wilson's article "Defenders of God" (June-July 1990). In what appears to be an interview with Bruce Lawrence (professor of religion at Duke), the author proposes that "fundamentalism" is a reaction to "modernism."

Fundamentalism is fairly defined as "a movement in twentieth-century Protestantism emphasizing the literally interpreted Bible as fundamental to Christian life and teaching" (*Webster's 1975*).

The antithesis, modernism, is defined as "a tendency in theology to accommodate traditional religious teaching to contemporary thought and especially to devalue traditional supernatural elements" (*Webster's 1975*). The author's ruse of objectivity is exposed by his failure to define modernism. Taken to its logical conclusion, modernism is simply atheism disguised as religion. While Mr. Lawrence is quick to criticize those who believe in God, he never admits his own belief which forms the underlying thesis for his position—that there is no God.

Mr. Lawrence incorrectly assumes that modernism has a monopoly on "modernity" (the noun form of "modern"—professors love to adopt strange word usages because it makes them appear much more academic). Christian fundamentalism (as opposed to Islam, I suppose) does not pretend to denounce modern methods of communication as Mr. Lawrence presumes it should. This presumption stems from Mr. Lawrence's in-

correct premise that modern technology is antithetical to traditional views of God. On the contrary, God has given us intelligence which can be used for good or not. The Apostle Paul said he had become many things to many people so that he might extend his influence and message as far as possible. Paul certainly would not condemn Billy Graham for using a microphone to speak to a crowd of 10,000 people.

Mr. Lawrence's erudite critique of biblical Christianity reconfirms Paul's admonition to the Church at Colosse and to Timothy: "Beware lest any men spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ. . . . Having a form of godliness, but denying the power of it; from such turn away" (Colossians 2:8; 2 Timothy 3:5).

L. Sidney Connor IV J.D. '82
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

Editors:

Bob Wilson's article "Defenders of God" caught my attention and kept it word for word. It stimulated some ideas on how one may begin to approach a search for the questions implied in the "Sounds of Silence" item in "Retrospectives" regarding my class' sense of waiting and suspended judgment. For twenty years I have been waiting, with a sense of suspended judgment, regarding the meaning of my participation in what would probably be described as fundamentalism on the Duke campus between the years 1967 and 1970, and attempting to correlate this participation that I would prefer to call making a decision for and a commitment to Christ with the propensity that is shared with my unbelieving classmates to engage in confrontational politics.

Having become a convert to Roman Catholicism, I note the absence of any reference to this religious tradition in Mr. Wilson's article. This correlates rather well with my overall Duke experience, which is not surprising, given the fact that the state of North Carolina has the lowest percentage of Catholics in its population of any state in the Union. Duke, however, has a fine tradition of leading rather than being led by North Carolina and may do well, as an institution, to engage in the study of Roman Catholicism and its impending effect upon American thought. I say impending because, for the last two decades, the more respected Catholic scholars in the academic world have been those who have traded in their traditional Catholic values to dance to the tune of the modernist values of the mainstream American academic world, as Mr. Wilson so aptly pointed out.

Around the country, however, traditional Catholic institutions such as Christendom College in Virginia, Thomas Aquinas College in California, and the University of

Staubenville in Pennsylvania, are turning out first-rate scholars who are infiltrating into the academic fabric of America in the 1990s in much the same way as did Marxists in the 1930s. Much as the Class of 1970 challenged the military industrial complex by eschewing participation in the war or war-related industries, the impending Catholic counter-revolution could indeed bring the business and industrial world, if not to a grinding stop, at least to a significant slowdown, if a significant number of women begin to opt out of their facilitatory roles in keeping business alive in favor of using their education to stay home and teach their children, while at the same time, reproducing in a fashion not seen since the early part of this century.

Let me assure our readers that this phenomenon is happening. Those of us who participate in it are aware of what is going on and we are confident of our ultimate triumph, since we do not expect to see it occur in our lifetimes. In its confrontation with this growing Catholic counter-revolution, modernist society is in much the same position as the United States was when faced with a Vietnamese population or the Soviets were, more recently, in Afghanistan. When one taps into a tradition, dusts off the crusades, heralds the battles of Vienna, the Sea Battle of Lepanto, the contribution of Robert Bellarmine to Thomas Jefferson's thought, the settlement of California by Padre Serra, when one begins to tap into this tradition and then tie it into Judaism, one can really find something to sink one's intellectual teeth into for a very satisfying repast.

Space does not permit my comparison of this current Catholic renaissance with the other minor renaissance that resulted as members of the Old Confederacy campaigned for public support, as stated by Deborah Norman in [the same issue's] article on William Price. Suffice to say, these two articles alone have transformed Volume 76, No. 5 into an issue that I will probably keep for myself rather than placing in my waiting room, unless perhaps you could send me a reprint of each of these.

Thank you for a most enjoyable issue.

Christopher L. Lee M.D. '70
Lafayette, Louisiana

Editors:

If racist remarks are so terribly unsocial today, why is it acceptable to bash fundamentalists? If Duke is "only nominally affiliated with the United Methodist Church," what possible difference does it make to Duke's faculty what Bob Jones University teaches or what Jerry Falwell preaches? Talk about lack of tolerance!

And please, for us old folks (who can recall fundamentalism long before "the late 1970s [when it] aggressively pushed itself onto the

screens of millions of television sets"), will you please explain what "value-free scholarship" is? I seem to have missed that intellectual term somewhere along the way—probably too immersed in reading the Bible.

Martha Hance
Lowell, Oregon

EXONERATING EXXON

Editors:

After reading "Mopping up the Mess" in the June-July issue, I am concerned that Duke readers have been presented an inaccurate assessment of conditions in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. As a Duke alumnus and an Exxon employee, I take exception to a number of comments in the article. I am particularly troubled by the statement that "Even now, a year after the spill, scientists are finding that last summer's cleanup did little, if anything, to remedy the heavy environmental impacts of the spill."

A report of field observations in Prince William Sound by distinguished scientists from the United Kingdom clearly refutes this claim. Quoting from the report, "The area has retained its natural beauty; there are abundant signs of plant and animal life, and recovery is well under way on even the most severely impacted beaches." The report cites several reasons for the scientists' generally favorable impressions, including the fact that "bulk oil had been removed by the extensive cleanup program during the summer following the spill."

The truth is, Exxon carried out an unprecedented effort to clean up and restore the area and it is rebounding rapidly, as reports indicate. There is some oil remaining and Exxon is cleaning that up this summer. As to oil buried beneath the surface, bioremediation is proving to be effective in reducing it; and a recent National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration report had the following to say about subsurface oil: "We believe that the data gathered in the process of this analysis support the contention that deeply buried subsurface oil (i.e., oil beyond the reach of near-term bioremediation and other less-intrusive cleanup methods) poses little risk of causing significant environmental injury."

Exxon is committed to assuring that all phases of our business are pursued in an environmentally sound manner. It is unfortunate that Duke readers may arrive at a different conclusion after reading "Mopping up the Mess."

Kenneth G. Gould Jr. '50, M.D. '54
Houston, Texas

TAKING THE PULSE OF THE POINT

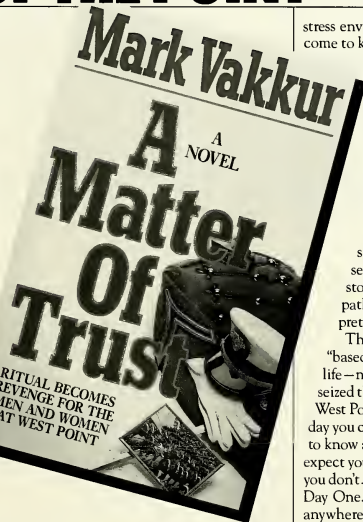
You keep your head and eyes straight to the front at all times. And when you *move* somewhere, you move with a *purpose*. At the speed of light. You don't run. You *ping!*

And so new cadet candidate Michael Frieden, targeted by the "steel gray eyes" of upperclassman cadet Clarence Wiggins, learns an early West Point lesson—about pinging, and about pressure. Later, his deadly ambitious roommate quizzes him about his first day at the Point: "What's up, roomie?" All Frieden can think to say is, "My blood pressure. I was not expecting this."

He wanted to cry. He was a failure. He was inadequate. A few months earlier he had been captain of his high school football team; now he was nothing. No, worse than nothing—he was a new cadet candidate. He had no power over the system that now completely dominated him and his classmates. Frieden pinged onward; and he thought, "I'm in hell."

Actually, Frieden is front and center in *A Matter of Trust*, a book written by a 1986 graduate of West Point, Mark Vakkur. The publisher, Harper & Row, issued the book in paperback in October, and offered the alluring subtitle: "ritual becomes revenge for the men and women at West Point." Vakkur "was there," as the book jacket says breathlessly, and "brings to vivid life a secret world few have ever seen." It's fair to say that even fewer have ever seen a more unlikely beginning to a writing career: Not only is Vakkur a relatively fresh product of the Point (with an honorable discharge from the Army), he is also a second-year Duke medical student.

Sitting in a hospital conference room and showing the fatigue of a couple of days on call, Vakkur talks about the "fascinating, intense environment" of West Point. Although he had the idea of a novel "in the back of my mind" while he was there, it wasn't until his first year as a medical student that he started writing. The West Point best seller of a few years ago, *Dress Gray*, was an "elaborate murder mystery" with a West Point



BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

A Duke medical student and West Point graduate writes of a world where rulers become abusers in his semi-autobiographical first novel.

setting, as Vakkur sees it. In his own writing, the setting is almost everything. It's a setting that forces "bonding in an extremely high-

stress environment, where men and women come to know each other and to know their own strengths and weaknesses. They depend on each other, they learn to trust each other."

And sometimes they abuse that trust in their reach for absolute power, as in this story—as Vakkur describes it—of "a cocky, belligerent, arrogant new cadet who confronts a sadistic, overbearing, narcissistic, but very insecure upperclassman. At first it seems like a typical military abuse story. I take it a step further, into sympathy with the upperclassman. He's a pretty sick person, but he's a victim."

The overbearing upperclassman is "based on people I've encountered in my life—not just one, but people who have seized the reins and loved it. The system at West Point encourages that. From the first day you come in, how the hell are you going to know anything about the system? Yet they expect you to know it, and you get yelled at if you don't. You get ridiculed. It happens from Day One. If overbearingness will come out anywhere, it will at West Point. The people who earn positions of authority tend to be those who take the rules so seriously that they have lost something."

But when rulers become abusers, there are many losers—at least in *A Matter of Trust*. A manipulated victim learns to manipulate, and devastate, authority. "In a sense the new cadet wins. Then he realizes that he's been just as abusive as the upperclassman," Vakkur says.

Enamored of this fictional exploration into psychological depths, Vakkur is aiming for a medical speciality in psychiatry. Like a good psychiatrist-in-training—or author-in-the-making—he says, "I want to know why people feel the way they do. In a family therapy conference, I used the same part of my brain as when I was trying to piece together what a character should do next and why. I've always thought that if you really want to understand human nature, reading Charles Dickens or Dostoevsky is at least as elucidating as reading Freud."

Vakkur says his sadistic upperclassman

EXCERPT: A MATTER OF TRUST

Frieden had spent most of the night preparing for his confrontation with Wiggins in the morning. Every time Frieden had begun to doze off, an image of Wiggins's grinning face would drive him on. Only after he had memorized the next day's officer in charge, lunch and dinner menus, the number of days until Ring Weekend, the first home football game, Army-Navy, Christmas leave, Yearling Winter Weekend, 500th Night, 100th Night, spring leave, and graduation, and a good chunk of his required *Bugle Notes* knowledge did he allow himself to finally end what was beyond doubt the longest day of his life. . . .

"Let me hear Schofield's definition of discipline, Frieden."

Frieden and Waleski were once again bracing in the



Vakkur: getting to the Point

exact same position they had endured the night before. Wiggins paced before them, shifting his eyes from one new cadet to the other. Outside, it was dark. Wiggins's roommate snored contentedly. The room was already becoming familiar. "Yes, sir," Frieden began. "Sir, Schofield's definition of

discipline: 'The discipline which makes the soldiers of a free country reliable in battle is not to be gained by harsh or tyrannical treatment. On the contrary, such treatment is far more likely to . . . to . . .'" After an initial burst of confidence, Frieden faltered.

Wiggins rubbed his eyes with the palm of his hand and yawned. "Let me guess—you have a congenial speech impediment, right?"

Frieden had promised himself he would not be intimidated by Wiggins again. "No, sir," he answered with a trace of defiance in his voice. "Sir, may I make a correction?"

"No," Wiggins noticed the anger. "First get that belligerent tone out of your voice!"

"Yes, sir."

Wiggins stood on tiptoe to stare Frieden in the eye. "It's still there!"

when to expand beyond a single dimension when he gave the character "vulnerability." He's since given him a clinical assessment: "One night I was on call in pediatrics and I found myself thumbing through a manual in psychiatry. I wanted to diagnose him, to find his traits or disorders. Then I ran across a reference to 'narcissistic personality.' Later I met a patient who had been diagnosed as having a narcissistic personality disorder. And it sent shivers down my spine. I felt that I'd met my character. It was kind of eerie."

A Civil War buff from his childhood days, Vakkur says he was always fascinated by the military, and by the Point. But the fascination is widespread, and reflects what he perceives as American ambivalence toward its military institutions. "America has always had a sort of love-hate relationship with the military. That goes way back to colonial days; after the Revolutionary War was won, the citizens' army was disbanded. The military may be considered a noble profession, but romanticization of the military has its limits." Vakkur's own writing progression shows off that ambivalence: His started out as "a bitter book," he says, but ended up as a more balanced look at military indoctrination and its consequences.

The military academy, Vakkur points out, began from a need to train engineers for the growing railroad system. As it churned out leaders like Patton and Eisenhower, it took on the aura of "a nineteenth-century Victorian never-never land that honored the knightly virtues of duty and honor. Americans want to believe in those virtues, and West Point seems a bastion of them. But if there's public fascination on the one hand, there's public repugnance on the other. People used to die

climbing walls at West Point. They had some really sadistic practices that went on. That's changed, but the underlying system is still there."

Is he happy for having put himself through the Point? Vakkur struggles to respond—perhaps thinking of the words he gave his upperclassman cadet, who tells himself: "God, I love this place. I don't know why, but I really, really love this place."

Says Vakkur: "I ask myself that question a lot. I could be cynical and say, well, I got a book out of the experience. And I guess I did. For another thing, it's helped me deal with stress. In medical school, it seems like the world is kind of falling apart around you sometimes, and we were kind of used to that at West Point. I'm also honored and privileged to be a part of that history, even though I didn't follow the path that place is designed for."

But the academy is "primarily geared toward producing combat arms leaders," Vakkur says. "That's what it's all about—to train people to lead people to fight and go to war. You're in a calculus class and you screw up with an answer and they say, 'Mr. Vakkur, one day you'll get men killed in battle if you make mistakes like that.' That's the bottom line. I know how to call in an artillery strike, but I don't think I really need that to be a doctor. You do need to be able to make decisions, and it's helped me there. But at the same time, there are things you can learn about compassion and kindness that aren't really emphasized at all at a place like West Point. If you use all the lessons you learn there, it can hurt you in some ways."

"I try to think about what I was doing in those four years of my life, and what I might

have been doing. I feel that a part of my development was stunted, and I think that's true of anybody who went there. It's such an artificial environment."

Vakkur says he is "extremely interested" in reaction to the book from West Point. West Point is, after all, a publicly supported institution and doesn't operate from any "vow of silence." From the administration, though, opinions on the book will be "negative almost automatically," Vakkur says. "I care most about the opinions of my classmates. I hope they'll understand why I wrote the book and when they read it, that they'll nod and say yes, this is what it is like—that it's not sensationalized or exaggerated, not too critical. Some might vaguely recognize characters. Some will say I'm exploiting my experience. There'd be the same reaction if I wrote about medical school here."

In a future effort, will he transplant his early doctoring days to the literary landscape? Vakkur insists that he is "not as excited about writing about medical school. West Point is more fascinating, more intense." Still his new novel-in-progress has a distinct medical theme, with a good dose of psychological turmoil. It centers on the head surgeon at a "prestigious but fictitious Southern medical school" who drives himself—or is driven by the system—into making some wrenching personal and medical choices.

Vakkur says he has read "virtually everything" Graham Greene has written and is a continuing consumer of nineteenth-century Russian literature. His own path to publication wasn't quite as convoluted as a Greene or a Dostoevsky might have had it: Vakkur's father-in-law was working on a children's book and introduced him to an agent. (His wife and at-home critic is Ilene Silverman '87.) The agent, departing from her children's literature specialty, shared the manuscript with publishing houses interested in first-time authors. Harper & Row went for the book; and Vakkur's editor there, Jessica Kovar, calls it "an unusual kind of find with a lot of polish and a lot going for it, not a typical first novel at all." Kovar adds that "it's amazing that he wrote it while in medical school."

That writing routine—which Vakkur has carefully computed at two years and two months—wasn't without penalty, he could tell her. He failed and had to repeat a microbiology course, for example, and persisted at delivering intensive care to the manuscript during his second, successful, try at the course.

As for his literary reputation, Vakkur says this first book "has a chance of doing well," and that its paperback format (and \$4.95 price) should help build name recognition. "Out of all the other manuscripts I've started, or even finished but didn't send off, this is the one that really felt like a novel to me. My heart is in this." ■

Duke Alumni Association
Distinguished Alumni Award

The Distinguished Alumni Award is the highest award presented by the Duke Alumni Association. It shall be awarded with great care to alumni who have distinguished themselves by contributions that they have made in their own particular fields of work, or in service to Duke University, or in the betterment of humanity. All alumni are eligible for consideration.

All nominations should be addressed to the Distinguished Alumni Awards Committee, Alumni House, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, NC 27706. Nominations received by May 1 will be considered by the Committee. *All background information on the candidates must be compiled by the individual submitting the nomination.*

NOMINEE: _____ Class: _____

ADDRESS: _____

FIELD OF ACHIEVEMENT: _____

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(Please attach curriculum vitae, letters of recommendation, and other supporting documents):

Submitted by: _____ Phone: _____

(Day)

Address: _____

(Evening)

It is essential that the person submitting the nominations send all materials pertinent to the nominee. The Awards and Recognition Committee will not do further research.

For additional information call: Barbara Pattishall, Associate Director, Alumni House, Duke University
(1-800-367-3853 outside of North Carolina; 1-800-338-2586 in North Carolina; or 1-919-684-5114).

ADVOCATE FOR THE EARTH

Before Meryl Streep went public, most Americans had probably never heard of the National Resources Defense Council (NRDC) or its director, John Adams LL.B. '62. In 1989, while millions of television viewers watched Streep clean vegetables in the sink of her Manhattan apartment, the actress—and mother—told us that commonly used pesticides are dangerous to our health and dangerous especially to the health of children.

Although she didn't mention it, Streep's proof was in a report titled "Intolerable Risk: Pesticides in our Children's Food," prepared by NRDC. The council had recruited the popular actress to chair its Mothers and Others for Pesticide Limits Committee, which also includes a Rockefeller, an Eisenhower, pediatrician T. Berry Brazelton, and oft-cited child psychiatrist Robert Coles, who teaches at Duke and Harvard.

Streep's message made it to *Donahue* and *60 Minutes*. Alar, a chemical used to control the growth of apples and linked by NRDC to a number of health problems, drew the lion's share of media attention and public wrath, ultimately forcing apple growers to abandon it. An angry agricultural industry lambasted Streep and NRDC for civic irresponsibility, bad science, and unfair public politicking. Asked by the press to defend his organization's campaign, Adams invariably brushed off criticism: Industry spends millions to advertise its products, NRDC was willing to spend thousands to air its views. And he stood by the science of NRDC's professional staff.

This environmentalist makes no apologies for going to bat for his clients—the natural environment and, by extension, the public health. Adams and his staff want them to have legal representation equal to that of the country's major industries. "I think NRDC does that very well," he says simply, without boasting.

The organization he co-founded echoes the confidence he first brought to it twenty

JOHN ADAMS

BY S. D. WILLIAMS

America's wasteful ways
have got to change, says
the director and
co-founder of the
National Resources
Defense Council.



NRDC headquarters: activist's environs

years ago. One of his fellow co-founders gained notoriety in the pre-NRDC 1960s for coining the slogan "Sue the bastards" while fighting to ban the pesticide DDT. Asked about the forms environmentalism might take in the years ahead, Adams says the rejuvenated movement at least has some corporations and government agencies talking the way he likes, but, "only time will tell if it's PR or real commitment. I don't want to be negative, but if some companies are unwilling to change some of their practices, we'll kick their asses."

It's a passionate statement from a man who generally deals in the diplomatic language of compromise, at least professionally. Two months later, asked to explain just what those "practices" are and who will be kicked, he looks up from a desk in a borrowed office at NRDC's Washington, D.C., outpost and says, "NRDC has an agenda and the environmental community has an agenda. The culture in America has got to change because of the populace's growing demands for clean air, clean water, pesticide reduction, better transportation, cleaner cities, in the sense of air pollution and garbage. Two cultures are really clashing: industry operating in the old method versus what people now desire and want, and what I think was evidenced by Earth Day and evidenced by the fact that President Bush was forced—and wants—to address these problems."

After two decades of litigating, lobbying, and raising funds for the natural environment, he understands that, however much he or anyone else might want to kick polluters, real progress comes in increments. Adams is one of the old hands in the environmental movement. He, along with many others, helped build a national environmental agenda a brick at a time, and he now believes the tide is turning in the environment's favor at last.

John Hamilton Adams was born in 1936 in Manhattan, with which he has a love-hate relationship. From his energy-efficient office in historic Chelsea between Fifth and Sixth avenues, all he can see is buildings. He knows this is the right place for NRDC's



PHOTOGRAPH BY JESSIE

In the mists of Manhattan: "east of the Mississippi is blanketed in a pollution haze"

headquarters, in the city that is the nation's center for economic activity—including fund raising. But personally he would rather be at his hundred-year-old house in New York's Catskill Mountains.

Adams worked with a Wall Street firm for three years after leaving Duke, then served as assistant U.S. district attorney for the Southern district of Manhattan from 1965 until 1969. It was then that he started NRDC with the help of other attorneys.

NRDC has now grown to a hundred professional employees, five offices in the United States, a membership of 165,000, and an annual budget of \$15 million. Adams is the

orchestrator and director of an organization divided into twenty-nine departments, including communications, fund raising, and the like. The core work goes on in project groups concerned with every major environmental issue—air quality, nuclear weapons, ozone depletion, tropical forests. For his personal role in turning NRDC into one of the nation's most respected environmental organizations, *Parents Magazine* named Adams one of five recipients of the "As They Grow" awards recognizing "Americans who daily make a difference in the lives of children." *Rolling Stone* magazine named NRDC to its activist "Hall of Fame" earlier this year.

Most of NRDC's suits, lobbying efforts, and outreach programs arise from the project groups, when a staff member sees an opportunity to set precedent with a particular law or to shape policy. Adams knows whom to team up with in a suit or lobbying effort, whom to ask for money, who can open doors that will further NRDC's work.

Much of the work has been a twenty-year effort to inject the environmentalist point of view into every conceivable piece of legislation. It is usually not glamorous. When pressed, Adams cannot or will not make a transcendent, idealistic statement about his or his organization's ultimate goal. "You can't ignore any statute, including the Internal Revenue Code, if you care about protecting

the environment," he says, "because it's the tax breaks, the subsidies, that add up to policies."

For this reason, he says, there is no imaginable environmental bill or act that could serve as the umbrella to cover all environmental issues. Instead, NRDC's scientists constantly monitor the scientific literature so they can interpret the risks in using thousands of everyday substances. NRDC's work deals more with minutiae than ideals.

Despite the organization's far-reaching agenda, Adams has no problem identifying the issue most important to him and NRDC: "Global warming. The implications are huge in terms of sea-level rise, changing crop locations, chasing crops farther north. Some areas that are currently inhabited, like Bangladesh, might be underwater if there is any sign of sea-level rise."

Adams says he is "disappointed" in what President Bush did at July's Houston conference of world industrial leaders. "He worked to get the issue of global warming—which [West German] Chancellor Kohl wanted on—off the agenda. Bush felt this country was not ready to face up to some kind of timetable to deal with global warming issues. We think that's a terrible tragedy when this country, which has been an environmental leader for the past twenty years, is not dealing with this issue, not seeking the beginning

of reductions, like a 20 percent reduction in CO₂ [carbon dioxide] emissions."

But Adams is just getting warmed up. His organization is championing a bill that will provide "a smog-free urban environment." More than a hundred cities don't meet existing pollution standards, he says. In Adams' view, environmental consciousness has reached the point where people are willing to pay for a war on pollution—for tough-minded automobile standards, for controls on acid-rain spouting power plants.

He picks up a copy of *The New York Times* that is lying on the desk and turns to the science section. The subtitle of the lead story reads, "If it's east of the Mississippi, it's blanketed in a pollution haze." The article says we have lost 80 percent of our atmospheric visibility since Europeans settled the country. "We've been using the air and oceans as a free sink," Adams says. "We can't anymore. People from around the world are saying the same thing."

NRDC is also lobbying for a Clean Ocean bill that would mandate stricter safety precautions in the shipment of oil and protect water quality, a difficult task since scientists are just beginning to chart the effects of pollution on the earth's largest bodies of water. NRDC would like to see double-hull construction mandatory for oil tankers.

Then there are pesticides. Meryl Streep and Alar were only the most public of a long effort to regulate the use of synthetic chemicals on farms. This year for the first time the congressional farm bill, which determines farmers' subsidies, addresses environmental issues. NRDC and others worked to create a bill that would reward farmers who adopted nonpolluting farming methods. And they are pressing for a national code of certification for organic produce, hoping that consumers, having faith in the government certification, would buy more organic produce.

Reaching out internationally, NRDC has joined with the World Bank and U.S. funding agencies to mandate withholding loans that might be used for environmentally unsound practices in the Third World, especially the destruction of the rain forests. Adams says the United States has much to learn about protecting its own resources. "We do not, in fact, protect our tropical forests in the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, or Hawaii, and it's not just rain forests we're concerned with. We have 5 percent of the ancient [old-growth] continental forest left in our own country, and we can't even save that. There's no good economic reason for destroying these forests... other than the immediate dollars."

With NRDC's congressional focus, it's easy to overlook the fact that the council first made a name for itself in court, suing companies to make them comply with fledgling environmental laws. By now its legal and

"President Bush feels this country is not ready to face up to some kind of timetable to deal with global warming issues. We think that's a terrible tragedy."



BURSHARDT/EVERETT

scientific reputation is sound enough so that NRDC is welcomed on Capitol Hill as a responsible environmental spokesman, even by those who disagree with its agenda.

The list of NRDC-initiated suits is remarkable. The first was in 1971 when NRDC sued the Tennessee Valley Authority over its strip mining activities; in 1984 its suit forced the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to ban ozone layer-destroying chlorofluorocarbons; last year it hung Shell Oil with a \$380,000 fine and forced the company to build a \$50-million improvement to a water treatment facility on the Mississippi River. NRDC's lawyers see the opportunity to set legal precedents that favor environmentalism, and on behalf of 165,000 NRDC members, they sue.

Adams can sound alternately pessimistic and optimistic about the future. He sees the tide turning in favor of environmentalism; but there's also an enormous amount of work left to be done—and not much time in which to do it.

"I'm both hopeful as a personality type and worried as an observer," he says. "The world population is growing, there's global warming, we still use fossil fuels, and governments—especially the U.S. government—are not

willing to face up to the problems. On the other hand, you and I and others are very concerned about the planet and our families, and some of these people are the best minds in our country."

He points out two phenomena that represent concrete cause for hope. First, during the United Nations Environment Program conference this summer in London, the world's nations took definite steps toward phasing out chemicals that deplete the ozone layer. "That is a breakthrough for the world," Adams says, the first time that the community of nations "ever faced up to global problems." London 1990 will become the prototype for future world environmental negotiations, he says.

Second, the United States now has a vast network of environmental laws and agencies at every level of government. The network was started in 1970 with the National Environmental Policy Act and has slowly matured since then. There is a mechanism through which to inject the environmental point of view into almost any piece of local, regional, or national legislation.

"Now the goal is to make those agencies and laws strong enough to improve the quality of air and water and public health," Adams says. "It's possible because, after twenty years of working to establish this regulatory scheme throughout the U.S., we are able to get into the framework and do it. But the rest of the world is not there."

The allure of Earth Day 1990, *Time* magazine's 1988 "Planet of the Year" cover, and the seemingly sudden awakening to environmental issues by the media and the public are simply the blooming of a garden that activists, lawyers, scientists, lobbyists, and other members of the environmental community have been nurturing since 1970. And it has begun to pay off.

John Adams thinks we can have clean air, clean water, better public health, and even better visibility east of the Mississippi. But he knows that cultural and economic forces continue to make it difficult for governments, consumers, and businesses to make what he thinks are the correct environmental choices. That's why NRDC lobbies exhaustively and why, now and then, it "kicks their asses."

"How many cars can you have in your life?" he asks. "You need air. You need water. People are unwilling to accept, in the name of economic prosperity, low visibility east of the Mississippi. What good is it to be wealthy if the air is no damn good?"

After a long conversation, transcendent values have begun to creep into Adams' talk—ideals of beauty and nature as being good in and of themselves. He may rarely have the chance to look up from his work, but when he does, he remembers why he chose it. ■

Williams 74 is a free-lance writer living in Durham.

DEGREES OF DIFFICULTY

In the 1983 film adaptation of John Irving's *The World According to Garp*, befuddled, pre-pubescent Walt Garp poses a straightforward question to his father: "What's gradual school?" After a moment's amused reflection, Garp replies: "It's where you gradually find out you don't want to go to school anymore."

An article in the *College Student Journal* calls dissertation work—the end object of the "gradual school" adventure—"as much an endurance test as it is an academic learning experience." Those words resonate now as never before. Nationally, barely half of the students who undertake the dissertation project ever finish. Those who do complete their work almost routinely take ten years or more, or an average of three years longer than their counterparts two decades ago.

Last spring, the National Research Council reported not only that the time taken to earn a doctorate is lengthening, but that the dissertation effort varies tremendously by discipline, ranging from a low of 5.8 years in engineering to a high of 8.4 years in the humanities. One observer told *The Chronicle of Higher Education* that in the sciences, students collaborate with faculty members in laboratory research, and they all have a stake in completing the work quickly. In the humanities and social sciences, so the reasoning goes, students view the dissertation as an individual effort, a book-length "masterpiece."

At Duke, though, the story has a somewhat happier (or at least speedier) ending. Duke's graduate school did its own study—for its doctorate-earning Class of '87—of the elapsed time from graduate-school enrollment to conferral of the doctoral degree. The engineering programs were predictably speedy: For biomedical engineers and electrical engineers, the path to the Ph.D. took an average of just over five years. But other fields weren't far afield from those averages. For religion, the average stretch between the undergraduate degree and the Ph.D. was seven years and six months; for history, six years and nine months; for economics, five years and nine months; for zoology and physics, just over six years;

DISSERTATION ANXIETY

BY STEPHEN NATHANS

To Ph.D. or not to Ph.D.? That is the question.



for chemistry, four years and six months.

And even in a national sense, the trend toward long graduate-school stays may reverse itself. That's the view of Leigh DeNeef, associate dean of the Duke graduate school, who sees the changing academic job market as a spur to quick completion. For many years to come, colleges and universities will need to replace a large number of professors because of a wave of retirements and an increase in enrollment on some campuses. Already, faculty job seekers are "beginning to enjoy a sellers' market," says *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. Says DeNeef: "One of the major reasons for graduate students taking so long

to finish was that they were facing a depressed academic job market. The turnaround in that situation provides a powerful reward for students to finish fast."

The dissertation endeavor itself consumes only part of graduate study—just how big a part depends on whether non-academic work intercedes. While dissertation diligence usually begins around the fourth year of graduate study, students generally focus on a research theme almost from the start. Graduate courses prepare them for the general exams that signal the transition from classes to independent, supervised research. That course-taking phase also sparks relationships that will prove crucial later on: Five professors will serve as a committee to supervise the dissertation process, with one as the main adviser.

As they enter the full-time writing stage, most students find that finances prove an increasingly disturbing obstacle. Grants and teaching assistantships often help; but worries about jobs and finances can detract from the main preoccupation—finishing the dissertation. Some simple if severe advice comes from a Ph.D. candidate in Duke's Romance languages program, Martha Nichols: "Tell yourself to do a page a day, even if there's a hurricane."

No one would agree with Nichols more than David Bush, a third-decade doctoral student in geology: Hurricanes do, indeed, tend to get in the way. In his graduate school tenure, Bush has seen his storm sediment study on the Puerto Rican shelf evolve from a "hot topic" in the late 1970s to a government focus in the post-Gilbert late Eighties and the post-Hugo Nineties. He understands all too well the forces natural and unnatural that buffet dissertation students and arbitrarily blow them out to sea or cast them upon the rocks.

Bush's experience suggests how long and winding and unpredictable the path can be to a finished dissertation. After a five-year post-master's hiatus in the oil business, he returned to Duke in 1983. There, he began his work with James B. Duke Professor of Geology Orrin Pilkey. Bush was subsidized by a grant from the National Science Foundation, which carried him smoothly through

the middle of 1987. When the money ran dry, Bush did a six-month stint in Puerto Rico with the U.S. Geological Survey, and found it both educationally and economically appealing.

It all seemed to make good sense—to stop in, get a healthy dose of field experience, and return to Durham with the money and time to get back to his doctoral work. The dissertation was priority number one. Yet as it turned out, the Geological Survey “needed help for all sorts of neat topics.” For Bush, increasing his stretch in San Juan threefold seemed all but irresistible.

The fruits of Bush's labors in his “All But Dissertation” period are extensive. A number of the “neat topics” Bush began two years ago have become “bigger projects,” which have formed the foundations of the government's post-Hugo work on coastal repair. On the ramifications of this extended engagement for his own life and graduate work—this clash of the competing priorities of work experience and the dissertation—Bush remains ambivalent. He says he often wonders if “I should have borrowed money and stayed in Durham.” Still, he says, when the exceptional opportunities arise, “you're expected to act on them—it's part of the rites of passage.”

The message of Bush's words, if not his life, seems clear. Nothing in the world makes more sense than to complete the dissertation work expeditiously, forsaking all other obligations or opportunities, and then to move on to other things. As Tim Borstelmann, a history doctoral candidate, bluntly says, “It's a hard thing to take a Ph.D. on the side while you're working.” But, of course, graduate-student life is not always logical, or at least predictable.

Tony Solari, a political science doctoral candidate, relives one night in the winter of 1988: “I'm grading 140 exams, the kids were crying, I'm thinking ‘My God, when will I ever finish this thing!’” The rigors of seven years of dissertation work following his preliminary exams have complicated Solari's life considerably—or, Solari's life may have complicated his dissertation work. His project on political alienation dealt with “real human issues of meaning”; and the multiple entanglements of his own history illustrate how graduate-student life can't be separated from “real life.”

Solari found himself in the classic dilemma of needing to write to finish, yet needing to work to live. North Carolina State University met the second concern when it hired him as a political science instructor. But the teaching routine impeded the dissertation work—an especially vexing obstacle, since a completed dissertation might have opened the door to a tenure-track position. Says Solari: “When people get tied up with day-to-day living, a lot of things don't

Nothing makes more sense than to complete the dissertation work expeditiously. But graduate-student life is not always logical, or at least predictable.



get done. The dissertation gets put in a drawer somewhere.”

In time, the dissertation has to stay out of the drawer, and a rather intense—and lonely—writing process has to continue in earnest. Regardless of whether a department's graduate students progress as a close-knit group or compete with one another for resources, there is always a feeling of seclusion when it's time to write. The sense of isolation, according to Richard Cooper, a clinical psychologist in Durham, is “the biggest stumbling block” in the dissertation process. Time and again, he says, he has seen graduate students start out in groups, only to watch the groups fragment. Before long, each student is completely withdrawn from others in comparable circumstances. “You start to feel like you're the only one,” Cooper says.

As work begins, says Cooper, students get stuck at critical points for all sorts of reasons: “perfectionism, poor research skills, poor time organization, outside work, low self-esteem, depression and despair, computer phobia, conflicts with advisers.” Even something as seemingly un-academic as “Peter Pan Syndrome,” the refusal to grow up, can prove a huge obstacle. And as long as the process continues, they work alone, with no reprieve in sight.

Each fall, Cooper assembles a group of graduate students for “behavioral contracting.” In each of twelve sessions, participants address issues that hinder them in the dissertation process. They try to re-establish the support-group atmosphere of that idyllic, communal-spirited, pre-graduate school student existence.

Cooper's group deals with such topics as the dissatisfaction graduate students working in seclusion often feel about their own progress, or lack thereof. “Sometimes people come to the group and say, ‘I've gotten nothing done this week.’ But they detail their accomplishments, and it actually turns out to be a good amount,” he says. Some graduate students have never really gained a clear picture of the factors involved in research or writing. Frequently, after the much-trodden ground of coursework is covered, “departments don't act to de-mystify the dissertation process.”

Once they've identified these stumbling blocks, Cooper's struggling students work together to eliminate them. For those who “feel at all stages that if you're not writing, you're doing nothing,” the group collaborates to “identify a do-able chunk of work between meetings.” Cooper and company work to bridge the gap between the structured world of classes and the isolated and self-motivated dissertation research and writing experience. Too often, there has been no reasonable “progression from learning about research to doing it.” Cooper's group attempts to build that bridge and smooth the ride across.

History professor and director of graduate studies Peter Wood also speaks of smoothing that transitional period between coursework and research where so many students get sidetracked. Students may see each segment of graduate study as independent of the other, Wood says. “If the first two years of coursework lead up properly, the dissertation is just a logical extension.”

Lieutenant Colonel David Johnson, who defended his dissertation in military history last spring, paraphrases the counsel of Duke historian Lawrence C. Goodwyn: “The way to take courses in graduate school is to take professors, not courses.” As Johnson explains, “All my professors shaped my work in different ways.” Dissertation director Alex Roland's expertise in the history of technology conformed to Johnson's topic; Wood's course in American colonial history provided insight into a professional historian's intellectual approach. Johnson offers a succinct summary of the strategy: “Always be thinking about what the dissertation is going to be. When you're doing a professor's work in class, think about the material you learn and how this will fit into your work.”

Wood worries that graduate students see the books they read and what they are writing as entirely distinct species. “Don't think that book authors never struggled,” Wood

says. Dissertation writers can learn from the work of other authors, just as they learn from their professors. "Read as you would write," Wood says. "Try to see the process. Don't see books and papers as totally distinct."

Students should also work to break down barriers that separate their personal interests from their intellectual ones. Ultimately they can learn to embrace the many ways their dissertations can reflect both. Having devoted nearly a third of his life to his graduate work, Tony Solari understands that "it's all personal experience." Neither dissertation nor life can be divorced from each other.

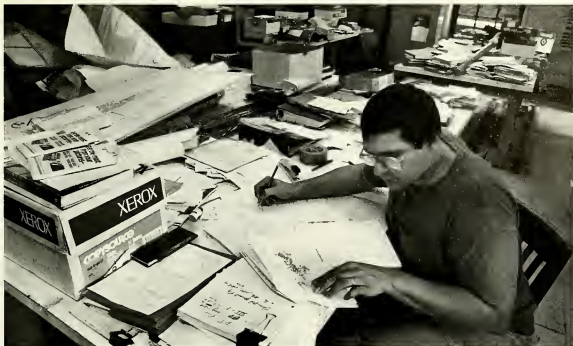
"Often the subtext of the dissertation process," history's Wood says, "is working out issues that have been important to you for a long time." Solari was drawn to his dissertation topic, political alienation, because it flowed from the eternal "why are we here?" question. And the research and writing have become more than an academic exercise. The process has helped him, he says, to balance and put in perspective his roles of husband, father, and scholar.

The most important questions a dissertation must answer are not internal and specifically personal, though, but professional. Shelley Park, a Ph.D. candidate in philosophy, proposes that the dissertation is "the last piece of work as a graduate student, not the first as a professional." She adds, "Don't be a perfectionist—probably only six people will ever read it. Be content to get it done." Writing with a narrow audience in mind, Park struggles to describe even the broadest outline of her topic to the uninitiated.

"A lot of people couldn't write up their research in a way that a non-specialist could understand," says Wood. Too often students "internalize the discipline" in which they are working, lose themselves in its conventions and terminology, and fail to see how their work can transcend the limiting confines of its inner circle. "The most exciting dissertations in every field," he says, "go beyond what professors imagined possible."

Sometimes dissertation excitement approaches unimaginable—or at least uncomfortable—levels. Cynthia Ervin spent two years in the field researching a political science dissertation on paramilitary politics in parliamentary democracies. Her work on Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, demanded extended residence in the troubled province of Ulster. Repeatedly, she says, she found her Belfast house under British government surveillance and her mail intercepted. She also received an official visit from a security service. If simply producing a complete piece of work, regardless of the degree of polish or professionalism involved, were Ervin's primary concern, such complications certainly should have deterred her.

In fact, they failed to deter her, the polit-



Paper chase: David Bush amid research

ical science department, or the graduate school from supporting her right to pursue her topic. Still, Ervin found her work stymied by more mundane circumstances—the time constraints of full-time summer work.

While students may get themselves helped through exotic difficulties, they find that money, ultimately, like time, is simply not negotiable. Aleane G. Webb, assistant dean of the graduate school, in charge of record-keeping and preliminary examinations—a job that keeps her "totally involved in the grad students' academic life"—offers the perspective of the twenty-six years she has looked at Duke dissertations. "If you don't have a significant part within four years" of the preliminary exams, Webb says, "you are faced with two options. Re-evaluate your programs by taking prelims again, or consider it's not ever going to be."

Last year, Tony Solari found himself faced with just such an ultimatum. "Finish by spring '90 or re-take your prelims," the notice read. After years of trying to balance his work and personal life, pressed by time beyond negotiation, Solari found room for flexibility previously unexplored. "My wife took the kids to her mother's for the summer. She gave me the space I needed to get the work done."

In the end, Webb explains, the time-regulating system follows a basic philosophy: "We encourage students to stay as long as is practical." (At the this fall's welcoming picnic for new graduate students, graduate school dean Malcolm Gillis said he hoped to see "most of you out of here and successfully placed" within five years.) But the difficulties that inevitably arise for graduate students frequently frustrate the administration as well. "There are people who try for a number of years," Webb says, "who for any number of reasons fail to produce an acceptable dissertation. We have to accept that."

The best graduate programs, Webb says, are "those that keep the pipeline of students

fresh, entering and leaving at regular intervals." For a graduate student like David Bush, though, caught up as he is in the tempest of his storm-sediment work, the complications of graduate school life—like hurricanes—never come at regular intervals, but always sweep their victims in their wake. ■

Nathans, a senior at Connecticut's Wesleyan University majoring in American studies, was a summer intern in the alumni office.



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THERE SHE IS

For Marjorie Vincent, the competition was nothing like law school—certainly nothing like Duke law school, where she is a third-year student, now on leave. When she was crowned Miss America 1991 in September, Vincent became the first law student to win the title. She was a summer associate at the New York firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander & Ferdon. The Illinois resident will eventually practice international law; but for the next year, she will be criss-crossing the country making promotional appearances.

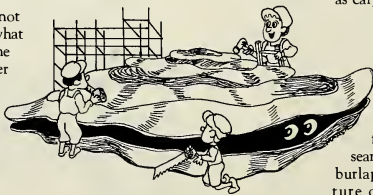
Throughout the preliminary competition, Vincent received high scores in the swimsuit, talent, evening gown, and interview categories. An undergraduate music major at DePaul University, Vincent performed Chopin's *Fantasia Impromptu, Opus 66* in the talent category. Upon winning the contest, she was on the listening end for another classic piece—Bert Parks' singing of "There She Is" for the first time in ten years.

"If you want to achieve a goal and work for it very hard, you can achieve it," Vincent said at a news conference following the contest. As Miss America, Vincent plans to be an advocate for preventing domestic violence.

Vincent's victory garners her more than just prestige. She also received a \$35,000 scholarship, a \$40,000 Chevrolet Corvette Convertible, and an estimated \$200,000 in appearance fees.

BUILDING A BETTER OYSTER

If a shell is not available, what type of home would an oyster choose? At a time when North Carolina is importing the majority of its shellfish, coastal scientists are planning



Duke law's Vincent: Miss America, Esquire

to test a variety of materials to answer that question.

A synthetic material that attracts oyster larva, or spat, would provide a major boost for the troubled fishing industry. Many areas in this country have been closed to shell-fishing as the result of polluted waters; and as the number of shellfish has declined, it has become increasingly difficult to obtain shells for use as setting grounds for new oysters.

"We want to find an inexpensive, easily managed, artificial material that will encourage spat settlement," says Duke zoology professor John Costlow, director of the Cooperative Institute for Fishery Oceanography (CIFO) in the Beaufort-Morehead City area.

Like many other invertebrates, oysters begin life as eggs and then grow into larval stages. When they are more developed, they sink to the bottom of the ocean and anchor themselves to some type of object. "They normally attach to some hard surface: shells, breakwaters, pilings, boat bottoms," says Costlow.

Marine scientists are testing materials, such as carpet and cement,

to determine whether they can be used as substitutes for oyster shells.

Rigidity is an important feature, so researchers are soaking burlap bags in a mixture of cement and crushed oyster shells. After placing a variety of such mix-

tures into the water, they will watch and wait.

"Assuming we find several that are promising, we must then find the physical and chemical features that attract the oyster," says Costlow. "There is then a hope of finding a chemical which can be impregnated into any surface."

Research on synthetic oyster shells is being conducted through CIFO, a consortium of laboratories that includes the Duke Marine Laboratory, the University of North Carolina Institute of Marine Sciences, and the Beaufort laboratory of the National Marine Fisheries Service Southeast Fisheries Center.

MOLECULAR MOVEMENTS

Chemists are watching the intimate dance of molecules through animated video displays, and researchers say the visual aid could lead to a better understanding of the fundamental physics and chemistry of molecular interactions.

In the past five years, animation has become more prevalent in science because of improved computer graphics and access to supercomputers. A new scientific program in Duke's chemistry department has made animation even more accessible to Duke scientists. For the first time, individual researchers on campus can develop animated videos using a desk-top computer and sophisticated software.

Michael Prisant, the chemistry professor who has led the development of the animated program, says the video displays help scientists understand the types of motions necessary for chemical reactions. "Our starting point in our research," he says, "is to develop a microscopic or atomic level of understanding of the choreography of motions which come before, during, and after chemical reactions in surfaces."

Surface science—the study of interactions that occur when different molecular surfaces come in contact—is the basis of many technologies, such as the creation of electronic devices. "Much surface science now is done by methods which have been arrived at by empirical means. What we have to add is understanding to these empirical methods," Prisant says. "If we can understand the basic mechanisms by which surface reactions occur, we'll be in a better position to control

the chemistry of surfaces. That's important in the development of almost everything, certainly in the electronics industry, in the development of denser and faster and more reliable semiconductor devices."

Developing the animations is much like creating a cartoon. First scientists must understand the properties of the physics that connect each atom and write a script of mathematical equations to represent those interactions. The script must be broken down into individual frames that combine to create a complete animation.

Scientists identify each frame with a different set of numbers and transfer the numerical data to a video printer. The printer loads the information into a device that translates the numbers to images. With hardware and software developed at Duke, each frame is recorded and set at correct speed. The images are transported electrically across the new fiber optic network system on campus, and the end result is an animated video. Producing the frames for a single video takes several days' work, since each film consists of 1,800 frames, and developing each frame takes two to six minutes.

Prisant and his colleagues, Judith Harrison and Atanas Trayanov, have developed two animated videos that illustrate two simple chemical reactions. One shows a chlorine molecule dissolving in a cluster of argon gas

and the other shows a chlorine molecule implanting itself into a constantly-changing surface of argon molecules.

As they learn about the motions that occur in simple reactions, scientists may sharpen their understanding of more complex chemical reactions. "These systems are too complicated to be understood with just numbers," Prisant says. "We really need the images to answer questions such as, 'Does a molecule have to travel all the way across a surface before it can become a part of it?' and 'How does a molecule dissolve in a cluster?'"

MASTERS OF TEACHING

This year's Trinity College Distinguished Teaching Award recipients are chemistry professor James F. Bonk, sociology professor Linda K. George Ph.D. '75, and art and art history professor Hans J. Van Miegroet.

The award, which carries with it a \$1,500 stipend, was established in 1984 by the Undergraduate Faculty Council of Arts and Sciences to recognize "truly outstanding teaching" in Trinity College. Recipients are selected by a faculty committee for their "ability to engender intellectual excitement

and curiosity on the part of their students, their knowledge of their fields and ability to communicate it, their organizational skills, their openness to students, and their commitment to teaching over time."

Bonk, whose text for introductory chemistry is now in its fifth edition, is considered by many the nation's top teacher of introductory chemistry. He came to Duke in 1959 as an instructor and became a full professor in 1974. According to the selection committee, Bonk has shepherded about 20,000 students "through the gateways to his discipline during his Duke career." Students have fondly renamed Chemistry 11-12 "Bonkistry" in his honor.

George joined the faculty in 1986 as a professor of sociology and medical psychology after a term as a postdoctoral fellow with the Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development. She's also a member of the executive committee of the Gerontological Society of America.

Van Miegroet came to Duke in 1988 after earning his Ph.D. at the University of California at Santa Barbara. He has been a Fulbright Fellow, an Andrew Mellon Fellow, and a research intern at the J. Paul Getty Museum, and has published a book, *Gerard David: His Life, His Oeuvre*. Van Miegroet has been the summer program director for "Art and Culture in Flanders and the Netherlands."

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Some patients may find a hospital's "smoke-free" policy tough to take. Now an adhesive skin patch that releases a steady dose of nicotine into the bloodstream may relieve withdrawal symptoms for hospitalized smokers forced to go "cold turkey."

"Preliminary studies have shown that the transdermal nicotine patch is effective in helping people stop smoking, and it may be a convenient way of relieving withdrawal symptoms that could otherwise complicate a hospitalized smoker's medical treatment," says Steve Herman, assistant professor of medical psychology and director of the Smokers Consultation Service at Duke Medical Center.

At many smoke-free hospitals like Duke, physicians can write special orders permitting highly-addicted patients to smoke in their hospital rooms. The new skin patch, now undergoing federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) evaluation, could ultimately provide an alternative to smoking for such patients; but it is not yet on the market. In addition to a strong craving for cigarettes, nicotine withdrawal symptoms can include irritability, anxiety, and an inability to concentrate.



Herman says his colleague and co-investigator, Jed E. Rose, is the first medical researcher to publish a paper reporting that nicotine can be absorbed through the skin and can reduce smokers' withdrawal symptoms. The article concludes that the skin patch could

be better than nicotine chewing gum since it doesn't produce the bad taste, nausea, heartburn, hiccups, dental problems, and sore jaw sometimes associated with the gum.

The skin patch under study is available in two dosages and delivers enough nicotine to approximate a smoker's usual blood level of the drug. And the patch delivers nicotine in a more controlled, steady dose than does nicotine chewing gum, says Herman.

"It's more convenient, too," he says. "Once you put it on, you don't have to do anything else until the patch is changed twenty-four hours later. As far as we know, we're the first smoke-free hospital to test this idea as a form of medical intervention for heavy smokers who are hospitalized."

COMBINING EFFORTS

Although they may be rivals on the playing field, Duke and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill come together harmoniously on academic ventures such as the new combined program in Latin American studies.

Thanks to a \$550,000 grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the two universities have joined forces to create a single major center of Latin American studies in North Carolina. For the program's first two years, Lars Shultz of the UNC Institute of Latin American Studies will act as director. Duke sociology professor Gary Gereffi is currently the associate director; he will be succeeded by William Ascher, of Duke's political science department and the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs. (Senior faculty members from Duke and UNC will rotate every two years in the directorship and associate directorship.)

Since the early 1940s, Duke and UNC have shared a cooperative library acquisitions program for Latin American materials. Now, says Gereffi, "Our merged program will unquestionably be one of the finest—perhaps the finest—in the nation."

Viewed as a model for future cooperative programs between closely-linked universities, the Duke-UNC program in Latin American studies will involve cross-campus teaching, combined undergraduate seminars and combined graduate seminars, a graduate student colloquium, and research and training working groups.

Other aspects of the program will be graduate fellowships, pre-dissertation graduate field research, increased library support, and formation of an editorial committee to work with university presses at Duke and UNC to produce a series of translated works in Latin American social sciences, history, and literature.

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LABORS FOR ARBORS

East Campus boasts about 2,000 trees, and graduate student Elizabeth Drozda is familiar with all of them. A student in the master's in environmental management program in the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Drozda is taking an inventory of all the arbors on East. She hopes to finish the project during this academic year.

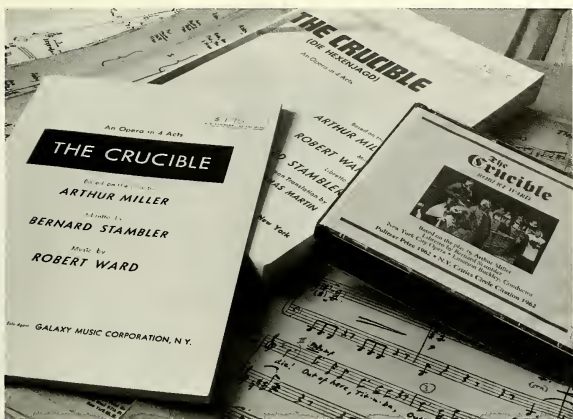
Drozda is conducting the study with the help of her adviser, professor William Stambaugh. She's recording the types of trees—many of them more than eighty years old—as well as their size, condition, location, and particular problems. The last inventory of trees on East Campus was completed in the late Twenties. Drozda's inventory will help in maintenance and planning strategies, both for planting new trees and building around existing ones.

Most of the trees on East Campus are magnolias, oak, pine, and sweet gum, but there are also some fruit-bearing trees such as persimmon and pear. And there are a few oddities: a willow oak by Broad Street that is completely hollow, and two trees, a slippery elm and a willow oak, with trunks that are partially fused.

Although the majority of the trees Drozda has examined have been healthy, some will have to be removed because they are dead or diseased. Her report, in addition to containing maps and data on each tree, will include management recommendations. "People often don't want trees cut down even if it's for the health of the tree population. So it helps to have an objective viewpoint."



Drozda: tallying the trees



MUSICAL SCORE

Robert Ward's name may not have the household recognition of a Mozart or Beethoven, but the classical music composer's repertoire is truly impressive. Now, thanks to the newly established Robert Ward Archive in the university's music library, future scholars will be able to track the artistic progress of the Pulitzer Prize-winning composer.

Through copies of his ninety-four operas, songs, concertos, cantatas, symphonies, and chamber works—virtually his entire body of work—archive users can enjoy a comprehensive overview of a leading twentieth-century composer. The archive spans Ward's fifty-year career, including the original score for his Pulitzer Prize-winning opera *The Crucible* and his acclaimed *Jubilation, an Overture*, as well as Kenneth Kreitner's 1984 work, *Robert Ward, A Bio-Bibliography*.

"Tracing the formation of a piece in the composer's mind on paper is a very coming thing in musicology. For example, a lot of work has been done with Beethoven's sketches," says Kreitner Ph.D. '90.

Saving the works of current-day composers also makes sense from a historical perspective, he says. "Music is a lot like old buildings: When they're fifty to sixty years old, they're not really in fashion. But by the time they reach their seventies, they become part of the public conscious and have additional value." And, he adds, it's particularly important to document the life of someone like Ward, who is already regarded as a significant twentieth-century composer.

Ward, a retired Duke distinguished profes-

sor, is still active in music and the performing arts. Like Kreitner, he agrees that it's hard to speculate on the judgment history will make on his life's work.

"I never really followed trends in musical composition," says Ward. "With the first things I wrote, I was seen as a wild-eyed young radical. I came into fashion later in the Thirties and Forties and the early Fifties because of the influence of American folk song and jazz in my music."

Later in the Fifties, when trends reflected a "complicated, Central European influence," Ward was again out of the mainstream. And he didn't dabble in the minimal, simplistic music trends that followed. But 1990 has brought a resurgence of interest in Ward's work, accompanying the release of five compact discs of his music. And he's been asked to compose something for the fiftieth anniversary this season of the music program of the National Gallery in Washington, D.C.

The Robert Ward Archive was organized at the suggestion of Mary Duke Middle Trent Semans '39 and funded by the Biddle Foundation in 1983.

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Soviet Choreographers in the 1920s.

By Elizabeth Souritz. Durham: Duke Press, 1990. 422 pp. \$29.95.

The volume is turned up high on the revolutionary changes brought about by *glasnost*, but there's a much quieter revolution in action. Soviet scholars now have access to their country's artistic period during the 1920s, following the October Revolution.

Accurate information about the 1920s was previously unavailable because "either nothing at all had been written, or what did exist treated the period negatively." That's what Elizabeth Souritz writes in *Soviet Choreographers in the 1920s*. The book, recently translated, was originally published in Russian in 1979. (The English version has been translated by Lynn Visson, and edited, with additional translation and introduction, by American dance critic/historian Sally Banes.)

Soviet Choreographers in the 1920s provides an enormous wealth of information, including aspects of other art forms that both affected and were affected by the ballet. "Modern ballet," according to Souritz, "could not have emerged directly from nineteenth-century ballet without passing through the stages of Fokine's and Gorsky's creative work. The experiments were absolutely necessary." This is particularly significant since art generated during that decade continues to influence the Western world. These experiments were, however, thwarted later on by the entrance of Stalin, who demanded that the arts once again become less complicated.

Souritz meticulously gleaned her accounts from available archival materials, press reviews, photographs, sketches, and reminiscences of performers. Based on her impeccable research, she sculpted a comprehensive reference book of that period—well, almost comprehensive. While lengthy descriptions of ballets dominate the book, the political implications and ramifications that were intertwined with the arts of that decade are veiled, mainly because she penned her original version before *glasnost*. In 1979, there

wasn't the freedom to make critical judgments of that decade in print, and, in fact, she seems to bend over backwards to avoid doing so. Since *glasnost*, however, Souritz has gained access to previously inaccessible material which, one hopes, will provide the missing analytical links between information and thought representative of the 1920s in Russia.

Souritz focuses on three choreographers whom she identifies as pivotal in shaping Soviet ballet: Alexander Gorsky and Kasian Goleizovsky, primarily in Moscow; and Fedor Lopukhov, primarily in Leningrad (formerly Petrograd). She chronicles their artistic lives and provides lavish, detailed accounts of their ballets and those of their contemporaries. The book, however, is so packed with information that it's a tedious read, best read in small doses to digest.

The 1920s was a decade that critic Banes characterizes in her introduction as "the time of the greatest freedom and innovation in the arts, the formative years of the country and the culture, when debates and experiments were deemed not only possible, but important." This era of avant-garde experimentation, unique to the Soviet Union, was unparalleled anywhere else.

It was also a time of dichotomies and contradictions and of passionate interactions.

The Soviet Union was a place where Isadora Duncan emigrated to find artistic freedom, where George Balanchine began his now legendary research on the relationship between music and dance. It was a time when experimental dances were a response to the demands of a revolutionary people. Where turn-out of the hips gave way to parallel stance. From tutus to rags, from shod to barefoot. All this is contrasted against a background of the classics—Giselle, *Le Corsaire*, and the warhorse *Raymonda*, for example.

Turmoil dominated the scene after the October Revolution as artistic boundaries collapsed, forcing choreographers and dancers to dig their heels in, claiming their artistic choices. But ballet traditionalists tenaciously held onto their beliefs. Souritz paints a picture of choreographers, administrators, dancers, and the masses engaged in artistic tug-of-wars, with national debates and fiery exchanges.

One can imagine critics champing at the bit to respond to new works, and vulnerable choreographers redesigning them as a result; young dancers rising up; boards of directors meeting endlessly to decide what's appropriate and what isn't; the masses stamping their approval or disdain. Revolution versus the museum, classical ballet traditionalists versus experimentalists—all jockeying for position.

In Moscow, for example, Gorsky was forced out of the Bolshoi, taking his experiments with him to the Aquarium Theater. He reworked the classics there to reflect the changing world created by the Bolsheviks, changes that affected him dramatically. He moved from the lavishness of the Bolshoi to an undersized, unheated theater with poor lighting: During breaks in rehearsals, cold, hungry dancers made the sets and costumes. Eventually he returned to the Bolshoi, where he revitalized *The Nutcracker* and *Swan Lake*, and also introduced heroic masses to the stage. According to Souritz, he "was accused of putting a rowdy horde on the stage instead of a revolutionary people." Gorsky ultimately fell out of favor with the Bolshoi, suffered from mental illness, and died in 1924.

Goleizovsky fell in and out of the Bolshoi's graces as well; his many exits and entrances with the lyric theater became a dance in itself. He too found it necessary to leave the company to create modern ballet, contribut-



POSTER AND DANCER FROM THE BOOK

ing spectacle and protest art. He borrowed from Constructivist art and designed multiple stage levels and angles, creating limitless spatial possibilities. He brought dynamism of color and form to ballet, moving from syrupy fairy tales to abstract ballets that still exist in the Bolshoi's repertory.

In Leningrad, in the meantime, Lopukhov was experimenting with several things. He pioneered the incarnation of Russian folklore to the stage, brought music out of the background into an equal partnership with



choreography, and created the first ballet about the Revolution. A trained musician, he tore into symphonic scores, analyzing the elements to create the analogous movement.

Soviet Choreographers in the 1920s is written in a non-linear way, in part, because the author covers Moscow and Leningrad in a geo-choreographic manner. That is, Souritz looks first at choreographers and their ballets at the Bolshoi Opera and other theaters in Moscow. Then she flips back to the beginning of the period to unravel the Leningrad years, taking the reader once again to the end of the decade. And within each section there is a fair amount of hippy-hoppy, time-and-place travel because the choreographers moved back and forth between the two cities. While Souritz's approach makes the most logical sense, it becomes cumbersome for the reader.

In order to make contextual and historical sense, Souritz introduces choreographers, ballets, performers, critics, and limited Soviet politics that flanked the 1920s. The rhythm, therefore, is choppy and staccato. Fluidity is further interrupted by long lists of ballets and their creators. If the entries aren't as familiar to the reader as *Swan Lake* and *Petipa*, then foraging through each paragraph becomes an odyssey into a foreign woodland of names. Untranslated ballet lexicon occasionally appears as well.

But the author does provide a helpful index of ballets; and she makes many of the vivid descriptions come to life with rare, previously unpublished color plates, black-and-white photographs, and drawings. We see Constructivist design, lavish set and costume design, and examples of poster art that were a pervasive form of populist expression during the 1920s.

The current artistic situation in the U.S.S.R. seems hauntingly familiar, according to Soviet choreographer Leonid Lebedev of Leningrad. He took his first steps on U.S. soil this summer on Duke's American Dance Festival campus for a six-week residency. Like his 1920s predecessors, Lebedev is considered a dissident. He said through an interpreter during a break between classes, "Classical dance there [in the Soviet Union], which is the base training, has reached a dead end in terms of growth and improvement, and such a stagnation would prevent other growing spurts." Lebedev creates his "revolutionary" ballets outside the domain of the Maly Theater (formerly Maryinsky) without government sanction, working with devoted dancers after hours. Could this be the beginning of another revolution?

—Linda Belans

Belans is dance critic for the Raleigh News and Observer and National Public Radio, and is an award-winning dance commentator for WUNC-FM. She lives in Durham.

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Cover: At a local Wendy's, visiting Soviet managers indulge in a slice of Americana—hamburgers, fries, and shakes—served up by Wendy's chairman and Duke trustee R. David Thomas. Photo by Les Todd

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Composition by Liberated
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House, 614 Chapel Drive,
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(919) 684-5114.

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THE WAR WITH NO END

BY BOB WILSON

RELIVING VIETNAM:

LANDING ZONES, AN EXCERPT

Red Cross volunteer Mary Laraine “Larry” Hines remembers: “I didn’t go to Vietnam because I supported the war effort. I went because I cared about the people who were fighting and dying there.”

Vietnam was not one war, but a thousand little nasty wars,” says one of the twenty-four subjects interviewed by Wilson A.M. ’88 in *Landing Zones, Southern Veterans Remember Vietnam*. The book’s storytellers represent a remarkable range of experience: a Marine rifleman, a helicopter pilot, an Army nurse, a prisoner of war, a river boat gunner, and the commanding general of it all, William Westmoreland.

“The genesis of this book dates from the mid-1980s,” Wilson writes in the introduction, “when I was working on a master’s degree in the Liberal Studies program at Duke. In reading for a course taught by Alex Roland [Ph.D. ’74], a history professor who served as a Marine officer in Vietnam, I came across undocumented claims that Southerners went to Vietnam in larger numbers than their comrades from other regions of the United States. In fact, they did.”

One of the thousand “nasty wars” is recalled here by the great-great granddaughter of Braxton Craven, the first president of Trinity College, now Duke University; her mother, Isobel Craven Drill ’37,

is a Duke trustee emerita. She and her husband are graduate students in Duke’s Liberal Studies program.

Mary Laraine Young Hines—everybody calls her Larry—didn’t have to go to Vietnam in 1968. She volunteered to go as one of the more than 600 civilian Red Cross women who served in the combat zone from 1965 to 1972. Larry was a “Donut Dolly,” by all accounts one of the best. In the twenty-one years since her tour in Vietnam, she has received many honors from the Raleigh community for her Junior League volunteer work with abused children and other at-risk groups.

A friendly, attractive woman in her early forties, Larry wears her brown hair short. She and her husband, Tom, who flew missions over Vietnam as a Navy carrier pilot, live in a large, comfortable, neo-Georgian house in Raleigh’s tony Hayes-Barton district. They are the parents of three children.

Sitting on a sofa in her spacious living room, Larry and I talked all morning about the Vietnam she knew. Her most

Places in time: Larry Hines, far right, with Red Cross volunteers on the beach at Cam Ranh Bay; pinpointed LZs, medals, and mementos

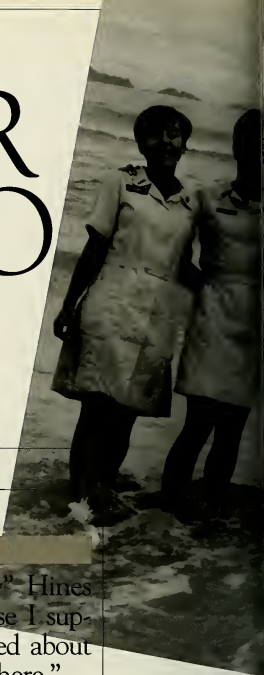


PHOTO COURTESY OF LARRY HINES

MAP PHOTO: JIM WALLACE



vivid memories centered on her Red Cross service with the Army's Americal Division in southern I Corps, the scene of bitter fighting in 1969. At first, she tried to hold back the tears as she recalled the people and events of that time. It was, finally, too much for her, and she whispered an apology for the outbreak of emotion. There was nothing to apologize for, I said. As much as any soldier, Larry Hines still feels the pain and emptiness of loss.

"I remember hearing about Vietnam while I was in high school in Lexington, North Carolina," she said, "but it wasn't until I entered the University of Georgia in 1964 that I began to see it was going to be my generation's war.

"I became very aware of Vietnam during my junior and senior years. Sometimes I would go into a classroom and there would be virtually no men in it because a rumor was going around Athens that a reserve unit somewhere in Georgia needed forty or fifty people. As soon as the guys heard that, they jumped in their cars and drove all night to Valdosta or Macon or wherever the reserve unit was supposed to be.

I felt a strong pull to go back to North Carolina, so before graduation I arranged for interviews at the university placement office with Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, North Carolina National Bank, and First Union Bank. I felt they would hire me as a customer service representative because of my interest in people and their problems. While I was waiting for my first interview, which was with

Wachovia Bank, a Red Cross recruiter named Hazel Breland walked into the lobby of the placement office. There must have been twenty other people in that room. Hazel glanced at all of them and came over to me.

"Do you have a minute to talk?" she asked. I said I did. She took me to an office and started showing me brochures about the Red Cross SRAO Program, which means Supplemental Recreation Activities Overseas. This was the "Donut Dollies" program and the more she told me about it, the more it seemed like a perfect blind date. I mean, it was an exact match for what I wanted to do. I didn't even want to go to my bank interview or any other interview after that.

Two weeks later I was told that I had been selected for more interviews at the regional Red Cross office in Atlanta. As I went through the selection process, the Red Cross people talked about the physical dangers in Vietnam—Tet had just happened—and the ways men relate to women in a war zone. I also had to go down to the Athens Police Department to get fingerprinted, just like a criminal. I found out that the Red Cross even went back into my elementary school records to make sure I was a truthful person and someone who would make the recreation program strong.

I was told the Southeast had not only the most applicants for the program, but also the best-qualified ones because the girls could take the heat and humidity in Vietnam and seemed to have the deepest

feelings about supporting the men who were fighting the war. I was accepted into the program in March, which gave me three months to get ready to go to Vietnam.

I had my first real exposure to the military at Travis Air Force Base in California. I saw hundreds of GIs when I walked into the terminal. I decided to try to talk to some of them, but most of them didn't want to say anything. They were so glum I began to think my job was going to be harder than I had thought. Many of the guys had already served a tour in Vietnam and they knew exactly what they were going back to when we left California.

It took twenty-four hours to get across the Pacific. There were eleven of us girls on the plane, and the guys were really nice to us on the way over. Some of them bought leis for us in Hawaii and I wore mine all the way to Vietnam. But most of them still were not talking much at all. They seemed very scared and very young to me. We had been told that we would be older than many of the soldiers because their average age was nineteen, and we were all college graduates who had to be between twenty-two and twenty-seven. In a way, we probably looked like their big sisters.

"I want everybody in your seats," the captain said over the PA system when the coast of Vietnam came into sight. "I want your seat belts on. We are going to make a very steep descent. It will be very quick." And it was. We got over Saigon and he just went down and in. As we made our approach to land, I could see all these bombed-

Being there: Hines, left, at Cam Ranh Bay Air Force Base, remembers "a growing feeling of being needed. I felt special and important in Vietnam"



out places and a lot of small craters from mortars and rockets. On the side of the runway at Tan Son Nhut were trashed-out F-4s and C-130s.

The captain said he was going to take the plane as close as possible to the terminal. He also said we would walk down the steps single file, and we would be met by American soldiers carrying M-16s. We could not stop or take pictures. The heat was just unbelievable when I walked through the aircraft door. I don't know why Vietnam's heat seemed so different from the Philippines or anywhere else. The smell was overpowering, too. It all hit me then that I was getting ready to face something terrible. I walked into the terminal and, like all the other civilians, signed a big log book. It was the first time I had ever used military time. I signed in at 0600 hours, 24 July 1968.

I had orders for Dong Ba Thin, which was the headquarters for the 18th Engineer Brigade and several helicopter companies. I was slightly disappointed with my assignment. I think all of us wanted to be with a combat unit from the first day. The 18th Engineers was a small outfit that had only six girls assigned to it. The main focus was recreation center work, but the brigade did have a couple of forward runs to base camps at Ban Me Thuot and Bao Loc. The rec center was open from ten in the morning until ten at night, plenty of time for the guys to come in and get a cup of coffee or Kool-Aid, read a book, play cards and board games, or just talk to us. We improvised a lot, like writing to DJs back in the States and getting them to send us Top 40 tapes for the troops. A Red Cross support chapter in Minneapolis sent us popcorn, balloons, pens, and puzzles. We constantly tried to come up with new ideas, even things that sound crazy, like fashion shows and paper airplane contests. But the guys loved our programs because they were such a diversion for them.

I'll never forget the first memorial service we girls went to at Dong Ba Thin, walking into that little chapel, seeing those sad faces, hearing the hymns played on the piano, and there in front of me were these boots and four steel helmets. A helicopter had gone down. I didn't know the guys who got killed and I'm glad I didn't. It was very difficult to stand up and read a Bible verse, and I remember thinking for the first time, "What am I doing here?"

I had so much trouble with sickness at Dong Ba Thin that I used up my two weeks of sick leave in only five weeks. To make it worse, I picked up some skin rashes that nobody could figure out. One of the Red Cross people told me, "You're not going to make it. You were sick in Saigon, you've been sick here. Some people just can't

We flew by LZ East and there was nothing left; it was just blasted and charred. I have a color slide of the men who were lost there. They're all standing there waving good-bye.

make it in Vietnam." My response was exactly opposite from that of a GI, who would have said, "Oh, well, sorry about that. Let me go home." I went absolutely wild. I screamed and cried, "You can't send me home!" A lot of my reaction came from a growing feeling of being needed; I felt special and important in Vietnam. And, I'd been given a wonderful send-off in the states, so I wasn't about to go home and say, "Well, I got sick. I couldn't make it."

The Red Cross supervisors in Saigon finally said they would give me a probationary period at Cam Ranh Bay Air Force Base, where there was a big hospital. "We're going to figure out what's wrong with you," they said. Fortunately, my health problems disappeared there.

Cam Ranh was a very interesting place. The Navy had an air station next door to the air base. Some of the guys there invited three of us girls to go with them one Saturday on a medcap [medical civic action program] run to a village. I was fascinated by that because, even though I saw Vietnamese workers on the base, I had never seen where they lived. I could not believe the poverty and primitive living conditions. I had seen terrible poverty in Mexico and parts of Spain, but never the equal of Vietnam. We gave out toothbrushes and toothpaste to people who had never seen such things. They were fascinated by toothpaste and even tried to cook with it.

Pigs and chickens walked in and out of hootches in the village, and there was no sewerage, of course. People walked over to a filthy pond to bathe. There were no young men in the village, just old men, young mothers, and babies in long shirts. We weren't supposed to pat the children on the head or take pictures of people in groups of three, because that was an unlucky number. A lot of the people were afraid of cameras; they thought their spirit would be captured and kept inside our little black boxes.

My last assignment was at Chu Lai, the base camp for the Americal Division. I went up there in February of 1969 as the program director, which was a promotion. When we went out to LZs [landing zones] and firebases, we didn't take just Kool-Aid packets and cookies. We lugged big canvas bags that held short-timers' calendars, books, and props for a thirty-minute program, usually an audience-participation game that we made ourselves. My job at Chu Lai required me to coordinate the program schedule and line up transportation for the girls going out to units in the field.

Chu Lai was in Quang Ngai Province, the least-pacified province in Vietnam. When we had rocket and mortar attacks, the Red Cross girls had to go to a communal bunker with majors and lieutenant colonels who were old enough to be our fathers. We'd go running out there at night with our steel pots, raincoats, flak jackets, flashlights, and tennis shoes. Some nights we stayed in the bunker, which was just a big steel culvert covered with sandbags, for hours, listening to the rockets whistle overhead and to the sound of rifle and machine-gun fire on the perimeter. If the rockets were coming in too close to our trailers for us to make it to the bunker, all we could do was roll out of our bunks and pull our mattresses over ourselves for protection.

We always caught our helicopters at Graves Registration in Chu Lai about 5:30 in the morning. The choppers that had been out all night picking up body bags landed there. All we could do was stand and watch while the guys pulled those green plastic bags off the choppers, maybe twenty-five or thirty of them some mornings. I think I dealt with what I saw by not allowing myself to believe GIs were inside those bags. I know this sounds callous, but the bags were stacked up like cordwood, and I had to think of them as cordwood, not as somebody's husband or father or boyfriend or brother.

The Hueys usually had to be hoisted out before we could take off because they were so littered with mud and blood and bone fragments. We always went to the field early in the morning because the cloud cover was over the valleys and it was safer to fly over them. After half an hour or forty-five minutes, we'd get to our first LZ or firebase and serve breakfast to the troops. We spent our whole day going from hill to hill, making maybe six stops before getting back to Chu Lai about supper time.

I was in one Huey that took a hit. My reaction to it reminded me of the truth in Winston Churchill's observation that the greatest feeling in the world is to be shot

at without result. I felt exhilaration rather than fear. The bullet came right through the passenger compartment—I was sitting on the floor—and went out the roof, leaving a big, jagged hole. I mean, here I was in my baby blue Red Cross dress, and I almost got shot by a .51-caliber machine gun. The picture I have from that day shows me standing next to that Huey with a genuine smile on my face!

The 196th Light Infantry was my favorite brigade. I had certain LZs that I loved to visit. One was on a hill called LZ East. Even though it had fourteen men on it, the program director before me hadn't scheduled visits to East very often. I went out there a couple of times not long after getting to Chu Lai, and I found the guys very appreciative. They could watch us through binoculars as we flew into LZ Center and, of course, wanted to know why we didn't come over to East as often.

I started to make a very determined effort to see those fellows whenever I could. Just like the Army, we had to keep program statistics—how many men we saw a day, how many miles we traveled. I really racked up some stats getting out to East. I got on a first-name basis with the guys, but only their first names; I almost never knew the last names of the people on those hills.

May of 1969 was a terrible month for the Americal Division. The fighting was so bad we didn't get out of Chu Lai for two weeks. We made a lot of hospital visits during this period and, when things settled down some, I went up to the 101st Airborne at Phu Bai for a week. I became aware during this period that a lot of bad stuff was going on around LZs East, West, and Center. When I got back from Phu Bai and started scheduling our routes again, I asked to make a stop at East.

"You won't be going to East anymore," one of the American officers told me on the phone.

My first thought was, "Well, they've shut down LZ East," but I asked him, "Why not?"

"LZ East isn't there anymore," he said. "While you were gone, they were overrun at night by sappers with flamethrowers and all those guys died."

I just could not believe it. If I missed a stop there, one soldier in particular would always say, "We didn't have Tuesday last week." I think the Donut Dollies were the only thing good that happened in that guy's life while he was in Vietnam. To be told over the phone that he and the others were all dead was just awful and unreal. The next time I flew out to LZ Center, I told the pilot I wanted to go by LZ East.

I thought about walking
down an aisle and
graduation and then
walking out in the
middle of all this death,
about what a journey I
had made in a year.

"I don't think you want to see that," he said.

"Yes, I do," I told him. "I do want to see it."

It still was not real to me. We flew by East and there was nothing left; it was just blasted and charred. I have a color slide of the men who were lost there and I always try to show it when I give talks about Vietnam. They're all standing there waving good-bye. . . I show it to people because I can't let the memory of those men die.

I learned during my first week at Chu Lai that you didn't make hospital visits by starting at Ward One. You started by going on the high-numbered wards, where the malaria and VD patients were. We took around calendars, ballpoint pens, and things like that, but mainly we went just to talk to the guys. A lot of them in the last three wards, One, Two, and Three, were dying. We would go first to the nurses' station, where one of them told us about the beds we needed to visit most. The nurses were so overwhelmed with just trying to keep people alive that they didn't have time to sit by a soldier's bedside and read *Stars and Stripes* or the Bible to him, or write a letter to his mother or girlfriend, or read his mail to him.

Many of these men had been horribly burned and maimed. I didn't know you could be hurt that badly and still be alive. I mean quadruple amputations, blindness. The stumps of their legs would be in what looked like peach baskets held up by wires connected to little pulleys on the ceiling of the Quonset hut wards. God, these guys were so brave. A lot of them had worried when they got to Vietnam that they weren't going to come back whole. And to make it all worse, some of them had been wounded by short rounds fired by our own artillery.

I had no training in medicine, grief counseling, therapy, or psychology. But I learned to listen and to hold the hands of soldiers, because I realized they were hor-

rified not only by what had happened to them, but what was going to happen to them if they survived. They sometimes asked me how they looked. A lot of them couldn't see.

"What do you think my wife is going to say when she sees me?" they would ask. Or, "I can't go home like this. My girlfriend won't love me like this."

I couldn't minimize their fears. I couldn't say, "Don't be silly" or "Don't worry about it." I just had to let them open up and say whatever they felt and just hold on to them and cry with them.

On the night of June 8, 1969, we were sound asleep when we were jolted out of our beds by something really heavy. A rocket sounds very different from a mortar; it sounds a lot more powerful coming in and it makes a big thud when it explodes. This thud sounded fairly close, and we all knew it was bad. I told the girls to go to the bunker. While we huddled there, I remember thinking that exactly one year before I had graduated from college.

The rocket hit the Vietnamese ward at the 312th Evac, about a quarter of a mile from where we were, and it killed Sharon Lane, a nurse from Ohio. A lot of nurses didn't like being assigned to the Vietnamese ward. For one thing, you didn't know if half the people in there were for us or against us. Some of them were prisoners. Sometimes you'd see families in there and that was very depressing, because they usually had been hit by our own fire. Sharon, though, was a very warm person who liked her Vietnamese patients. She saw them as a special calling, one that most people didn't want.

After the sun came up, I went outside and took a picture of the sunrise and that was one of the most beautiful pictures I took in Vietnam. A cloudbank reflected the sun in all sorts of purples and yellows. I thought again about walking down an aisle and graduation and then walking out in the middle of all this death, about what a journey I had made in a year. Our Jeep driver, a young spec 4, took us over to the hospital to see what had happened. The rocket had hit Ward 8, which was in a Quonset hut, and had just blown it in pieces: the whole roof was gone, beds, everything. When she heard the rockets starting to come in, Sharon evidently had put mattresses on top of a lot of her patients, but I think they took a direct hit. I only hope she never knew what hit her.

I had been right there in that very ward. I had known Sharon; she was a sister, a blonde, very attractive and very professional. And yet it was not real to me, just like it was not real to me that people

were in those body bags I saw. The attitude among the military was that such things were to be expected in a war zone, and in a way, I guess we all got to thinking Sharon's death was a very noble thing. I wrote my mother the next day and told her that if I died like that, it was all right because I was serving my country, I was happy, and I felt fulfilled in my job.

This all happened when I was about ten months into my tour. The truth is, I was getting really tired. I can look through my photo albums and see the bright-eyed "Girl Scout" who arrived in Vietnam in July of 1968 and who looked so different by April of 1969. The emotional drain and the psychological traumas had taken their toll. I still thought, "Once I get back to the real world, I'll be fine." I had a lot of confidence that life was going to work out for me, and yet in my heart of hearts I wasn't that secure or excited about leaving Vietnam.

I stopped for a few days in Bangkok, Singapore, and Japan on the way home. I landed at Travis, proudly wearing my Red Cross uniform, and took a flight from San Francisco to Los Angeles. While I was waiting in the San Francisco airport for my flight to leave, I heard two women sitting behind me bitterly bitching and moaning about a cigarette machine at the airport that didn't have Marlboros. They'd had to settle for Winstons. The pettiness and stupidity of what they were saying—I just felt rage inside me. I wanted to turn around and say, "Who really cares? I mean, do you give a damn that at this minute people in Vietnam are getting killed, 150 to 200 a week, and you're sitting here worrying about the cigarette machine being out of Marlboros?"

When I got home, my mother was very tolerant and let me do my own thing, which at that time involved sending letters, tapes, and packages to my buddies still in Vietnam. I thought about Vietnam and dreamed about Vietnam, staying up half the night and sleeping half the day. I lived at home and my mother didn't hassle me, something I am thankful for to this day. We never talked very much about what I saw and did in Vietnam. I found that to be true with a lot of my friends, too. We just didn't talk about it very much. If we did, it was on the level of talking about a trip to Bermuda: the

land, the climate, very superficial things.

I just couldn't seem to find a niche; I kept gravitating toward people I had known in Vietnam. After six months of indecision, I decided I had to get on with it. I fought against going back to Vietnam with the USO or Special Services. I decided to help people, I think, by enrolling at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1970 to earn a master's degree in special education.

My first semester at Carolina coincided with the Kent State shootings, which polarized people even more against the war and the military. Once, some people who found out I had been in Vietnam said, "You supported the babykillers and are just as guilty as the people who held the gun." They were the kind ones. Others called me a war whore. These people were not really interested in listening to me, so I would just say, "I didn't go to Vietnam because I support the war effort. I went there because I cared about the people who were fighting and dying there. That's really all I have to say."

I knew when I came back that I probably could never marry somebody who had not been in Vietnam. I met Tom on a blind date arranged by mutual friends who thought we both needed to talk about Vietnam. I can talk to Tom about the war; he understands there are times when I just have to dwell on it. He's not threatened by that. But I think it's been hard for a lot of other veterans to find someone who can let them deal with their Vietnam experiences in whatever way they need to.

Was the war worth it? In a personal sense, it was for me. I learned a lot about myself and about life and commitment to others, but it was different for the nation. If we ever get ourselves into anything that stupid again, Vietnam was worth nothing. I would not ever want my sons to be in such a futile situation. Vietnam truly drained the youth out of so many people whose lives are never going to be the same. A lot of veterans lost their friends and part of themselves there, and I think they know they will never recapture what was left behind. ■

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In Suoi Vinh village: Hines, right, "could not believe the poverty and primitive living conditions. We gave out toothbrushes and toothpaste to people who had never seen such things"



TRAINING THE NEW CAPITALISTS

BY KATHLEEN SULLIVAN

SOVIET MANAGERS IN AMERICA:

HARBINGERS OF ECONOMIC CHANGE

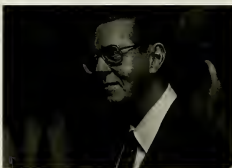
"Through trade, we can build an economic interdependence and understanding that will help ease or prevent hostility between our nations," says business school benefactor and program founder J.B. Fuqua.

Vitaly Kondratenko received his first lessons in capitalism at home. His father, director of a large chemical plant in the Western Ukraine, made occasional business trips to the United States, France, and

Great Britain, at one point spending five months in Manchester. Back home in the U.S.S.R., he spoke warmly to his young son about the free-market economics in the West.

"But it was a private conversation," Kondratenko says, waving his hands down low in a hush-hush manner. "At that time he already supported the market economy, but he followed our order." In fact, his father became a hero of socialist trade, earning a gold star for his efforts.

Now Vitaly is thirty-six, the same age his father was when he traveled to Manchester. He is himself a chemist and deputy director of a large chemical plant



J.B. Fuqua spreading the free-market gospel

in Kiev, and he is on a business trip of his own to the United States. But when he goes back home, he won't just tell his two daughters about the system here; he'll tell everyone. He will not only admire the free-market economy, he may help to accelerate its acceptance in the Soviet Union.

If Kondratenko is to be a messenger, then Duke's Fuqua School of Business will have helped to give him the message. He was one of twenty-eight top industrial managers from all over the Soviet Union participating in the first program out of Fuqua's Center for U.S.S.R. Manager Development. The twenty-six men and two women, the cream of the Soviet crop, were selected from hundreds of applicants to spend three weeks in an intensive program in Durham, followed by a week in corporate "internships," studying and observing business practices of the free-market system.

*Electronic détente:
the first group of
Soviet managers
intent on computer
simulations*



In April 1989, J.B. Fuqua, senior chairman of the board for the Atlanta-based Fuqua Industries, Inc., announced the gift of \$4 million to the business school for a program to teach Soviet managers the basics of free enterprise. Fuqua had been inspired by visits to Eastern Europe and believed that the Soviets were on the road to economic conversion. He also believed such a turnover would foster peace between the superpowers. "Through trade, we can build a kind of economic interdependence and understanding that will help ease or prevent hostility between our nations," Fuqua said then.

"Fuqua was right on," says Jeffery K. Smith, director of the Soviet program. Smith had spent four years in Moscow with General Electric. After the gift was announced, Fuqua and business school dean Thomas F. Keller traveled to the Soviet Union to go "eyeball to eyeball" with Soviet officials, as Fuqua puts it. An agreement with the Soviets was signed in January 1990. But Fuqua's vision wasn't so clear to others at the time he announced his donation, Smith says. "Eastern Europe was starting to crack. But everyone assumed that the Soviets were mired in seventy years of centralized economy."

Kondratenko doesn't appear to be terribly mired. Even when he was a student in the early Seventies, he thought the market economy made sense. He says so in the dining room of the Westport Sheraton in St. Louis. The dinner hour is long past,

"Market economy is end to end. It makes sense. It is the economy of money. Socialist economy is more difficult to study. It is—the economy of power."

VITALY KONDRATENKO

Visiting Soviet Manager



but Kondratenko is still recovering from a full meal at a local restaurant, the finishing touch on a busy second day of his corporate internship at Monsanto Chemical Co.

"End to end," he continues, making successive, chopping motions across the table. "Market economy is end to end. It makes sense. It is the economy of money. Socialist economy is more difficult to study. It is—the economy of power. Before the socialist revolution, it was only theory. Some people began to change their minds. Others did not because they would lose their power. Others didn't have information."

Since the death of Stalin, "information" has gotten better. "Now we have more information. We can do our business now."

But information does not a free market make. The Soviets have no banking system and no stock market (though one Soviet plan under discussion includes speedy privatization of state-opened companies and the trading of shares on stock exchanges). Marketing, profit, cost analysis—second nature to the American businessperson—are still rather academic terms for these managers. "When I met [the managers] for the first time, I thought I'd ask them what the Russian word for 'marketing' was," says Marian C. Moore, associate professor of marketing at Fuqua and one of five Fuqua faculty who taught in the first program. (The program also involved outside faculty as guest lecturers). "They said, 'The

THE AMERICAN WAY

The professor might have been lecturing to a group of American first-graders. "You have to make your product totally different from all the others. You will not sell something that is not totally unique."

But today's lesson already seems to baffle Evgeny Mezhelevsky. He crosses his arms on his chest and slumps down in his chair, frowning, mouth set, taking on the unmistakable pose of the lost student. He's a thoughtful adult—in fact, he's the assistant general manager of a chemical company—but this very basic economic fact strikes him as a foreign concept. As a citizen of the Soviet Union, he's the product of a Communist economy, where profits and competition aren't factored in, where words for things such as balance sheets don't exist—and where a switch-over to the Western-style market he's in class to learn about might be the last salvation for a quickly failing national economy.

Class is an afternoon seminar in the

Kresge Classroom of the R. David Thomas Center, where twenty-six men and two women attended the first session of the Program for U.S.S.R. Manager Development at Duke's Fuqua School of Business. For the first three weeks of the program, from August 20 to September 8, the Soviets attended intensive business education classes covering such topics as market-based management and capital budgeting through case studies, computer simulation, and problem-solving exercises. Several guest speakers stepped in, sharing their expertise in areas such as joint venture cooperatives, international trade and marketing, and trade unions. And the Soviet students even got to go on field trips, including shopping expeditions to a Kroger grocery store and K-Mart as well as a tour of a local cable television facility.

Preparation for their studies at Fuqua began well before the Soviets' arrival on campus. They traveled to Moscow from the republics of Russia, the Ukraine, Georgia, Estonia, and Kazakhstan to receive instruction in the basics of management, market-based economics, accounting, and English in courses conducted by the Academy of National Economy, the

Academy of Foreign Trade, and the Institute of U.S.A. and Canada. (Knowledge of English was preferred but not required for the program, and classes at Fuqua were taught in English with simultaneous translation.) Meanwhile, the Academy of National Economy was busy translating copies of classroom materials, the lessons of free-market economics, into Russian.

But how did this new economic openness translate into the classroom? Quite well, although Soviet mistrust of Western market economics hasn't yet gone the way of the Cold War and the Berlin Wall. One visiting professor, Bob Hisrich of the University of Oklahoma, advised his Soviet students to do their homework before establishing a joint venture in the West; by checking up on companies' profit and growth statistics, he told them, they could be sure to join up with a company whose prospects were on the rise. His advice first drew looks of surprise and disbelief, then animated whispering in Russian. One man rose to his feet—as they all did to ask a question—and voiced the suspicion: "But what about the accuracy, the reliability of this information?" he asked through the translator. "Can the statistics be trusted?"

Russian word is *mar-ke-ting*.' They don't even have a word of their own for it."

Such was the challenge before the program leadership in shaping their curriculum. The program had the support of the Soviet government, and was cooperating with three "partners" in developing its subject matter and schedule and choosing its participants: the U.S.S.R. Academy of National Economy, the Academy of Foreign Trade, and the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada, all in Moscow. With its Soviet partnership, financial grounding, and long-term vision, Duke's program is distinct from more fleeting Soviet-American business exchanges.

The faculty coordinator, Fuqua research professor James H. Vander Weide, had had no experience with Soviet studies. He worked largely from comments made by representatives from the three Soviet partners, who had visited the business school last March. He also had solicited opinions from the managers in late May when he and Smith had traveled to Moscow to interview the final 100 nominees. Vander Weide says he chose faculty, including visiting professors and executives, who could tailor their material and their delivery to this special audience. "The faculty had to be extremely flexible—consumer-oriented, instead of product-oriented."

And indeed, the consumers had modified their demands between the time they were interviewed and the

time they arrived; change was occurring quickly in the Soviet Union. Vander Weide and his colleagues had mapped out a curriculum covering market economics, marketing, cost analysis, human resources, and foreign markets. "I had asked, did they need anything on capital markets? They decided no," Vander Weide recalls. "When they arrived, all of a sudden they were interested." In fact, despite his intensive planning, modifications were required in almost every area, he says.

Fuqua associate professor of economics and finance Michael J. Moore walked into the first Monday morning class armed with lecture notes on how a decentralized economy works. "They wanted to know a lot about practice, what they should do. And how to start up a banking system, how to start a stock market, all these little things they need to do," Moore says. "I said, 'Wait! I'm not set up to do that.'"

Each of the institutions in Moscow was responsible for pre-program training, which ranged from ten weeks at the Academy of National Economy to a few days at the Institute of the USA and Canada. But the

institutions would provide Duke only broad information about the nature of this training. So Vander Weide made some phone calls to find out what he could for apprehensive faculty members. He called Wake Forest University and the London Business School, both of which had worked with Soviet business people before. The schools reported that Soviet managers were often so excited to be in a foreign country that they didn't work too hard in class. Such concerns were exaggerated, say Fuqua faculty members. "We'd heard that all they wanted to do was to go to the malls," Michael Moore says. "But they just wanted to study."

The first week of classes surveyed the market economy, market-based management, cost analysis and control, and technology management; the second week focused on human resources, a factory tour, and a computer simulation; the third week covered globalization, creating comparative advantage, creating new business, and developing products for Western markets. Kondratenko praises the quality of the classes, but says he most enjoyed the computer simulation at the end of the second week. The managers split up into teams and marketed products. Apparently, they were a bit overenthusiastic about price competition, and quickly drove one another out of business. Fuqua professor Marian Moore, who is married to Michael, recalls one of her students gloating, "We



Getting on their feet: Sergei Ivanov, a tobacco company director, stands to ask a question

It is a well-known fact that companies keep different sets of figures for themselves, for the government, and for the public."

Citing the Freedom of Information Act, mandatory annual audits, and government scrutiny as evidence, the professor patiently reassured his Soviet students that, in the Western market at least, the statistics would indeed be reliable. Banks could give the same kind of information, or, he added, they could always pay a fee—those three words drew a few knowing chuckles—to firms whose purpose is to report on companies' health and activities.

But not every suggestion met with such suspicion. In fact, the professor's offer of the "Wallbanger"—an alarm clock that the customer throws against a wall to turn off—as an example of a unique product brought an adult-child-like reaction of genuine laughter. Most likely reasserted itself quickly, though, when the professor went on to say that the Wallbanger carried a relatively high price because its producer aimed to sell to wealthier customers for whom everyday alarm clocks had become, well, just that. The Soviets

laughed again, not with fascination this time, but with overtones of "I knew there had to be a catch." Apparently the Soviets realized—perhaps more quickly than we might have—that even novelty alarm clocks feed into the exclusive class system Marx and Lenin tried to do away with.

But toward the end of the afternoon seminar, these inheritors of the Marxist

legacy were sounding more like a group of capitalist brainstormers. One man stood to suggest, with what must have been a good amount of insight on his part, that customers might judge product quality by price, meaning that he should price his product neither too high nor too low if he wants it to sell in the Western market. "Right!" exclaimed the professor. One of the two women stood to suggest that the "flikit," a small, triangular piece of foam used for playing tabletop football, might sell more if it had a different design on each side, like a coin. "Right again!" said the professor. "Now you're thinking the American way!"

At the end of the seminar, after they had applauded and thanked the professor, the Soviets got yet another taste of capitalism: their phone bills for the past three weeks. Out of the grumbling in Russian—over the steep long-distance tolls, no doubt—one man's voice rang out in a heavily-accented English: "That's AT&T for you!" Now he's thinking—the American way.

—Lea Davis '91



Communal projects: groups of managers split up into teams to market products "just like capitalists"

were just like capitalists."

Faculty participants say that in many ways the Soviet managers were the most enthusiastic and creative students they had ever had. Marian Moore says that when she gave her class a case study, she expected the lack of business experience would produce a rather narrow range of responses. "But relative to American managers, they had more variety, and much more cleverness."

Discussion thrived once the managers understood that class was not an entirely centralized affair. Hesitant managers in Michael Moore's class told him that if they asked him questions, he would not be able to establish his "plan." Moore told them his plan was to get them to ask questions, and the managers stopped hesitating. Classes were taught in English with simultaneous translation. Both the professor and the students wore earphones. One of the two translators who had accompanied the group from the Soviet Union would sit in a booth in the back of the classroom, converting the English lecture into Russian, for the students, and Russian questions into English, for the instructors. Translators had to understand well both subject matter and language, and would spend some time with faculty going over material before class. Reading materials had been sent to the Soviet Union beforehand to be translated.

Perhaps more difficult to translate than words themselves were examples used to illustrate theory, since the two nationalities lacked common products as reference points. Sometimes even the best efforts weren't enough. Michael Moore used beer to illustrate how satisfaction from consumption declines as one consumes. After class, one of the managers told him he had used a very bad example. "He told me, 'For Russian, the next beer is always better than the last one, and the last one is always the best,'" Moore says.

It wasn't all abstract work and no play. Outside of class the schedule was full, too. Half the group arrived by way of Washington and were treated to a tour of the White House, the Capitol, and the major monuments. In Durham, activities included evening speakers, a pig picking, trips to the local shopping areas, and a visit to a Durham Bulls baseball game.

To better familiarize the Soviets with the American athletic tradition, the center organized a now infamous softball game. "Disastrous," says Sharon Rose of Fuqua's executive education staff, who accompanied the group on several outings. "They thought it was like cricket, tried to run up to the ball when they hit it. We said, 'No, wait here for it.'"

"They could hit, run, and catch," says Michael Moore. "But they never knew when to do it or not to do it. Someone

would hit the ball and they'd all take off."

Although the Soviets could not sustain their interest in the Bulls game beyond a few innings, they embraced other aspects of Americana, often to the surprise of their hosts. Kathleen Sleight, conference coordinator for executive education, planned the Soviets' social events and says she "lived and breathed" the group while they were in Durham. She met the managers when they arrived in Washington, D.C. She says when the group emerged from the airport terminal and saw the tour bus waiting for them, "They were just so excited about the bus. They all wanted to have their pictures taken with it." And they did enjoy shopping after all, although, "They just bought junk. They were pretty keen on Harley-Davidson T-shirts and that sort of thing."

Like his peers in the program, Kondratenko was very impressed by his surroundings at the R. David Thomas Center—the Fuqua executive-education facility where program participants lived, studied, and ate—by the variety and size of the meals, and by what he perceived as the average American's luxurious way of life. He uses "free market" as an adjective to indicate that something is good. The Thomas Center has what he calls "free-market accommodations." He also has a great fondness for American cars. Taking a seat behind the wheel of a Buick Skylark, he

says approvingly, "free-market car."

In fact, Rose says, she often found herself explaining to the managers that their conditions and activities were extraordinary. "They believed their experience was 'truly American,'" Rose says. "I said, 'What you need to understand is that this is not the norm.'"

Program director Jeffrey Smith selected managers in part based on their enthusiasm for the free-market system, but says even he was a little surprised over the group's intoxication with America. In an effort to balance the group's perception of free-market systems, Smith suggested that the Soviets spend part of one day visiting one of Durham's poorer neighborhoods. The managers rejected the offer. According to Sleight and Rose, the managers said they did not want to see the level of poverty to which they are accustomed in the Soviet Union.

The managers' vision of the free market is clearly bound to their desires for a higher standard of living. Kondratenko is no exception. At once he acknowledges that one "cannot live as in a resort," but the luxuries of the free market impress him and whet his business appetite. In discussing his choice of Monsanto as a corporate host, he mentions several times the company's elegant offices in Moscow, a converted old villa overlooking the Moscow zoo.

Monsanto's purpose in hosting Kondratenko was "business. Not to run cultural tours. Strictly business," says Michael Petrilli, who organized Kondratenko's visit to the company. Petrilli is international development director for Monsanto. Monsanto has been doing business with the Soviet Union since the 1950s, when it began selling rubber chemicals that improve the performance of tires. Over the years the company's work has expanded to include agricultural technology and gas permeables, both of which are highly marketable in the Soviet Union. So in designing Kondratenko's internship, Petrilli focused on future business, hoping that at the same time, Kondratenko would be able to gain an appreciation for "the how, the wherefore."

Smith describes the purpose of the corporate internship as first to train in the basics of market economy, and secondarily, to do business. The managers were placed individually, in twos or threes in eighteen companies nationwide. Each company was responsible for the managers' transportation to the company, room and board, and flight back to the point of departure to Moscow.

The corporate hosts' approaches to the internships varied extensively. At the one end was Monsanto's view of the week as a meeting between potential business partners—each day generally covered a differ-

The Soviet managers were a bit over-enthusiastic about their lesson in price competition. When they split into teams to market products, they quickly drove one another out of business.

ent set of products. In some cases, the managers and the American hosts were members of the same corporation or partners in a joint venture. Aleksey Lushnikov is the general manager for Pepsi's mineral water factory in Leningrad. His internship certainly enabled him to observe free-market practices. At the same time it familiarized him with another portion of his own business and allowed co-workers to discuss marketing strategy in the Soviet Union, says Bob Buys, division manufacturing manager for Pepsi Cola South.

When Arkady Karpov, general manager of the AUTOVAZ Volga Auto Plant, visited Ford Motor Company, host Rick Lewicke, manager of marketing leadership development, structured his visit as a corporate overview, focusing on the various stages of production: development, product evaluation, marketing, manufacturing. While Lewicke acknowledges a potentially "huge" opportunity in the Soviet Union for car manufacturing, he says Karpov's internship was prompted less by business strategy and more by Ford's relationship with the university. (For his part, Karpov told *Time* magazine that he and his Fuqua

"classmates" are "the first soldiers of the market economy" in the Soviet Union. "The market economy is our future.")

The three managers visiting Snapper Power Equipment, a division of Fuqua Industries, Inc., spent most of the week touring other small businesses that had been started by individual entrepreneurs. "We wanted them to see that if you have an idea and will work at it, you can make it work," said coordinator John Ulmer, vice president and general counsel for Snapper.

One Soviet manager, Naisarat Makharadze, general manager of the Georgia Glass Factory, may have learned as much about American daily life as she did about corporate life during her internship with Libbey Owens Ford glass manufacturer in Laurinburg, North Carolina. She and an accompanying translator stayed with plant manager Jim Meyer and his family throughout the week. Makharadze spent the last day of her stay in the local community and even spoke to a sixth-grade class that happened to be studying Russian history.

On a memo to Monsanto business people who would be hosting Kondratenko throughout the week, Petrilli noted, "Please do not assume he understands why you are cutting costs, increasing capacity, improving technology. You must continually drive home the point that all of our actions are aimed at meeting the cus-

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Meals and wheels: first official reception, above, meant a chance to meet founder Fuqua; examining a "free-market" car, at left



RODIN ALEXANDER

LES TARD

DEATH OF AN IDEALIST

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

MYSTERY IN MEXICO:

SHELDON HARTE '37

How did a promising young writer end up serving as a bodyguard to one of the shapers of the Russian Revolution?

After the assassination attempt, Leon Trotsky and his wife, Natalia, discovered that one of their bodyguards was missing. Sheldon Robert Harte '37 had been on sentry duty that night at the Trotsky compound in Mexico City when more than twenty men broke in firing machine guns. Trotsky's grandson was shot in the foot, but otherwise no one had been seriously injured. Harte, abducted by the intruders, was the only person unaccounted for.

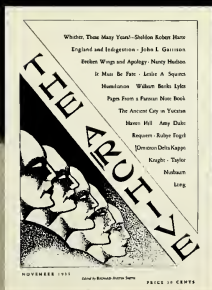
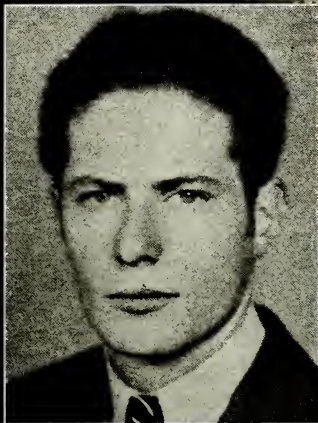
The date was May 24, 1940. Harte's body was found a month later, buried in quicklime outside the city. His father, businessman Jesse Samuel Harte, had flown to Mexico City after Sheldon's disappearance and offered a reward for his son's return. He was back in New York when the body was discovered and positively identified. Trotsky, who would be killed by a blow to the head with an ice axe less than a month later, blamed agents of Stalin for the episode and refuted speculations that Harte was in league with the men who led the raid. When Harte's body was recovered, Trotsky erected a monument, still on view in the courtyard of the Trotsky compound (now a museum); though the first and

middle names are transposed, it reads: *In Memory of Robert Sheldon Harte, 1915-1940, Murdered by Stalin.*

How did Harte end up in Mexico City working for the co-architect of the Russian Revolution? The story is as mysterious as it is tragic. Harte had only been in Mexico six weeks when he was abducted; news of his death shocked his family, who thought he had merely gone to Mexico for a vacation. A *Time* magazine account of Harte's death included a snapshot accompanied by the bleak cutline, "The Late Sheldon Harte. . . should have worked for his father."

Although Harte became involved with leftist politics in his final years at Duke, those who remember him maintain that he was more of a romantic than a revolutionary. "Sheldon Harte was a man of much grace, as well as of passionate conviction," says Jerome Bruner '37. "There was a wonderful purity about him, and an innocence. . . . I was utterly appalled when I heard the news of his death—as if some dark, cynical force had been let loose to destroy his purity. The pacifist by temperament done down by a killer."

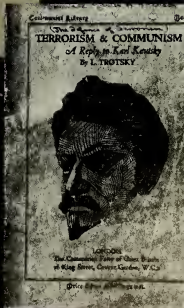
An intense, private individual, Harte



My mind went racing back many, many years. A University campus. College dormitories. Boys, young boys, kids. A group of us, scattered over the four corners of the earth, some living, some dead; but all forgotten, by one another, and all who knew us.

Some few had made good, but nothing worthwhile or important. For most of us this world had proved too vast, too unfeeling. We had fought our way along the surface for awhile, but were gradually sucked under, separated from our inspiration; and bewildered and lost we had come to ourselves with the appalling realization that we were already firmly embedded in the horrible state of languid mediocracy.

—Sheldon Robert Harte, *The Archive*,
November 1933



didn't forge many close friendships at Duke. A mailing to the classes of 1935 through 1938 seeking information about Harte elicited fewer than a dozen responses from people who knew him well; a handful of others remember only fleeting details. Classmates generally recall him as a brooding and withdrawn young man. Jane Love Duffy '38 says Sheldon "had an air of mystery about him. He was a loner and an eccentric, and I never saw him smile."

H. Morris Cox Jr. '37, A.M. '39 took two semesters of freshman English with Harte, and remembers him as "slightly more than average height, [having] wiry, almost kinky, dull brown hair, a very rough complexion. . . . He seemed very serious minded; I do not recall ever seeing him smile, joke, or make a light-hearted remark." (Others say Harte's hair was reddish, but all agree that it was "bushy" and "uncombed.") One woman said he "bit his nails constantly," while another commented that "he always wore white socks.")

When he arrived at Duke in the fall of 1933, Harte was a pre-med major. His high school performance at Darien, Connecticut's, Cherry Lawn School was unremarkable: He maintained a C+ average. And Harte didn't distinguish himself as a freshman at Duke, either. He received B's in German and zoology, C's in chemistry and English, and D's in math and physical education.

A Northern Jew in a Southern Methodist university, Harte must have felt somewhat alienated from his classmates. Jerome Bruner says he and Harte belonged to a group of boys "who didn't mix well with the rather Joe College atmosphere at Duke of those days. Mostly from the Northeast and drawn to Duke by its astonishingly distinguished faculty, we tended to hang out together, interested principally in literary and political matters, reading *The New York Times* and I can't remember quite which literary quarterlies." (Bruner, who went on to teach at Harvard and Oxford, writes about those early undergraduate days in his book *In Search of Mind*.)

While Harte was struggling with math and science, he was finding an easier time with the written word; he began an involvement with the student literary magazine, *The Archive*, that lasted throughout his undergraduate days.

"[With *Archive* editor] Jim Helm and me, Sheldon was always open, warm, friendly—pleased that we liked his work but not inclined to make much of it," says Dorris Fish Coyne '35, the magazine's associate editor when Harte was a sophomore. "Never-

One month after he was abducted, Harte's body was found buried under the floor of a farmhouse outside Mexico City. He was twenty-five years old.



Beginning of the end: Trotsky's compound in Mexico, where Harte was abducted; inset, monument erected by Trotsky at the site

theless, Jim and I considered him to be a Large Talent. . . . We fully expected him to be published and possibly not too long after his graduation."

A short story written in the fall of his sophomore year reflects some of Harte's own inner struggles over his direction in life. Titled "The First Jew," the story focuses on an accomplished young physician who contemplates suicide after losing his first patient. The first Jew hired on staff at a prominent New York hospital, the title character eventually realizes that his own quest for personal glory, and the weight of his father's admonition that "what you do will be reflected on your people," were preventing him from seeing the humanitarian purpose of his profession.

Harte's own father, Jesse, was president of the successful Intermediate Factors Corporation, a silk converting company.

The family lived in a roomy Fifth Avenue apartment overlooking Central Park. As Harte pursued literary endeavors (he also joined the Columbia Literary Society) while scraping by with marginal grades in matters medical, it became obvious that he would not meet his parents' expectations of having a doctor in the family. In his sophomore year, Harte had begun taking classes with William Blackburn—the noted English professor who later taught writers William Styron '47, Reynolds Price '55, and Anne Tyler '61—and changed his major to English.

"Organic chemistry did him in," recalls Morton Kirdzer '37. "When he switched

his major from pre-med, his father took it very hard. I think I was there when he broke the news to his father, and I was amazed that the relationship was so tense."

That tension would become even more pronounced as Harte began to compare his affluent upbringing with Depression era social conditions he saw and read about. *Archive* associate editor Dorris Coyne says Harte was curious about her involvement with the Legal Aid Clinic, which represented Erwin Textile Mill and Duke Power employees. "He was appalled by what he saw, but he wanted to know how he could get closer—close enough to 'know' what he was aching to write about. . . . He said he intended to do a series of 'vignettes' of the Southern working poor when he had an opportunity to know some."

In his senior year, Harte moved off cam-

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DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

FOCUS ON SERVICE

Duke Alumni Association president Lee Clark Johns understands how alumni can drift away from the university after graduation. Until six years ago, she had let her relationship with Duke lapse. But in renewing her ties through the alumni association, Johns '64 says she discovered that her Duke experience continues to grow.

"The irony of my involvement is that for twenty years I was a 'never-ever.' I never donated money or responded to mailings," says Johns. "I was always interested in what was going on at Duke and kept up with my classmates, but I didn't become active until fairly recently. So one of my underlying beliefs as president of the DAA, based on my own experience, is that there are a lot of alumni out there who feel good about the university and would be delighted to be involved, but may not know where to start."

For Johns, a professional writing consultant, that starting point came when she was asked to be a contact person for alumni in the Tulsa, Oklahoma, area. When a clubs program was launched there in 1984, Johns was elected president, a position she held for two years. Since then, she's also worked on the Tulsa Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee and was elected to the DAA board of directors in 1985.

"When we graduate, most of us think that Duke was a wonderful experience but that it's time to move on to something else," says Johns. "Our challenge is to show that when you graduate, you begin a whole new Duke experience, one that involves 81,000 alumni worldwide."

"Because of the geographical diversity of our alumni body, we need to take Duke to where they are," she continues. "We want to develop educational opportunities in addition to the social programs already offered. And we want to find out what alumni think about the DAA so that we can serve them better."

To that end, a market research survey was mailed to 2,800 alumni selected at random; the nearly 50 percent response



Johns: from "never-ever" to DAA president

rate confirms Johns' belief that alumni are interested in what's happening on campus. The results of the extensive questionnaire will help the alumni association measure attitudes and opinions about the university overall, from admissions and alumni affairs to student life and the quality of the faculty.

"The survey covers the entire university because we suspected there was a gap in understanding between the reality of Duke today and what people think is going on. From those results we'll devise a service strategy for the next five years," says Johns.

Among her priorities are stronger programming for young alumni; increasing the number of intellectual initiatives such as Duke Directions, the one day mini-college for reunion weekend participants; and establishing a career network.

The latter component, says Johns, is something that alumni have been requesting with more frequency. "The alumni office receives an increasing number of calls that are job-related. For example, a recent graduate moves to a new city and wants names of other alumni working in a specific field. Those calls have been handled on an ad hoc basis and we really need to figure out a better system. And that comes back to my overarching theme as

president: the focus on service. I really want that message to come through loud and clear."

NOMINATING TRUSTEES

Two senior executives—one in advertising and the other in engineering management and design—have been nominated to Duke's board of trustees. Roy Bostock '62 and Harold L. "Spike" Yoh Jr. B.S.M.E. '58 join John Koskinen '61 and Judy Woodruff '68, who are both up for re-election to a second term. The four would represent alumni during six-year terms on the board, beginning July 1, 1991.

Three generations of Bostocks have attended Duke, including Bostock's parents, James F. Bostock '35 and Jane Ritter Bostock '35; an uncle, John B. Ritter '42; his wife, Merilee Huser Bostock '62; and a daughter, Vickie Bostock '85. Matt Bostock is a senior at Duke and Kate Bostock is a freshman. The Bostocks live on South Manuring Island in Rye, New York.

While at Duke, Bostock was a member of Red Friars and Phi Delta Theta. He lettered in baseball and football, chaired the Judicial Board, and graduated Phi Beta Kappa. After earning his M.B.A. at the Harvard Business School, he joined the advertising firm Benton & Bowles. He was president of the company when it merged with D'Arcy, McManus & Masius in 1985, and is now president and CEO of D'Arcy, Masius, Benton & Bowles. A strong supporter of Duke, he is a member of the W.P. Few Society, the Washington Duke Club, the Founders' Society, the Isle Maligne Society, and the Society of Centurions for both the Fuqua School of Business and the Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering. He is on the Fuqua School's board of visitors and the arts and sciences campaign's executive committee.

Yoh is the chairman, CEO, and president of Day & Zimmerman, Inc., of Philadelphia, a diversified professional ser-

vice firm that provides engineering design (architectural and construction), construction management, real estate appraisal, plant operations, naval ship system support, nuclear plant security, and contract technical personnel. Associated with the company since 1960, he earned an M.B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1962.

Yoh's family's involvement with Duke spans two generations. His wife is Mary Milus Yoh '59. Four of his children graduated from Duke: sons Harold L. Yoh III B.S.E. '83, Michael H. Yoh B.S.E. '85, and Jeffrey M. Yoh B.S.E. '88; and daughter Karen B. Yoh '87. A fourth son, William C. Yoh, is a sophomore at Duke.

A recipient of the Blue Devil Award, presented by President Brodie, and the 1983 Distinguished Engineering Alumni Award, Yoh has supported Duke extensively and in many capacities. He has chaired the Engineering Dean's Council and the capital campaign's executive committee for the Philadelphia area. He also serves on the campaign's national executive committee and is a member of the W.P. Few Association, the Founders' Society, and the Society of Centurions. The Yohs live in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Koskinen, who is up for re-election, is president and CEO of The Palmieri Company in Washington, D.C. He graduated from the Yale Law School and studied international law at Cambridge University in England. He is a past president of the General Alumni Association, and a former member of the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs' board of visitors. He is currently chair of The Campaign for Duke.

Woodruff, who is also nominated for a second term, is a broadcast journalist and chief Washington correspondent for PBS' *MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour*. She also anchors the PBS documentary series *Frontline*. She has served on the board of visitors of Wake Forest University, and is on the board of visitors of Stanford's John S. Knight Fellowships in Journalism and the board of advisers for the University of Chicago's Benton Fellowship in Broadcast Journalism. She has been active in numerous Duke alumni and giving programs since her graduation.

Duke's charter calls for the election of one-third of its trustees by graduates of the university. Every two years, in odd-numbered years, the terms of four of the twelve alumni trustees expire. The executive committee of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors serves as the nominating committee and submits a list of names to the university secretary for submission to the trustees. Four names are then approved for final submission to the

alumni body, with additional nominations permitted by petition.

After notice appears in print, alumni may submit a petition, signed by one-half of 1 percent of the alumni body (400), within thirty days nominating additional persons.

The alumni affairs director maintains a confidential roster of alumni recommended as trustees; and he welcomes and encourages recommendations from alumni at any time. The next election will be for terms that expire in 1993. Please submit names and biographical information to: M. Laney Funderburk Jr. '60, Director of Alumni Affairs, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27706.

BOARD OF DIRECTIONS

Service was the theme when the board of directors of the Duke Alumni Association (DAA) met in October. The subject grew from a September meeting of the DAA's executive committee, where a two-day "think tank" session was held with alumni staff program directors. Before that meeting, committee chairs and alumni staff had been given the book *Service America, Doing Business in the New Economy* as a guide.

At the board meeting on Saturday, committee chairs summarized their Friday meetings. The Alumni Admissions Committee reported on the successful Alumni Admissions Forum for alumni children held in June and of plans to make this an annual service to alumni with high-school-age children. Judy Freyermuth Rex '61 chairs the committee; John Featherstone '83 reported in her absence.

Clubs Committee Chair James Warren '79 said his group had adopted four program goals: to emphasize career "networking" and counseling for young alumni; to continue to encourage clubs to become involved in community service projects; to develop a Duke "road show" for some of the smaller clubs that meet only once a year; and to develop a relocation program to assist alumni, keeping in mind that 31 percent of all Duke alumni graduated during the Eighties.

The primary goal of the Marketing Committee, chaired by Ross Harris '78, M.B.A. '80, is to increase the number of sign-ups and renewals for the Duke Alumni Mastercard. Duke faculty and staff are being targeted, as well as Duke students; each new sign-up or renewal means \$5 to the DAA, and .5 percent of card charges are paid to the association by BB&T, the bank that handles the program. Credit

card revenue for fiscal year 1989-90 was \$80,000.

James R. Ladd '64, president-elect and de facto Finance Committee chair, reported that the DAA had become involved in a disagreement with the U.S. Postal Service involving alleged underpayment of third-class, nonprofit postage for the travel program; the decision is under appeal. He also noted that income from travel, advertising, and the credit card is now taxable.

Alumni Survey Committee Chair Nancy Jo Kimmerle '64 reported on the survey project, which she has overseen. In a test mailing, the survey brought a 43 percent response. Results of the final survey of 2,800 randomly selected alumni are expected by the end of 1990 and will be publicized.

Duke Magazine's Editorial Advisory Board, chaired by *New York Magazine* founding editor Clay Felker '51, also met that weekend. Felker told the alumni association's board of directors that the magazine is "the major bonding agent" between the university and its alumni. The magazine's main mission, said Felker, is to represent the intellectual vitality of Duke and the ways in which Duke influences the larger world.

The Editorial Advisory Board, made up of Duke alumni and parents—distinguished journalists, writers, editors, and publishing executives from such publications as *Time*, *Newsweek*, *The New York*



Times, Business Week, and Architectural Digest—meets three times a year with the staff of the *Duke Magazine*. The board typically evaluates past issues and discusses ideas for stories. During its fall meeting on campus, the board heard from Senior Vice President Joel Fleishman, who talked about the future of communications studies at Duke; public policy and history professor Bruce Kuniholm Ph.D. '76 and political scientist Timothy Lomperis Ph.D. '81, who offered their assessments of the Persian Gulf crisis; and *Chronicle* editors Matt Scalfani '91 and Adrian Dollard '92, who provided editors' perspectives on campus issues. Senior Vice President for Alumni Affairs and Development John Piva played host for an Editorial Advisory Board reception.

FOLLOWING FOOTBALL

When the Blue Devils take to the highways, fans are usually not far behind. Away games mean road trips, and this fall alumni clubs were either hosting parties for the travelers or arranging day trips to Duke.

When the football foray was in Gamecock country, the local Duke club climbed in the National Guard—or rather, the use of their Armory (the building, not the weap-

onry) in Columbia, South Carolina, for a pregame cocktail reception on September 1. Nearly 200 attended. The club's president, Lanny Lambert '78, was assisted with the organizing by Helen Gambill Miller '68 and Ben Miller '68, Harry Swaggart '71, and Danny Crowe '72.

Once the team had headed north for the Northwestern match, the Duke Club of Chicago was there to lend a hand. Teri Changnon Conklin '82 and Jeff Conklin B.S.E. '81 coordinated the pregame luncheon attended by approximately 300 on September 15. Dan Dickinson '83 is the club's president.

Duke sent its own army to Army for a victory at West Point on October 6: 550 fans attended the pregame luncheon. Buses brought Manhattanites to Buffalo Soldiers Field for hot dogs served from New York-style carts, burgers and barbecued chicken and Italian sausage grilled on site, and other picnic fare, including watermelon. DUMAA (Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association) was host for the event, coordinated by club president Pat Dempsey '80, Kathy Warren '82, and Carol McKeown Healy '80.

Atlanta not only hosted a road trip with the Georgia Tech game in October but also planned one of its own for Duke's Homecoming. The Duke in Atlanta Alumni Association, whose president is James E. Love III '79, held a post-game party in the Georgia Ballroom of the Penta-

Hotel, with nearly 300 Blue Devils revelers in attendance. The club's Young Alumni Committee, chaired by Lynne A. McCain '83, was responsible for a weekend bus trip to Duke's Homecoming on November 3, which included in-transit refreshments and sports highlights on a VCR. Mike Bangs '89 planned the event. Each of the Young Alumni Committee's dozen members devise an event, and carry it out from start to finish. So far, Kelly Ryan '85 has held a fall picnic at Stone Mountain, and Sandy Jones '83 has brought about the third annual Duke Spook Halloween Bash, with cash prizes awarded for best costumes.

For stateside daytrippers, the Duke Club of Charlotte/Mecklenburg scheduled a road trip by bus and a tailgate party, organized by Kelly Graves '77, for the Duke-Carolina game on November 17. The Charlotte club, whose president is Martha Rankin Schweppe '78, presented a timely commentary in October on another clash, that between Gorbachev and the economic structure of the Soviet Union. Special guest speaker for the fall luncheon was Soviet expert and Duke economics professor Thomas Naylor, author of *The Gorbachev Strategy: Opening the Closed Society and The Cold War Legacy*.

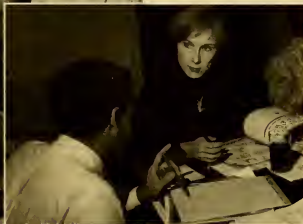
Naylor will be speaking to the Duke Club of Boston in the spring, providing one more example of the cultural variety in Boston's programming. Recently the club organized a museum outing, the first in Beantown conducted by a Duke art historian, Professor Judy Sund, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The hour-and-a-half tour was followed by an elegant reception. Tammy Wilson '80 is the club's president.

From art to opera, Duke's presence is pervasive. When the Virginia Opera scheduled Rossini's opera *Cenerentola* (Cinderella) in December, the Duke Club of Richmond's Mary Beth Taliaferro '78 and Elizabeth Solomon '59 went to work. Since Duke's own Michael Ching '80 was to conduct, the club reserved a block of dress-circle tickets and held a pre-curtain reception. The club's president is Nate Ferguson '67.

DUMAA's Major Speakers Committee Chair John A. Schwarz III '56 has set a precedent for the New York-based club with an annual breakfast meeting. Last year television journalist Tom Brokaw, a Duke parent, spoke. This year, in December, David Hartman '56, who was host of *Good Morning America* for eleven years, addressed alumni at Manhattan's Union League Club. Hartman has a PBS series, *Seasons of Life*, this fall and a syndicated daily magazine show, *Realities*, scheduled for next year.



Editorial elite meet: Duke Magazine's advisory board, clockwise from lower left, Fortune's Dick Smith; Duke's Sam Hull; New York Times' Fred Andrews; Duke's Bridget Booher, editor Bob Blivise, and publisher Laney Funderburk; Time's Susan Tift; New Yorker's Holly Brubach; Business Week's Nancy Cardwell. Not pictured: chairman Clay Felker, Jerry Footlick, Sarah Hardesty Bray, and Betsy Locke.



PHOTOGRAPH BY JIM WALLEN

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

20s, 30s & 40s

Oscar W. Broome Sr. '29 was honored for his years of service to the Monroe, N.C., public schools. He was principal of Monroe and Benton Heights high schools before serving as superintendent of the school system during the Sixties. He lives in Monroe.

Dorothy Huffman Goldberg '39 and Robert A. Goldberg '40 renewed their marriage vows on their fiftieth wedding anniversary in the Duke Chapel, where they were first married on June 4, 1940. The ceremony was officiated both times by **Norman Huffman** '30, A.M. '32, B.Div. '33, the brother of the "bride." The couple lives in N. Conway, N.H.

Winburn E. Stewart '39 received Mercer University law school's Outstanding Alumnus Award in April 1990 as part of the school's observance of Law Day. A 1968 graduate of the Macon, Ga., school, he is president of Bibb Distributing Co., and a former county commissioner and member of the Bibb County board of education. He is a director of Trust Company Bank of Middle Georgia and member of the Macon Rotary Club.

William David Stedman '42 received the Citation for Distinguished Citizenship from N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry (NCCBI). Chair of the Stedman Foundation and W. David Stedman Associates, he chaired NCCBI from 1982-83. The recipient of Duke's Distinguished Alumni Award in 1989, he chaired the Duke Hospital Advisory Board and created the Sarah W. Stedman Center for Nutritional Studies with his wife, Sarah, and Duke Medical Center.

Myra Clark Markham '48 received the Bartlett L. Durham Award in May from the Historic Preservation Society of Durham. A Durham native, she was president-elect and president of the society for two years and chairs the Courthouse and Program committees. A member since its establishment in 1984, she now chairs the Durham Historic District Commission. She and her husband, Felix, have one son, **Richard A. Smith** '70.

50s

Betty E. Callahan '50 retired as director after 30 years with the S.C. State Library. She was instrumental in developing children's services, literacy programs, and facilities for blind and handicapped readers. She received the S.C. Library Association's Intellectual Freedom Award in 1986 and was the state recipient of the American Library Association's Educator of the Year Award in 1987.

Benjamin Duke Holloway '50 was honored upon his retirement from The Equitable in New

York, where he was vice chair of the board of directors. After joining the company's Washington, D.C., city mortgage department in 1951, he went on to establish Equitable Real Estate Investment Management, Inc., the nation's leading real estate adviser and investment management company, as well as Equitable Agri-Business, Inc. A Duke trustee, he is president of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine Building and Conservation Fund and a trustee of the Whitney College of American Art.

David K. Scarborough '50 was inducted into the Washington-Greene chapter of the Pa. Sports Hall of Fame. He is dean of students at Washington and Jefferson College in Washington, Pa.

Clay Felker '51 received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the City and Regional Magazine Association (CRMA). Formerly editor of *Manhattan*, Inc., he founded *New York Magazine* and was also an editor for *Esquire* and *Adweek*. He is consulting editor for the new *M. inc.*

Dante Germino '52 had his book *Antonio Gramsci: Architect of a New Politics* published by Louisiana State University Press in September.

L. Guilford Daugherty M.Div. '53 was named regional director of development at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky. He will coordinate the seminary's development efforts in four Southern states and the Washington, D.C., area from his office in Raleigh, N.C.

Sarah Dean Kale Ehtesham-Zadeh '53 was a biology teacher at an international school in Tehran, Iran, before the country's revolution. She and her husband, Teymour, have a farm in Arak, Iran, where she spends nine months of each year and "raises the best aspargus in Iran."

Kenneth B. Orr '54 received an honorary doctor of letters degree from Carroll College in Wisconsin "for his service to higher education and society." President of Presbyterian College since 1979, he is a member of the Council of Presidents for the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics and the Committee of Theological Education for the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.).

O. Charlie Chowning Jr. '57 is office managing partner for Deloitte & Touche's Charlotte and affiliated North and South Carolina offices. He had been area managing partner for Deloitte Haskins & Sells before its merger with Touche Ross & Co. last December.

Charles P. DeSanto '57, who was a professor of sociology at Lock Haven University in Pennsylvania, has been appointed to a position at Taylor University in Upland, Ind.

R. Eugene Goodson '57, B.S.M.E. '59 is chair and CEO of Oshkosh Truck Corp. He was vice president and general manager of the automotive systems group of Johnson Controls Inc., the largest maker of automotive seats for the U.S. market.

John W. Pettit '57, managing partner of the Washington, D.C., office of the Chicago-based law firm Hopkins & Sutter, was elected president of the Visiting Nurse Association of Greater Washington. Former general counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, he concentrates in communications law.

William K. Quick B.Div. '58 received the Methodist College Medallion in May 1990 for "his efforts to preserve and strengthen Methodist colleges and for 37 years of distinguished service as a Meth-

odist preacher." Pastor of Detroit's Metropolitan United Methodist Church since 1974, he is on the Duke Divinity School's board of visitors.

James W.C. Daniel '59 is chair, president, and CEO of Barnett Brokerage Service, Inc., a subsidiary of Barnett Banks, Inc., in Jacksonville, Fla.

MARRIAGES: Glenn L. Greene Jr. '55 to Sharon B. Lowry on June 9. Residence: Harlan, Ky. . . . **Harry Ross Jackson** '57 to **Sarah "Sally" Hobbs Cubie** '63 on Jan. 1, 1990. Residence: Buffalo, N.Y., and Washington, D.C. . . . **Lloyd A. Moriber** '57, M.D. '62 to Janice Lynn Rhodes on Sept. 23, 1989. Residence: Miami.

60s

Marvin W. Barker A.M. '60, Ph.D. '63 is vice president for academic affairs at Tennessee Technological University. He had been dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Missouri-Rolla since 1980.

Larry H. Addington Ph.D. '62 had his book *The Patterns of War Through the Eighteenth Century* published by Indiana University Press in February. A professor of history at The Citadel and a teacher of military history for more than 25 years, he has also written *The Patterns of War Since the Eighteenth Century* and *The Blücher Era and the German General Staff*.

John D. Cantwell '62 had his book *From the Heart to the Himalayas* published by Envision in 1990. He donated all royalties to the Medical Teaching Fund at Georgia Baptist Medical Center, where he directs the Internal Medicine Residency Program, the Preventive Medicine Center, and the Cardiac Rehabilitation Program. He is a team physician for the Atlanta Braves and the Georgia Special Olympics. He is also medical consultant to Georgia Tech's Exercise Science Laboratory and to Coca-Cola's Heartworks program. He and his wife, Marilyn, have three children and live in Atlanta.

Amos O. Clark Ed.D. '62 retired in June 1989 as professor emeritus at East Carolina University after 37 years of service with the state of North Carolina, including 27 years at E.C.U.

Raymond A. Patten Ph.D. '62 was honored by the Optical Sciences Division of the Naval Research Laboratory for his work with the Fly's Eye Measurement Program, a threat-warning sensor program. The manager of the entire program, he received the U.S. Navy's Meritorious Civilian Service Award simultaneously.

William L. Taylor '62 is senior vice president and chief administrative officer with Universal Leaf Tobacco Corp. in Richmond, Va.

Leslie C. Duly Ph.D. '65 is president of Bemidji State University in St. Paul, Minn. He had been vice president for academic affairs since 1980. He specializes in British domestic and imperial history, as well as Australian history, and has taught at a number of universities. He is co-editor of *International Studies Notes* and serves on the editorial board of the *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism*.

Eric Mills Holmes '65 is the Thomas B. Stoel Professor of Law at Willamette University in Salem, Ore. This is the university's first chaired professorship in law.

Libby Falk Jones '66 co-edited *Feminism, Utopia and Narrative*, published by the University of

Tennessee Press. She is the director of the Center for Effective Communication and an associate English professor at Berea College in Berea, Ky.

John B. Miles '66 is the managing partner of the law office McDermott, Will & Emery in Newport Beach, Calif. He and his wife, **Susan Scott Miles '68**, live in Monarch Beach.

Virginia Blatt Culver B.S.N. '67 was elected to Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society of Nursing at the University of Missouri-Kansas City. She lives in Peculiar, Mo.

Kimberly Leverton Maher '67 was named a Woman of the Year for 1990 by the Atlantic-Florida chapter of Women in Communications, Inc., in Fort Lauderdale. The executive director of the city's Discovery Center since 1981, she expanded the children's museum into one of the country's most significant science centers. She is a director of the Broward County Arts Awards Foundation as well as the Broward Art Guild and a member of the Women's Executive Club.

Richard Vacca Ed.D. '67, an education professor and specialist in education law at Virginia Commonwealth University, was named the American Association of School Administrators Scholar-in-Residence. He receives a \$16,000 stipend for research, which he will use to study the legal aspect of school-based management. During the spring semester of 1991, he will spend time at AASA headquarters in Washington, D.C., where he will help develop programs for school-based executives.

John E. Sallstrom Ph.D. '68 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Middle Georgia College in Milledgeville.

Alice Blackmore Hicks '69 is a general partner with the firm Delphi Asset Management in Manhattan.

Richard LaPorte J.D. '69 is senior vice president of Wells Fargo Bank, managing its corporate and international legal affairs and overseeing legal services for the bank's loan adjustment, commercial, and real-estate industries groups. Before joining Wells Fargo, he was an associate with the law firm Cahill, Gordon & Reindel in its New York, Washington, and Paris offices. He lives in San Francisco.

MARRIAGES: Sarah "**Sally**" **Hobbs Cubie '63** to **Harry Ross Jackson '57** on Jan. 1, 1990. Residences: Buffalo, N.Y., and Washington, D.C. . . .

Kenneth E. Miller Ph.D. '66 to Janet Sue Daniels on May 21. Residence: Des Moines . . .

Marsha C. Petersen '68 to Jay S. Anderson on Jan. 13, 1990. Residence: Chehalis, Wash.

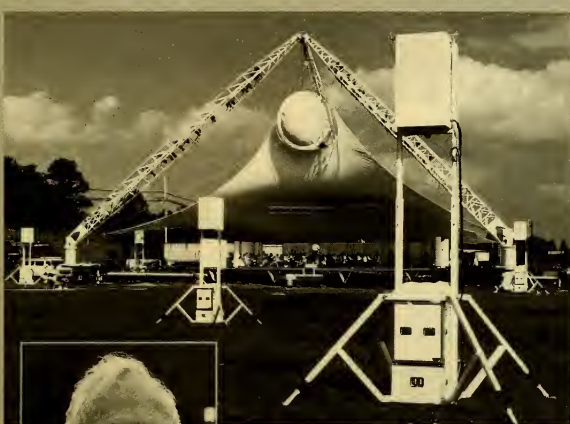
BIRTHS: A son to **Marty Wertheim '69** and Jana Wertheim on April 1. Named Aaron Kile.

70s

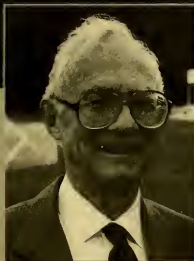
Brenda E. Armstrong '70, a physician, is chief of clinical services for the division of pediatric cardiology at Duke Medical Center. Coach of the Durham Striders Youth Track Club since 1983, she was honored this past year by the Women's Sports Foundation in Atlanta for her team's strong performance in state, regional, and national competitions. She was a founding member of the Black Tennis League for young people in her native Rocky Mount, N.C., and was the first president of the Duke University Black Alumni Connection (DUBAC).

H. James Lawrence M.Div. '70 is an assistant professor of television production and screenwriting in the department of radio, television, and film at California State University-Northridge. He had been an assistant professor of communications at Mercer University in Atlanta.

A SOUND IDEA



Revolutionizing concert music: Moseley, inset, and namesake portable music pavilion



Outdoor concerts are a wonderful way to spend lazy summer evenings. Unless, of course, you're close to the front of the stage and amplification from the speakers results in partial hearing loss. And it's not so great if you're near the back, and have to strain to catch the nuances of the notes.

A collaboration among the Metropolitan Opera/New York Philharmonic, designer Peter Wexler, and the

City of New York has produced a solution to the problem. Appropriately, it's named for Carlos Moseley '35, chairman emeritus of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society of New York, Inc. Moseley was responsible for founding New York City's free public Parks Concerts program more than twenty-five years ago.

The Carlos Moseley Music Pavilion debuted at an August concert on the Great Lawn in Central Park. The

\$3,385,000 facility includes a new hand shell and stage, computerized lighting system, projection screen, and two dozen speakers distributed throughout the audience. The speakers receive digital broadcasts of the sound from stage microphones, so no one location is over or under amplified.

"What is so extraordinary, besides the looks of the thing, is the wonderful sound," says Moseley. "It should revolutionize, for those who can afford it, outdoor music making."

Indeed, while the pyramid-shaped structure might look unusual, its acoustic benefits are undisputed. In a *Newsday* concert review, one music

critic boasted that the Carlos Moseley Music Pavilion was "a new star in the firmament," and noted that "although the sound was unmistakably electronic, what one heard was clear, balanced, and relatively natural. Furthermore, the fact that there were speakers throughout the field rather than just two sets of mammoth towers meant that dynamic levels could be kept comfortably low."

Moseley's tenure at the Philharmonic spanned thirty-five years and included appointments as president, managing director, and chairman. He worked with such conductors as *Mitropoulos*, Bernstein, Szell, Boulez, and Mehta.

Elizabeth W. Ehinger '71 is a manager in program evaluation for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in the U.S. Department of Labor. She lives in Washington, D.C.

Thomas K. Gerbe '71, Ph.D. '83 is the clinical director of the Island Counseling Center on Martha's Vineyard, where he has a full-time private practice. He and his wife, Amy, and their son live in Edgartown, Mass.

Caroline Vaughan '71 was awarded a N.C. Arts Council Fellowship for 1990-91 to support her work in photography. She also received a grant from

Duke's Center for Documentary Studies to photograph people in the Durham area, as well as a program grant from Polaroid Corp. as a participating member in the Polaroid Collection's Artist Grant Program.

Alice Huneycutt Bernstein '72 is an attorney at the law firm Sterns, Weaver & Miller in Tampa, Fla.

Michael D. Besancon B.S.E. '73 is Navy commander of the frigate *USS Paul*, based in Mayport, Fla. He and his wife, Connie, have four children.

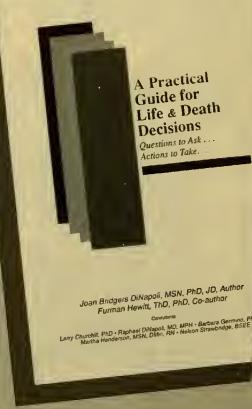
Janice Moore Fuller '73 is an associate professor of English at Catawba College in Salisbury, N.C. Director of the college's writing program, she designed

DIFFICULT DECISIONS

Modern medicine is capable of miracles. But with advancements in technology, medical practitioners and their patients must grapple with complex questions about treatment and care. A new booklet, *A Practical Guide for Life & Death Decisions: Questions To Ask... Actions To Take...*, should stimulate discussion about such issues among individuals, families, and health-care providers.

"Important health decisions merit more attention than being left filling in the blanks of standardized health forms," says *A Practical Guide* author Joan DiNapoli M.S.N. '70. "This booklet helps people think through some of the tough decisions they may be facing right now, as well as encouraging them to look ahead and plan for the future. We were not trying to provide answers to specific problems; instead, we wanted to supply a tool that people can use to reach their own conclusions about what's best for them in a particular circumstance."

With support and funding from the Duke Endowment, the



DiNapoli, helping people "think through some of the tough decisions they may be facing"



National Endowment for the Humanities, and a handful of other North Carolina health care and service organizations, *A Practical Guide* offers a medical, legal, and ethical overview of patients' rights. The booklet includes samples of a living will and a durable power of attorney, and describes the significance of Supreme Court decisions on medical matters.

"We're finding that individuals aren't the

only ones who find the booklet helpful," says DiNapoli. "As health care costs continue to rise, the corporate sector wants to make sure employees are educated about health care decisions. And we've had orders from hospitals that give the booklets out to their employees and patients."

DiNapoli is one of several Duke graduates involved with the project. *Larry Churchill M.Div. '70,*

Ph.D. '73, Barbara Germino B.S.N. '63, and Martha Lillian Henderson M.S.N. '78 served as consultants, and *Marian Rice Sigmon '60* and *Robert Sigmon '57* were on the sponsoring organization's steering committee. *A Practical Guide to Life and Death Decisions* is available for \$5 through Consultation and Research, Inc., P.O. Box 3202, Durham, N.C. 27715.

the composition component of the Freshman Studies Program. She joined the faculty in 1981, after teaching at Rowan Technical College.

Emerson N. Gardner '73, a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Marines, participated in exercise Dragon Hammer with the 22nd Marine Expeditionary Unit, 2nd Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C. The NATO exercise included as many as 20,000 servicemen from Italy, the Netherlands, Turkey, France, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the U.S. He joined the Marine Corps in December 1972.

Dianna G. Jones-Dixon '73 is vice president, director of marketing at Optronix Laboratories, Inc., in Orlando, Fla. She and her husband, Jack Dixon, live in Orlando.

David N. Makous '73 is a partner in the Los Angeles law firm Fulwider, Patton, Lee & Utecht. He earned his J.D. from the University of Pittsburgh and lives in Beverly Hills with his wife, Jo Ann.

Robert S. "Nick" McConaughy M.D. '73 has a private psychiatric practice for children, adoles-

cents, and adults in Seattle, where he and his wife, Mary Ann, and their son live.

Eric F. Ensor '74, M.B.A. '77 was named director of worldwide wireless strategy development for Bell-South Enterprises. He also represents the Fuqua School of Business on the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors. His wife, **Pamela Smith Ensor B.S.N. '74**, is a class agent for the Annual Fund Drive. The couple and their three children live in Atlanta.

Gregory S. Mahler A.M. '74, Ph.D. '77 chairs the University of Mississippi's political science department. An expert in the fields of Canadian, Israeli, and comparative politics, he was a visiting scholar at the Academy of the Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Institute for the Study of the U.S.A. and Canada and at the Parliamentary Association Headquarters Secretariat in London. A visiting lecturer at Duke, he was the Bush Foundation Scholar-in-Residence at Bemidji State College in Minnesota.

R. Sanders Williams M.D. '74 is on the cardiology staff at Duke and specializes in molecular

research. He and his wife, **Jennifer Scheid Williams B.H.S. '74**, live in Durham.

Peggy Forester Bull B.S.N. '75 is working on a grant project at Michigan State concerning support employment for disabled persons. She and her husband, Thomas, live in Oliver, Mich.

David B. Epstein B.S.E. '75 is manager of the North Alaska Airway Facilities Sector of the Alaskan region of the Federal Aviation Administration. A resident of Fairbanks, he is the lone member of the Duke Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee in the Fairbanks/Eielson AFB/Fort Wainwright area.

Russell S. "Rusty" Bogue III '76 is a partner in the Tampa law firm Holland & Knight. Specializing in creditors' rights and bankruptcy, he regularly speaks and writes on these topics and commercial litigation.

Paul A. "Pete" Green '76 is the chief financial officer and one of the principal founders and stockholders of Health Care Capital, Inc., a health care real estate company. He and his wife, Tarré, and their son live in Atlanta.

Henry W. Jones III '76 is general counsel for QMS, Inc., a manufacturer of laser printers and developer of related software. He and his wife, **Sally Rice Jones '77**, live in Mobile, Ala.

Lee C. Keesler '76 was promoted in June 1990 to Charlotte area executive at the headquarters of First Union National Bank of North Carolina. He was one of six group presidents in the bank's Atlanta headquarters.

Kathy Kyker-Snowman '76 earned a master's in exercise science from the University of Massachusetts and teaches in the Outdoors Program at Hampshire College. She and her husband, Thom, and their two daughters live in Amherst, Mass.

Susan McDonald '76 is on the board of directors of Mothers to Mothers, a nonprofit support organization in Atlanta for mothers of infants and toddlers. She also edits its quarterly outreach publication. She and her husband, Carlos Caravajal, and their two children live in Stone Mountain.

Dan Ottaviano M.Div. '76 earned a Doctor of Ministry degree from the San Francisco Theological Seminary and was promoted to the rank of commander in the U.S. Navy Chaplain Corps. He serves at Chaplains Religious Enrichment Development Operation (CREDO) on the Norfolk Naval Base in Virginia.

Stephen C. Schoettler '76, J.D./M.B.A. '80 is a senior partner at the law firm Thompson & Knight. He and his wife, Donna, and their son live in Dallas, Texas.

Thomas P. Schroedter '76 is associate general counsel in the Tulsa, Okla., regional office of Apache Corp., an independent oil and gas exploration and production company. He had been a partner with a Tulsa law firm and is an adjunct professor of oil and gas law at the University of Tulsa. He chairs the Oklahoma Independent Petroleum Association's legal committee and is an advisory member on its board of directors.

Robert Sutter '76, M.S. '80 is director of biological conservation for the Southeast regional office of The Nature Conservancy, after ten years as the endangered-species botanist for North Carolina. He lives in Durham.

Martha Dunn '77 completed training as an air traffic controller at Anchorage Center (Anchorage ARTCC) in Alaska.

Daniel M. Ellison '77, who earned his law degree from UNC-Chapel Hill, is legal editor/writer for Employment Law Research Inc. in Durham.

Sally Rice Jones '77 is a freelance technical writer and desktop publisher in Mobile, Ala., where she and her husband, **Hank Jones '76**, live.

Linda Ram Kohut '77 is a vice president at Bankers Trust Co. in the bond organization unit of the Merchant Banking Group. She and her husband, John, and their daughter live in New York City.

Stuart K. McGeady '77 is a controller for Martin G. Inbach, Inc., which specializes in heavy and marine contracting in Baltimore Harbor and upper Chesapeake Bay. He chairs the Central Maryland Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee. He and his wife, Katherine, and their daughter live in Mount Rainier, Md.

C. Allen Parker '77 was named a partner in the New York law firm Cravath, Swaine & Moore.

Marjorie Popofka Pelcovits '77, a clinical psychologist in private practice, is vice president of the Phobia Society of Rhode Island, as well as its membership chair and newsletter editor. She and her husband, Robert, and their two children live in Providence.

George C. Wright Ph.D. '77 had his book *Racial Violence in Kentucky, 1865-1940: Lynchings, Mob Rule, and "Legal Lynchings"* published by Louisiana State University Press in July.

Susan Kerr Dragone '78 is the director of programming for CBS Sports in New York.

Janis Moss Light '78 opened a commercial records center, American Records Management, Inc., in Frederick, Md. She was on a three-year assignment in Cairo, Egypt, and earned her J.D. from Carnegie-Mellon University. She and her husband, Greg, live in Gaithersburg, Md.

James A. Matthews III '78 was elected a member of the Philadelphia law firm Drinker Biddle & Reath in February.

W. Tate Scott III M.B.A. '78 is a director and executive vice president of Luther Medical Products Inc. in Tustin, Calif. Originally a business analyst for strategic planning with American Hospital Supply, he has been president of his own firm and has held management positions in several others. He joined Luther as director of marketing in 1987. A resident of Irvine, Calif., he has been a Big Brother since 1983 and is a scuba instructor.

Randall T. Smith B.S.E. '78, a member of Southern Pacific Transportation Co.'s environmental systems group, is responsible for the company's asbestos management program and several hazardous waste site remediation projects. He and his wife, Sidney Hollar, and their daughter live in San Francisco.

Emory R. Sourbeer '78 is a partner in the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird. He has been with the firm since 1982 and specializes in corporate law, including mergers and acquisitions. A graduate of Vanderbilt University's law school, he was associate editor of the *Vanderbilt Law Review*.

Claudia Thompson Burnette '79 resigned from IBM after the birth of her son in November 1989. She and her husband, **John H. Burnette '80**, live in Wallingford, Conn.

W. Emmett M. Diggs M.Div. '79, pastor of St. John's Church in Norfolk, Va., earned his doctorate in pastoral care and counseling from Boston University's School of Theology. He is the author of *Just Breath and Briches: Thoughts About the Christian Journey*.

Kimberly Stone Haltiwanger '79 is a pediatrician in Baltimore, where she and her husband, **Robert S. Haltiwanger '80**, Ph.D. '86, and their twin son and daughter live.

Stephen G. Hasty Jr. '79 was admitted in July 1990 as an audit partner of KPMG Peat Marwick, an international professional accounting and consulting firm in Charlotte, N.C. He is a CPA, a member of the United Way, and an accounting chairman for the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce membership campaign.

Ronald J. Mandel '79 completed research as a John E. Fogarty International Post-Doctoral Fellow in Lund, Sweden. He is an assistant professor of psychology at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

Diane L. Prucino '79 was elected a partner in the Atlanta law firm Kilpatrick & Cody. An associate since 1982, she specializes in labor and employment law. She serves on the editorial board of Georgia's state bar journal. She earned her J.D. from the University of Virginia Law School, where she was a member of the editorial board of the *Virginia Law Review*.

MARRIAGES: Peggy Forester B.S.N. '75 to Thomas Bull on July 23, 1988. Residence: Oliver, Mich. . . . **Susan Jane Kerr '78** to Allan R. Dragone on Feb. 18. . . . **Elyse Gallo '79** to R. Craig Seeley in 1990. . . . **Nancy Ruderman '79** to Gerard Fennelly on April 21. Residence: Lawrenceville, N.J.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Glen Murray Gallagher B.S.E. '70** and Catherine Hanes Gallagher on Dec. 22, 1989. Named Kevin Thomas. . . . First child and son to **Elizabeth W. Ehinger '71** and Tom White on Nov. 3, 1989. Named William Norman White. . . . Second child and son to **Thomas K. Gerbe '71**, Ph.D. '83 and Amy Gerbe on March 23, 1989. Named Kelly Slavin. . . .

Fifth child and third daughter to **Molly Barber Griffin '72** and Robert Griffin on Dec. 2, 1989. Named Mary Gregory. . . . A son to **Robert S.**

"Nick" McConaughy M.D. '73 and Mary Ann McConaughy on Sept. 30, 1989. Named William Kolan. . . . Second daughter adopted by **Gloria Payne Colvin '74**, M.A.T. '75 and **Jesse M. Colvin '74**, M.Ed. '75, M.B.A. '81 on Aug. 30.

Named Kara Leigh. . . . Third and fourth children, twin sons, to **F. Weldon Baird '75** and **Wikki Bubas Baird '75** on Jan. 7, 1990. Named John Bradley and Henry Everett. . . . First child and daughter to **Lee S. Dennison '75** and Lisa Dennison on Sept. 6, 1989. Named Lauren Kelly. . . . A daughter to **Sam Feliciotto '75** and Eileen Feliciotto on March 2. Named Samantha Alice. . . . Fourth child and third son to **William Maffitt McDonald '75**, M.D. '84 and **Jane Cassidy McDonald '78** on March 2. Named William M. II. . . . First child and daughter to **Robin Rubinstein Ratliff '75** and **W. Mitchell Ratliff '76** on March 19. Named Emily Alex. . . . First child and son to **Paul A.**

"Pete" Green '76 and Tame Green on Jan. 23, 1990. Named Peter Barrett. . . . Second child and daughter to **G. Samuel Hurt III '76** and Lori Chalmers Hurt on Jan. 18, 1990. Named Anne Carlyle. . . . Second child and daughter to **Kathy Kyker-Snowman '76** and Thom Kyker-Snowman on Dec. 5, 1989. . . . Second child and daughter to **Kathryn Markel Levy M.Ed. '76**, M.B.A. '81 and **Philip B. Levy M.B.A. '81** on Jan. 26, 1990.

Named Alison Michele. . . . First child and son to **Charlene Connolly Quinn B.S.N. '76** and Kevin G. Quinn on Jan. 17, 1990. Named Daniel Connolly. . . . First child and son to **Stephen C. Schoettner '76**, J.D./M.B.A. '80 and Donna Snipes Schoettner on March 13. Named Stephen Jr. . . . First child and son to **Pamela A. Cook '77** and Paul Gietzel on March 17. Named Kevin Cook Gietzel. . . . First child and daughter to **Linda Ram Kohut '77** and John W. Kohut on Jan. 26, 1990.

Named Katherine Grace. . . . A daughter to **Stuart**

K. McGeady '77 and Katherine Collins McGeady during Easter 1989. Named Molly Elizabeth. . . . Son to **William P. Miller '77** and Stephanie Miller. Named Alexander Prather. . . . Second child and son to **Marjorie Popofka Pelcovits '77** and Robert Pelcovits on March 21. Named Steven Andrew. . . . Fourth child and third son to **Jane Cassidy McDonald '78** and **William Maffitt McDonald '75**, M.D. '84 on March 2. Named William M. II. . . . First child and son to **Claudia Thompson Burnette '79** and **John H. Burnette '80** on Nov. 11, 1989. Named Ian Alexander. . . . Third child and second daughter to **Kathryn Hanson Carroll '79** and Philip Carroll on Jan. 1, 1990. Named Lillian Irene. . . . Second child and first daughter to **Corinne Schultz Ellis B.S.N. '79** and Robert Ellis on Sept. 10, 1989. Named Whitney Alexandra. . . . A son to **Deborah "Deban" Dawson Flexner '79** and Thomas M. Flexner on March 17. Named James Moncure. . . . First son and daughter and twins to **Kimberly Stone Haltiwanger '79** and **Robert S. Haltiwanger '80**, Ph.D. '86 on Dec. 27, 1989. Named Robert Daniel and Rachel Marie. . . . First child and daughter to **William W. Huntley '79** and Cynthia Erin Huntley on Feb. 12. Named Carolyn Ann. . . . First child and daughter to **Ronald J. Mandel '79** and Marie P. Mandel on Feb. 26. Named Samantha Annika. . . . First child and son to **Greta S. Nettleton '79** and Rex P. Lalune on April 3. Named Alexander Cook. . . . Second child and daughter to **Celeste McMichael Rohlfing '79** and Eric A. Rohlfing on April 10. Named Anne Bragg. . . . First child and daughter to **Randall T. Smith B.S.E. '78** and Sidney Hollar on Nov. 28, 1989. Named Jordan Ann.

80s

John H. Burnette '80 left the math department of the University of Chicago Laboratory High School to join the faculty of Choate Rosemary Hall in July. He and his wife, **Claudia Thompson Burnette '79**, and their son live in Wallingford, Conn.

Robert S. Haltiwanger '80, Ph.D. '86 is a post-doctoral fellow in biological chemistry at Johns Hopkins University. He and his wife, **Kimberly Stone Haltiwanger '79**, and their twin son and daughter live in Baltimore.

John H. "Jack" Hickey J.D. '80 published an article, "Credit Agreements Required in Writing: The New Statute of Frauds," which appeared in the June edition of the *Florida Bar Journal*. Certified in civil trial law, he practices complex litigation with the Miami law firm Hickey and Jones.

Thomas "Tool" Jones '80 is a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy and is pursuing a second master's in international relations. In May he was on assignment in Buenos Aires, Argentina, as an exchange student at the Argentine Naval War College.

Ivy Berg Kagan '80 practices entertainment law with the firm Loeb & Loeb in Los Angeles, where she and her husband, Glenn, and their son live.

Jennifer Scheck Lee '80 is a research analyst for "Global Outlook" in Palo Alto, Calif. She earned her master's in Russian studies at Georgetown in 1985 after serving for a year with the Japanese Consulate. She and her husband, Gary, and their daughter live in Menlo Park, Calif.

Linda H. McCown '80, J.D. '88 joined the Mantec, N.C., law firm McCown & McCown, owned by **Wallace H. McCown '46**, J.D. '48 and **Sue Vick McCown J.D. '50**.

Panama Canal and the Caribbean January 2/18

This winter combine the paradise ports of the Caribbean with an unforgettable cruise of the Americas, Mexico, and the Panama Canal. Our ship is the intimate and elegant GOLDEN ODYSSEY—long a favorite of Duke alumni. Your adventure will begin in Acapulco, with its sun-drenched beaches, to Costa Rica, and then experience an incredible daylight transit of the Panama Canal. Once into the Caribbean Sea, discover the inviting ports of Aruba, Curacao, Caracas, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, ending your voyage in San Juan. With our special Duke discount and free air add-on, prices begin at just \$2,834 per person. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Line.

Australia and New Zealand February 2/17

Enjoy the beauty of the Land Down Under aboard the lovely ROYAL VIKING SEA. From the dramatic harbor of Sydney with its Opera House rising like wind-filled sails, cruise to Melbourne known for its art galleries, restaurants, public gardens, and architectural gems. Following a visit to Tasmania, sail southward to Milford Sound, with its majestic fjords towering around you, before continuing to Christchurch and the North Island of New Zealand. Priced from \$4,250, including air fare from the West Coast, all meals, cruise accommodations, plus a free two-night pre—and—post cruise package in both Sydney and Auckland. Arrangements by Anspach Travel Bureau, Inc.

Enchanted Isles of the Indian Ocean February 19-March 7

Paradise was never lost, it was just hidden away in the Indian Ocean. Here the sun shimmers on the white powdered sands of the Seychelles and the moon rises in isolated splendor behind a dark fringe of palm trees along the coast of Madagascar. Every breeze that crosses the Comoros makes the air fragrant with the scent of jasmine, lemon grass, and bitter orange. On these remote islands Nature has developed a magical garden of rare plants and flowers and filled this garden with strange and wonderful wildlife. Visit cosmopolitan Nairobi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar before boarding the luxurious RENAISSANCE for this very special cruise back to Eden. Beginning at \$6,395. Arrangements by Travel Dynamics.

Soviet Union: Moscow, Riga, and Leningrad February 15-March 14

Politically, culturally and scenically, the Soviet Union is one of today's most intriguing destinations. And now you can experience three of her most outstanding cultural treasures—Moscow, Leningrad and Riga, Latvia—at a beautiful, uncrowded time of year. Spend three nights in Leningrad, called the "Venice of the North" because of her countless canals and waterways; one night in Riga, home to a fascinating collection of museums, theaters, mansions and monuments; and three nights in Moscow, the Soviet Union's heart and soul. Discover the colorful pasts of these historic cities once home to Czars, as they come alive against the tranquil backdrop of the Soviet Union's winter season. Approximately \$2,550 per person from Atlanta (via Newark). Approximately \$2,150 per person from Newark. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Tiger Tops Feb. 23-March 12

Thailand—Nepal—India: the intriguing mystery of Asia will captivate you. Our journey begins with four nights in Bangkok and two nights in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Then, on to the kingdom of Nepal,

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*"A man's feet should be planted in his country,
but his eyes should survey the world."*

—Santayana (1863-1952)

We cordially invite you to travel with us.

only in recent years opened to visitors. Enjoy the sights of Kathmandu and the Himalayas for four nights. Visit Nepal's royal Chitwan National Park, home to Tiger Tops, the famous jungle game lodge, where you'll safari for a day, and spend the night. From there, marvel at the Taj Mahal in Agra for two nights, and complete your stay in India with three nights in Delhi. Stop off in London for a night of relaxation before returning home, having circumnavigated the globe! Exciting options include visits to the Grand Palace/Temples of Bangkok, and a mountain flightseeing excursion of Mt. Everest and the Himalayas. Priced at approximately \$4,699, per person, from Seattle. Arrangements by Intrav.

Northern Italy April 16-29

The arc of Northern Italy, lying at the foot of the Alps, includes the regions of Lombardy, Italian Lakes, the Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, and Venice. Here civilization has flourished since an early age. Our journey features medieval cities, historic piazzas, palaces of dukes who ruled as kings, great works of art, country villas designed by Andrea Palladio, priceless mosaics, and the fabled beauty of Lake Como, Verona, Venice, Padua, Bologna, and Milan. Approximately \$3,500. Arrangements by Bardith Travel Ltd.

Dutch Waterways Adventure May 14-27

This exclusive Intrav program offers an in-depth tour of Holland from the best vantage point: her unique waterways. Six nights cruising from Amsterdam through the Dutch Waterways of Holland visiting Marken/Hoorn, Enkhuizen/ Stavoren/Urk, Kampen, Deventer and Arnhem aboard the M.S. OLYMPIA. Paris for three nights. French TGV Bullet Train to Geneva for three nights. Your itinerary also includes a visit to three distinct and color-

ful cultures: Dutch, French and Swiss. Approximately \$3,399, per person, from New York, or \$3,699, from Atlanta. Arrangements by Intrav.

The English Countryside: A View from Oxford May 22-31

The pastoral English countryside, fascinating colleges of Oxford, and delights of London are yours to explore on this unique ten-day tour. Spend eight nights at Oxford's premier hotel, with time on your own to visit the University's many colleges. Enjoy a cruise down the Thames, or take in a play at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre in nearby Stratford. Tour price includes excursions to London, Blenheim Palace, the Cotswolds, Stratford, and Warwick Castle, plus a walking tour of Oxford and seminars on the history and highlights of the university and surrounding area. Approximately \$2,069, from New York. Arrangements by Conlin-Dodds Group Tours.

Elbe River June 26-July 8

This first-time travel program features the mighty Elbe River, one of the most historic rivers in all of Europe, flowing between West and East Germany. Until now, the governments of the two Germanys would not allow passenger traffic along this important segment of the Elbe. You will be among the first ever to make this historic journey and share in the wonderment as this divided country opens its borders and begins an era of reconciliation. This pioneer program features two nights in sophisticated Hamburg in West Germany followed by a relaxing six-night cruise on a specially-chartered river vessel along the Elbe. Visit historic and beautiful towns like Martin Luther's Wittenberg, art-endowed Dresden, scenic Bad Schandau and of course, fascinating Berlin—places whose historic events have

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shaped the fate of West and East Germany today. You'll also spend two nights in beautiful Prague, Czechoslovakia, one of Eastern Europe's most intriguing cities, and two nights in Berlin. An exclusive offering. Approximately \$3,695, from Atlanta and approximately \$3,495 from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Seine and Saone: Paris, Normandy, Burgundy, Geneva July 9-21

Cruise on two of France's most scenic rivers, the Seine and the Saone, and discover the beautiful diversity of France. Aboard the deluxe sister ship, the M/S NORMANDIE and the M/S ARLENE, experience the many wonders of France—from the pastoral serenity of Normandy to the sun-drenched vineyards of Burgundy. Enjoy two nights in Paris and a three-night cruise through the Normandy region, stopping at the historic towns of Vernon, Les Andelys and Rouen. Also take a thrilling ride through the scenic French countryside aboard the TGV, the world's fastest train. Aboard the M/S ARLENE enjoy a three-night cruise of the Saone River through the picturesque Burgundy region. You'll also spend three nights in cosmopolitan Geneva, Switzerland, on beautiful Lake Geneva, the hub of European cultural life. From approximately \$3,695, from Atlanta. From approximately \$3,495, from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Russia: Pioneer cruise between Leningrad and Moscow July 22-August 4

Be among the first Westerners ever to cruise on the brand new M/S NARKHOM PAHOMOV through the historic waterways connecting Leningrad and Moscow. Although Soviet citizens have been able to cruise this portion of Northwestern Russia for the past several years, this region will finally be opened to Westerners in 1991. This new itinerary includes three nights in Leningrad and two nights in Moscow aboard ship, plus a five-night cruise to the historic ports of Kizhi Island, Vytegra, Belozersk, Rybinsk, and Uglich. Your trip concludes with two nights in fascinating Berlin. Approximately \$3,095 per person from Atlanta and \$2,895 per person from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Walking Tour of Switzerland August 15-28

Join us as we walk the picturesque trails of Switzerland's most scenic areas: Bernese Oberland, Valais, and the Engadine. Our itinerary features: three nights Engelberg, four nights Zermatt, Glacier Express to St. Moritz, four nights Celreina, one night in Zurich. From these "base camps" daily walks on the superb Swiss system of hiking trails. Designed with the amateur hiker and casual trail stroller in mind, this relaxing tour features an inviting blend of easy walks, fascinating trails (some steep, some flat), superb accommodations, and plenty of leisure time. Most meals are included. Approximately \$3,500 (Limited to 25 participants). Arrangements by Bardith Travel, Ltd.

Safari: Kenya and Tanzania September 13-28

Experience an extraordinary Africa itinerary: an exciting safari to the best wildlife reserves of Kenya and Tanzania; an exploration of Olduvai Gorge, home to earliest humankind; and an optional excursion to Botswana, with its rich animal life, and Zimbabwe, home to the spectacular Victoria Falls. During frequent game runs during your two-week trip, you'll view the "Big Five": the lion, elephant, leopard, Cape buffalo, and rhino. Modern, deluxe game lodges, small personal groups and comfortable safari vans made for viewing and photography assure a once-in-a-lifetime Africa travel experience! Ap-

proximately \$4,995, from Atlanta. Approximately \$4,795, from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Danube: Seven Countries in One Historic Journey October 9-27

This unique Danube itinerary was first created and introduced in 1976. Today, it takes you through a fascinating array of cities in seven different countries—Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey—through an area of old-world charm that has remained virtually unchanged for years. Follow the Danube on its 1,800-mile course through the continent: the many castles, palaces, alluring cities and spectacular scenic wonders will captivate you throughout your seven-night journey. You'll also spend three wonderful nights in Istanbul and two nights in Vienna. Come, cruise leisurely on the Danube and savor a unique experience you will long remember! From approximately \$3,175, from Atlanta. From approximately \$2,975, from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Gala Mediterranean Cruise October 27-November 9

Cruise aboard the spectacular CROWN ODYSSEY on a 12-day air/sea adventure to the best ports in the Mediterranean. From the rolling hills of Lisbon, set sail to the exciting Moroccan port of Tangiers. Then, on to Malaga and Palma de Mallorca. Recapture the spirit and style of the halcyon days of luxury Mediterranean cruising as you sail on to Nice/Monte Carlo, Florence, Rome, and Athens. Special Duke prices begin at just \$2,729 per person, including free air from most cities. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Line.

China/Yangtze River Sept. 29-Oct. 15

Direct West Coast flights to Tokyo, Japan, for one night, Beijing for three nights, followed by one night in Chongqing, a three-night Yangtze River cruise, two nights in Xian, including a visit to the fascinating "terra-cotta army," two nights Shanghai, and spectacular Hong Kong for three nights. The three highlights of China are offered on this one exclusive itinerary: The Great Wall, the terra-cotta warriors and the opportunity to cruise the Yangtze River. Quality is assured through our exclusive chartering of the M.S. GODDESS and use of deluxe Western hotels in each city. Approximately \$4,399, from Los Angeles. Arrangements by Intrav.

Splendors of Antiquity November 11-25

Voyage from Cairo to Athens aboard the all-suite RENAISSANCE and visit the magnificent monuments, haunting ruins, and modern-day masterpieces of some of the greatest civilizations the world has known. Today, twenty-five centuries after Herodotus recorded the wonders of Egypt, the monuments of this extraordinary land still leave the visitor in awe. On this journey through the millennia, explore the treasures of the pharaohs, among them the Valley of the Kings, the Avenue of the Sphinxes, and the majestic pyramids at Giza. Then, aboard RENAISSANCE, sail for Aqaba and the "lost" city of Petra. From Aqaba, continue to the small Sinai port of Sharm al-Sheikh and the 6th-century Monastery of St. Catherine, located near the spot where Moses received the Ten Commandments. Leaving the Red Sea, RENAISSANCE sails through a modern marvel—the Suez Canal—then continues through the Mediterranean to legendary Crete, finally arriving in Athens, the birthplace of Western civilization and a treasure-house of antiquities. Beginning at \$4,395. Arrangements by Travel Dynamics.

Justin T. Milam '80 is a partner in the law firm Gullett, Sanford, Robinson & Martin in Nashville, Tenn., where he and his wife, **Maureen Higgins Milam '80**, and their two children live.

Jacqueline Nash Rea '80 is the operations manager of The Gazebo, a furniture and antique quilt shop in New York.

Mark Glen Schwartz '80 completed a fellowship in sports medicine at Hughston Orthopedic Clinic in Columbus, Ga. He now practices orthopedic surgery in Mt. Laurel and Marlton, N.J.

Neal David Shore '80, M.D. '84 is a member of Morrisstown Urology Associates. He lives in Morrisstown, N.J.

Teresa Scott Soufas Ph.D. '80 had her book *Melanchoy and the Secret Mind in Spanish Golden Age Literature* published by the University of Missouri Press. She is an assistant professor of Spanish at Tulane University and has published articles in various scholastic journals and quarterlies.

Kenneth L. Sperlberg '80 manages an employee benefits consulting group for Hewitt Associates in Rowayton, Conn. He and his wife, Rosalyn, and their two sons live in Milford, Conn.

Christopher C. Young '80 graduated from Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management in June. He received the American Logistics Scholarship and was elected vice president of administration for Toastmasters International.

David Alan Zalph '80, J.D. '83 is an attorney with the law firm Collins, Brown & Caldwell in Vero Beach, Fla.

Jenni Adair M.B.A. '81 competed on a team of three University of Georgia law students for a national title in the final rounds of the National Appellate Advocacy Competition in Chicago. She was a member of the law school's 1989 American Bar Association moot court team.

Matthew J. Comisky '81 was appointed trustee of the Philadelphia Bar Association. An attorney in the real estate department of the law firm Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley, he was also appointed to a one-year term on the board of the Philadelphia Volunteers for the Indigent Program, the Philadelphia bar's pro bono program. He earned his J.D. from the University of Pennsylvania's law school.

John M. Dealy B.S.M.E. '81, M.B.A. '88 is the director of business planning for Rollins Environmental Services in Wilmington, Del.

Jennie DeVeaux Garon '81 is a senior associate at ICF, Inc., an environmental consulting firm in the Washington, D.C., area. She earned her M.S. in engineering and policy from Washington University in St. Louis in 1985. She and her husband, Steve, live in Annandale, Va.

Brian Lanahan '81, who was a brand manager, is now executive assistant to the director of marketing for Coca-Cola, USA. He lives in Atlanta.

Arthur R. Parsons '81 reported for duty at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, Calif.

Keith D. Paulsen B.S.E. '81 is an assistant professor of engineering at The Thayer School of Engineering at Dartmouth. He and his wife, **Jacqueline Scurlfield Paulsen '82**, and their daughter live in Hanover, N.H.

David Bickar Ph.D. '82 received Smith College's Junior Faculty Teaching Award this past year. An assistant professor of chemistry, he joined the faculty in 1986 and lives in Easthampton, Mass.

Ian Carver M.B.A. '82 is district representative in American Appraisal Associates' office in Stamford,

Conn. He is responsible for business development with health-care and public-sector clients on Long Island and throughout New York City. He was general manager for IMICO Industries in two of their metal-working divisions. He and his wife, Wendy, and their son live in Greenwich, Conn.

Disque D. Deane Jr. '82 chairs Realner, a real-estate data base with headquarters in Marbella, Spain. He received his M.B.A. from the European Institute of Business Administration in Fontainebleau, France.

Brenda Hofman Feis '82, J.D. '85 is a labor attorney with the law firm Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather & Geraldson in Chicago, where she lives with her husband, Lance.

Henry John Hood '82 is an attorney with the Oklahoma City firm Watson & McKenzie, where he specializes in oil and gas law. He and his wife, Laura, live in Oklahoma City.

Jacqueline Scurfield Paulsen '82 received her M.B.A. from the University of New Hampshire in May. She and her husband, **Keith D. Paulsen** B.S.E. '81, and their daughter live in Hanover, N.H.

Madge Wynne Silverman '82 is a marketing director for Colonial National Bank in Philadelphia. Her husband, **Michael Silverman** '82, is chief resident in internal medicine at Temple University Hospital. He and their daughter live in Philadelphia.

Suzanne K. Helmick Book '83 was promoted to assistant vice president at First Interstate Bank of Denver, N.A. She and her husband, Jeffrey, live in Denver.

Richard E. Faulkenberry '83 earned his doctorate in mathematics at the University of Maryland-College Park. He is an assistant math professor at Southeastern Massachusetts University in N. Dartmouth. He and his wife, Susan, and their son live in Fairhaven, Mass.

James R. Freney '83 is a vice president in the mergers and acquisitions department at Kleinwort Benson in New York.

Mary Jane Wamsley Johnson '83, who earned her J.D. from Northeastern University's law school, works at the law firm Petze & Hodgdon in Norwell, Mass. She and her husband, Ron, and their son live in Stoughton, Mass.

Philip M. Johnstone '83 joined the corporate department of the law firm Gregory and Adams in his Wilton, Conn., headquarters in June. He and his wife, Elizabeth, live in Darien.

Stephen F. Kemp '83 is in residency training in internal medicine at the University of Tennessee-Memphis. He graduated from Virginia Commonwealth University's Medical College of Virginia School of Medicine.

Craig Marino B.S.E. '83 graduated in June from Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management, where he was a member of the Merger newspaper staff and was creative director for Special K Musical Revue. He was a sales representative for Centel in Chicago.

Kathryn Hoenig Maynard '83 is an associate at the New York law firm Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Craig R. Meyer '83, who earned his J.D. from Boston University's law school, is a corporate attorney with the law firm Pepe & Hazard in Hartford, Conn. He lives in Wetherfield, Conn.

Andy Pollard B.S.E.E. '83, Ph.D. '88 was awarded second place in the Life and Health Sciences Divi-

sion of the 1989 IBM 3090 Supercomputing Competition. He researched electrical activation of the heart and is now at the University of Utah.

Todd Rangel '83 is a commercial loan officer with NCNB National Bank in Greensboro, N.C., where he and his wife, Kim, and their daughter live.

Louis Arthur Ruprecht Jr. '83, A.M. '85 earned his doctorate in religion from Emory University in Atlanta in June.

John Symington '83 moved to Caracas, Venezuela, where he works as legal counsel for the South America and Mexico unit of the Wireline Group of Schlumberger.

Virginia F. Zinke '83 graduated in June from Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management with concentrations in marketing, management policy, and organizational behavior. She was a corporate finance analyst and assistant treasurer for Shearson Lehman Hutton and Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City.

Aliza Bricklin '84 received her M.B.A. from The Darden School at the University of Virginia in May. She is a product planning administrator with Centel Corp. in Charlottesville, Va.

Barbara Keelty Caldwell B.S.E.E. '84 practices patent law with the firm Bell, Seltzer, Park & Gibson in Charlotte, N.C.

John Kingsland Fremaux de Beixedon '84 completed his second year of an internal medicine residency at the University of Virginia Program B in Salem, Va. He continues to work to prevent the extinction of the African Efe Pygmies. He and his wife, Elizabeth Victoria Foldi, live in Roanoke, Va.

Paula J. Ehrlich '84 received her D.V.M. from the Virginia-Maryland College of Veterinary Medicine in May and is an equine sports medicine intern at Tufts University's veterinary school. She lives with her dog and cat in Millbury, Mass.

George Allen Fowlkes Jr. '84 is an assistant vice president of the Bank of New York in Manhattan.

George C. Hawkins M.Div. '84 is a financial adviser to local churches with the domestic mission arm of the United Church of Christ. Pastor of Raleigh's Laodicea United Church of Christ since 1980, he is a member of the board of directors of Wake Opportunity, a county poverty agency, Wake County Transportation, and the President's Citizen's Advisory Committee of N.C. State. He and his wife, Angeline, have three children.

Patrick W. Lynch '84 is an associate at the Washington, D.C., office of the Dallas law firm Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld.

Frank H. Myers '84 is a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy and works in Naples, Italy, for the commander, maritime, surveillance, and reconnaissance forces of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. He completed a third Western Pacific deployment as a P-3C mission commander/tactical coordinator while flying out of Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines.

Nicolette Balister Naso B.S.E. '84 received her M.D. from UNC-Chapel Hill in May.

Amy Austin Petersen B.S.M.E. '84 is a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. She and her husband, Craig, and their son live in Virginia Beach, Va.

Catherine Mayhew Prince '84, credit director in credit training and development for NCNB in the Carolinas, was promoted to vice president. She joined NCNB National Bank in 1984 in Raleigh and has since worked throughout the Triangle area. She and her husband, Mark, live in Durham.

Jennifer A. Greenwald Sauer B.S.N. '84 is an account executive for Career Search Management, Inc., and specializes in executive searches for the health care and science industries. She was appointed by the Ohio Department of Mental Health to serve as a board member on the Butler County Mental Health Board. She and her husband, Leonard, live in Cincinnati.

David H. Alkire '85 received his M.B.A. from The Darden School at the University of Virginia in May.

Sheree Fabrikant Bloch '85 is an associate at the N.Y. law firm Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson.

Diane Zeluck Caron '85 is an assistant promotion development manager at Van der Bergh Foods Co. in New York.

Brian G. Cors '85 received his M.B.A. from The Darden School at the University of Virginia in May. He is a business planner with Chicago's FMC Corp.

Donald C. Fritts Jr. '85, a U.S. Navy lieutenant, is a strategic operations officer on the National Emergency Airborne Command Post working for the Joint Chiefs of Staff as part of a 22-person presidential battle staff. He is stationed in Omaha, Neb.

Craig Gelband '85 earned his Ph.D. in cellular and molecular pharmacology at the University of Miami. He has accepted an appointment with the department of physiology at the University of Nevada-Reno.

Susan C. Helm '85 is in her last year at Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management. She worked as operations director for Montage Information Systems.

Laura Kottler '85 graduated from Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management in June with a concentration in marketing and finance. She was a systems consultant for Arthur Andersen & Co. in New York City.

Allison Day Lanni '85 is a consultant at Valerie Wilson Travel in New York.

Rod McCloy '85 earned his Ph.D. in industrial and organizational psychology from the University of Minnesota and is now a research scientist with Human Resources Research Organization in Alexandria, Va.

Stephen A. Meffert '85 was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha medical honor society and was awarded a scholarship to study at Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford University. He is a fourth-year medical student at the University of Iowa in Iowa City, where he and his wife, **Melissa L. Kelley** '86, live.

Michael Jonathan Mendelow '85 earned his M.D. from Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. He is in the orthopedic surgery residency program at the University of Michigan.

Virginia Murray '85 is a foreign service officer in Amman, Jordan. She completed two years in the Peace Corps' rural health program in Mauritania, West Africa.

John R. Nickens III M.H.A. '85 is executive director of San Antonio's Village Oaks Regional Hospital, recently acquired by Humana Inc. He has worked in health care for more than 15 years, most recently as associate administrator and chief operating officer at the Diagnostic Center Hospital in Houston. He is a member of the American College of Health Care Executives and the Texas Hospital Association. He and his wife, Rebecca, and their two sons live in San Antonio.

Sam Pointer B.S.E.E. '85 completed his master's in computer science at the University of California-

Berkeley as a National Science Foundation Graduate Fellow. He lives in Arlington, Va., and plays lead guitar with the rock group New Potato Caboose.

William Edward Prewitt IV '85, a master's candidate at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, works for the Environmental Protection Agency in Boston. He and his wife, April, live in Cambridge.

Andy Reddick M.B.A. '85 is licensing manager for planning and business development with Burroughs Wellcome Co. in Research Triangle Park, N.C. He lives in Raleigh.

Carlos José Rodriguez '85 was named director of the Central American Bank on Economic Integration, a diplomatic post to which he was appointed directly by Costa Rican president Rafael Angel Calderon. He is also president of Landmark, S.A., a hotel and resort development company. He lives in San Jose, Costa Rica, with his wife, **Pamela Smith Rodriguez M.B.A. '85**, who runs a teaching/consulting business, INCA, S.A. They have two children.

Scott Savitt '85 covered China's Tiananmen Square massacre for UPI in June. He has spent the last five years in China and Hong Kong and works for the business publication *Billions*.

Steve Sisson '85, a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha medical honor society, graduated from Tufts University School of Medicine in May. He is a resident in internal medicine at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Hal Garwood "Tripp" Transon III '85 is in his final year at Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management. He was an account executive for Central Communications Systems.

Lauren G. Wagner '85 is in her final year at Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management. She worked in commercial banking at the Bank of New England.

Joseph D. Wargo '85, an associate with the Atlanta law firm Powell, Goddard, Frazer & Murphy, served on the *Florida Law Review* at the University of Florida College of Law. He lives in Atlanta.

Saul T. Ballesteros '86 is in his final year at Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management.

Cameron J. Conner '86 earned her M.B.A. from The Darden School at the University of Virginia and is an executive assistant with Fairfax County Council of the Arts in Annandale, Va. She lives in Reston, Va.

Edwin K. Corbin '86 received his M.B.A. from The Darden School at the University of Virginia in May. He is a planning officer with Irwin Union Corp. in Columbus, Ind.

Frederick A. Gortner '86 graduated from UCLA's Anderson Graduate School of Management with honors in June. He and his wife, Cindi, live in the Los Angeles area.

Diane Hueske Hoffmeister '86 is a software engineer for Northern Telecom in Research Triangle Park, N.C. She and her husband, Robert, live in Cary.

Melissa L. Kelley '86 was promoted to senior account executive at CMF&Z Public Relations, a Young & Rubicam company. She and her husband, **Stephen A. Meffert '85**, live in Iowa City, Iowa.

Charylene L. Ledbetter '86 is in her final year at Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management. She was a research associate at the TARP Institute, a management consulting firm in Washington, D.C.

FROM JORDAN TO GEORGETOWN



Regal pairing: lifestyle of Rich, right, and the famous, Queen Noor

Studying international law at Georgetown University may not be the most stress-free career choice Suzanne Rich '83 could have made. But having just completed a stint as Chief of Staff for Jordan's Queen Noor, Rich is no stranger to challenge.

"I was a political science major and had traveled extensively throughout the world, but the Middle East was unfamiliar territory," says Rich.

"Because of my interest in international relations, it was a fabu-

lous opportunity to learn more about the region, its people, and its politics. While Jordan has made great strides in the areas of education and women's rights, and is probably the most Westernized of the Arab countries, it's still a completely different and fascinating world."

Rich's job called for her to arrange Queen Noor's professional and personal staffs and to coordinate Her Majesty's activities and responsibilities at home and abroad.

Now in her first year

at Georgetown, Rich is studying international law while keeping an eye on developments in the Middle East. She sees Iraq's invasion of Kuwait as only one facet of a much larger issue.

"When people think of the Middle East now, they think about the current crisis. But there are many crises in the region that need international attention and intervention in order to find a solution. While the present crisis could prove to be the spark that ignites the entire region, I still

believe that avenues exist in which to negotiate a peaceful solution, and that King Hussein will continue to play a critical role in the process."

After graduation from Duke, Rich served as Chief of Staff to Maureen Reagan, who was co-chairman of the Republican National Committee; became a Special Aide to Barbara Bush; and organized the American delegation to the United Nations Decade for Women Conference in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1985.

William R. Mason '86 received his M.B.A. from The Darden School at the University of Virginia in May.

Douglas M. McCracken B.S.E. '86 is in his final year at Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management. He was an engineer for Yankee Atomic Electric Co.

Rhonda Montoya '86 completed law school at the University of Miami.

Leslie Ann de Montrichard '86 earned her M.D. from Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. She is in the family practice residency program at San Jose Medical Center in California.

Edward F. Raftery III '86 is in his final year at Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management. He worked as an accessory sales manager for Cannondale Corp.

Kim Reed '86 is an attorney with the Los Angeles law firm Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher. She earned her J.D. from the University of Virginia School of Law, where she was executive editor of the *Virginia Journal of International Law*.

Lawrence Rosenberg B.S.E. '86 is in his final year at Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate

School of Management. He was an analyst for Merrill Lynch Capital Markets in New York City.

David R.W. Simmons '86 earned his M.D. from Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. He is in the internal medicine residency program at Jewish Hospital of Washington University in St. Louis.

Donald W. Tighe '86 is managing editor of *The Political Hotline*, a daily political news briefing service in Washington, D.C.

Odette Cianchini Valder '86 earned her M.D. from Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. She is in the psychiatry residency program at Baylor.

James D. Blitch '87 is enrolled in an A.M./Ph.D. program in American history at the University of Virginia. He completed his third and final year of teaching at Shady Side Academy in Pittsburgh, where he taught history and Latin.

Ladd C. Brown '87 graduated with honors from the University of Florida's law school in May. He plans to get an LL.M. in taxation at either New York University or the University of Florida.

Laura B. Graham B.S.E. '87 is in her final year at Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management. She worked as an engineer for Westinghouse Electric in Baltimore.

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Andrea M. Johnson Leader M.S. '87 works for the Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc. She and her husband, Richard, live in Annapolis, Md.

James P. McGinnis '87 is in his final year at Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management. He worked at the Boston Beer Co. before enrolling in the graduate program.

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NOTE NEW DEADLINES: April 1 (June-July issue), June 1 (August-September issue), August 1 (October-November issue), October 1 (December-January issue), December 1 (February-March issue), February 1 (April-May issue). Please specify issue in which ad should appear.

Ruth Hobaugh Muguvero '87 works for the NCNB Services Center in Raleigh. Her husband, **Warren P. Muguvero**, will receive his M.E.M. from the Duke School of Forestry and Environmental Studies later this year.

Kyle Claire Schweiker '87 completed graduate studies in public health at UNC-Chapel Hill and

earned her master's in health from the University of Maryland last year.

Susan Marie Busch Transton '87 is in her final year at Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management. She was assistant vice president of brand management at Anheuser-Busch.

Kathryn "Katie" Benenson '88 is the educational services manager at Act III Publishing. She lives in New York City.

Julia B. Coffman '88, a student at Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, was awarded a W. T. Taliaferro Thompson Scholarship for the 1990-91 academic year.

Carl Gerber B.S.E. '88 earned his M.S. in electrical engineering from the University of Maryland. He and his wife, **A. Kelly Matthews** '88, live in Washington, D.C.

John B. Hargrove '88, an ensign in the U.S. Navy, reported for duty with Patrol Squadron-Five at the Naval Air Station in Jacksonville, Fla., last spring.

Arden Kelly Matthews '88 is a third-year law student at Georgetown University Law Center. She and her husband, **Carl Gerber** B.S.E. '88, live in Washington, D.C.

John-Lindell P. Pfeffer '88 is in his final year at Northwestern University's Kellogg Graduate School of Management. He was president of a wholesale distribution company he founded.

Shawn Rangel '88 is a business analyst with Dun & Bradstreet in Greensboro, N.C.

James E. Shepherd V '88 is a first-year law student at Duke. His wife, **Brenda Chunn Shepherd** B.S.E. '90, is an engineer for Northern Telecom Inc. They live in Durham.

Swindell Edwards M.Div. '89 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the U.S. Navy during his service with Naval Mobile Construction Battalion-Three in Port Hueneme, Calif.

William M. Shoemaker '89, a Navy seaman, reported for duty in April aboard the guided missile cruiser USS *Arkansas*. He lives in Citrus Heights, Calif.

Ronald S. Williams '89, a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marines, completed the nine-week basic infantry officer course in May. He joined the Marine Corps in May 1989.

MARRIAGES: **Cynthia A. Burkhardt** '80 to J. Christopher Connelly on July 22, 1989. Residence: Chotula, Mexico. . . **Pamela E. Hutchens** '80 to Alan D. Albert on Oct. 21, 1989. Residence: Virginia Beach. . . **Jacqueline Kate Nash** '80 to Peter Wilson Rea on July 7, 1990. . . **Deborah Lynne Ridley** '80 to Thomas Alexander Wilson on June 23. Residence: Columbia, S.C. . .

Jennie Stratton DeVeaux '81 to Steve Garon in May 1989. Residence: Annandale, Va. . . **Donna E. Landau** '81 to John L. Hardman J.D. '82 on June 2. . . **Jacquelyn Hilary Still** B.S.N. '81 to Stuart Irwin Romanoff on Nov. 19, 1989. . .

Disque D. Deane Jr. '82 to Monica de Alanda on Nov. 25, 1989, in Buenos Aires, Argentina. . . **John L. Hardman** J.D. '82 to Donna E. Landau '81 on June 2. . . **Brenda Hoffman** '82, J.D. '85 to Lance Feis on Jan. 20. Residence: Chicago. . .

Henry John Hood '82 to Laura Lynn Buckley on May 19. Residence: Oklahoma City, Okla. . . **Lynnda Brown Leaman** '82 to Kevin Angus MacDonald on Nov. 19, 1989. . . **Michael Albert Redmond** '82 to Susan Phillips on May 19. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Keith R. Forbes** B.S.E. '83 to **Marion G. McLaurin** '84 on June 23. Residence: Stanford, Calif. . . **James Raymond**

Frey 83 to Caroline Livingston Neville on Jan. 7, 1990, in Palm Beach, Fla. . . . **Kathryn Lee Hoenig** '83 to Douglas Bayley Maynard on Dec. 3, 1989, in New York. . . . **Nicolette Susan Balister** B.S.E. '84 to William Bernhard Nao on May 6. . . . **James H. Bower** '84 to Susan M. MacGillivray on Dec. 30, 1989. . . . **George Allen Fowlkes Jr.** '84 to Nancy Bailey Demmon on Oct. 29, 1989. . . . **Jennifer A. Greenwald Sauers** B.S.N. '84 to Leonard J. Sauers on Nov. 11, 1989. Residence: Cincinnati. . . . **Patrick Winston Lynch** '84 to Katherine Elizabeth Bryant on Nov. 5, 1989. . . . **Allison Balken Dav** '85 to John Breyton Lanni on Oct. 29, 1989. . . . **Sheree Ilese Fabrikant** '85 to Wayne David Bloch on Dec. 10, 1989. . . . **Stephen Armstrong Meffert** '85 to Melissa Lynn Kelley '86 on May 12. Residence: Iowa City, Iowa. . . . **William Edward Prewitt IV** '85 to April Roots on June 16. Residence: Cambridge, Mass. . . . **Dede Cynthia Zeluck** '85 to John Higman Caron on March 18. . . . **Mark Alarie** '86 to Rene Augustine '87 on June 23 in the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C. . . . **Frederick Aiken Gortner** '86 to Cynthia Jean Gates on July 14. Residence: Los Angeles. . . . **Diane Elizabeth Hueske** '86 to Robert Carl Hoffmeister on May 26 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Cary, N.C. . . . **Iris Louise Killian** M.B.A. '86 to Jathan Barrett Jr. on May 12. Residence: Hickory, N.C. . . . **Robert J. McAfee** '86 to Tamara L. Fletcher on March 17. Residence: Durham. . . . **Mary Martha Todd** '86 to Samuel Ross Sloan on May 26. Residence: Tryon, N.C. . . . **Anne Browning Farris** '87 to William L. Marchant on Aug. 24. Residence: San Francisco. . . . **Ruth Carson Hobaugh** '87 to Warren Peter Mugavero M.E.M. '91 on May 25. Residence: Durham. . . . **Andrea M. Johnson** M.S. '87 to Richard R. Leader on May 12. Residence: Annapolis. . . . **Carl Gerber** B.S.E. '88 to Arden Kelly Matthews '88 on July 28. Residence: Washington, D.C. . . . **James E. Shepherd V** '88 to Brenda Sue Chunn B.S.E. '90 on Aug. 11. Residence: Durham. . . . **Laura Susan Barlow** '89 to Mark Alan Enyedi on May 26. Residence: Chapel Hill. . . . **Donald Todd Keister** '89 to Lisa Vargo '90 on March 24. Residence: Altus, Okla.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **John H. Burnette** '80 and **Claudia Thompson Burnette** '79 on Nov. 11, 1989. Named Ian Alexander. . . . Second daughter to **Nina Slotkin Fortmeyer** '80 and Kurt Fortmeyer on July 3. Named Ivy Camille. . . . Twins, first son and daughter, to **Robert S. Haltiwanger** '80, Ph.D. '86 and **Kimberly Stone Haltiwanger** '79 on Dec. 27, 1989. Named Robert Daniel and Rachel Marie. . . . A son to **Ivy Berg Kagan** '80 and Glenn Kagan on Nov. 7, 1989. Named Sean Harrison. . . . A daughter to **Jennifer Scheck Lee** '80 and M. Gary Lee on Sept. 1, 1989. Named Erin. . . . Second child and first son to **Justin Towner Milam** '80 and **Maureen Higgins Milam** '80 on Sept. 14, 1989. Named Justin Towner Jr. . . . Twin girls, second and third daughters, to **Bianche Perla Paul** '80 and Walter Paul on Jan. 8. Named Amanda Jane and Catherine Marie. . . . First child and son to **Miriam Latker Sell** '80 and Clive Hamilton Sell on May 4. Named Benjamin Hamilton. . . . Second child and son to **Kenneth L. Sperling** '80 and Rosalyn Sperling on Feb. 23. Named Benjamin Isaac. . . . Second child and first daughter to **Nancy Levine Zisk** '80, J.D. '83 and **Robert L. Zisk** J.D. '83 on Feb. 11. Named Abigail. . . . Second child and first son to **Alfred Andrew Colby** '81 and **Donna DeRango Colby** '83 on May 19. Named John Winston. . . . First child and son to **John M. Dealy** B.S.M.E. '81, M.B.A. '88 and Lillian Dealy in December. Named Matthew Joseph. . . . First child and son to **Patricia Dumphy Diaz** '81 and Joseph

Diaz on Feb. 16. Named Christopher Thomas. . . . Second child and first son to **Lynn Stephanz Harrington** '81 and David M. Harrington on April 22. Named Benson David. . . . Second child and daughter to **Philip B. Levy** M.B.A. '81 and **Kathryn Markel Levy** M.Ed. '76, M.B.A. '81 on Jan. 26, 1990. Named Allison Michele. . . . Second daughter to **Stephen M. Mix** '81 and Victoria Landing Mix on May 28. Named Grace Cathryn. . . . First child and daughter to **Keith D. Paulsen** B.S.E. '81 and **Jacqueline Scurlfield Paulsen** '82 on April 10. Named Esther Grace. . . . First child and son to **Charles Joseph Quinn Jr.** '81, M.B.A. '82 and Carol Quinn on April 8. Named Charles Joseph "CJ" III. . . . First child and daughter to **Frank Hudson Oneal** '82 and John Robert Oneal on Nov. 20, 1989. Named Mary Adelaide. . . . A daughter to **Terri Anne Feldman Silver** '82 and Andrew L. Silver on April 23. Named Rebecca Amy. . . . First child and daughter to **Madge Wynne Silverman** '82 and **Michael Silverman** '82 on Jan. 7, 1990. Named Lisa Andrea. . . . A son to **Marcella McKee Brien** B.S.N. '83 and Patrick L. Brien on Dec. 11, 1989. Named John Lynagh. . . . First child and son to **Elise McMurtrie Mang** '83 and Michael Mang on March 15. Named Andrew Garrett. . . . First child and daughter to **Todd Rangel** '83 and Kim Rangel on June 4, 1989. Named Kathryn McRae. . . . First child and daughter to **Carol Hamner Roden** '83 and Gregory J. Roden on Feb. 26. Named Rebecca. . . . First child and son to **Amy Austin Petersen** B.S.M.E. '84 and Craig Petersen on Jan. 26, 1990. Named Austin Richard. . . . Daughter to **Robert J. Walters** M.B.A. '84 and Karen H. Walters on June 6. Named Kendall Hart. . . . First child and daughter to **Charles Bennett Pace** M.E.M. '85 and Donna Pace on May 24. Named Hannah Elizabeth. . . . First child and son to **Debra Waitman Weiss** '86 and Daniel Weiss on April 29. Named Benjamin Scott.

90s

Janna Adams '90 is director of student and alumni affairs at John Cabot University, the only American college in Italy offering a four-year bachelor's degree. She writes that she welcomes any contacts from Duke alumni visiting Rome.

Brenda Chunn Shepherd B.S.E. '90 is a documentation engineer for Northern Telecom Inc. in Research Triangle Park, N.C. Her husband, **James E. Shepherd V** '88, is a Duke law student. They live in Durham.

MARRIAGES: **Brenda Sue Chunn** B.S.E. '90 to **James E. Shepherd V** '88 on Aug. 11. Residence: Durham. . . . **Lisa Vargo** '90 to **Donald Todd Keister** '89 on March 24. Residence: Altus, Okla. . . . **Warren Peter Mugavero** M.E.M. '91 to **Ruth Carson Hobaugh** '87 on May 25. Residence: Durham.

DEATHS

Joseph W. Hathcock '21, A.M. '23 of Abingdon, Va., on Feb. 11. A veteran of World War I, he was an economics instructor at Duke (Trinity College), Cornell, and the University of Pittsburgh. He was also an investment counselor with Standards Statistics Co. of New York and an economic adviser with the U.S. National Recovery Administration (NRA). While he was with the U.S. Social Security Board and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, he directed preparation of draft unemployment compensation legislation on a state level. He

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is survived by his wife, Dorothy, two daughters, a sister, a brother, four grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

Faye Boggs Summers '25 of Statesville, N.C., on Dec. 2, 1989. A retired teacher with the Iredell County Schools, she was also a bookkeeper at Burlington Industries and office manager at Killingly Mills. A member of Alpha Delta Pi sorority, she belonged to the Fort Dobbs Daughters of the American Revolution and the Statesville chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She is survived by her husband, Thomas; two grandchildren; a great-grandchild; and two sisters and a brother, including **Pearl Boggs Harrelson** '28 and **Roy D. Boggs** '32.

John Prather Frank '26 of Mount Airy, N.C., on Feb. 26. The former president of the N.C. Granite Corp., he was commissioner of Mount Airy and a trustee of Surry Community College. A dormitory was named for him at Appalachian State University in Boone, where he chaired the board of trustees. He is survived by his wife, Rebecca, a daughter, a son, a brother, eight grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Warren Candler Sledd A.M. '27 in Decatur, Ga., on Dec. 24, 1989. He is survived by a great-niece, **Katherine Barrett Overcash** '78.

John F. Bivins '28 of High Point, N.C., in September 1989. He is survived by his wife, Louise, and a son.

William Homer Bryan '28 of Jennings, Fla., on Dec. 27, 1989. A Durham native, he was a retired railroad clerk and Mason. He is survived by his wife, Doris, two brothers, two sisters, and several nieces and nephews.



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Mary Cuyler Scanlon Jones '28 in Durham on Jan. 3, 1990. She was a teacher at Calvert School, now Durham Academy. She is survived by her husband, Thomas, two sons, 11 grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Kenneth R. Lagerstedt '28, A.M. '30 of Buzzards Bay, Mass., on March 23. A Germanic studies scholar, he studied at Columbia University, the Sorbonne in Paris, and the Universities of Tubingen and Heidelberg. He served under Eisenhower in the Allied Liaison Section after World War II and also worked with U.S. Army Intelligence in New York City and with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He is survived by two nieces, a nephew, and several grandnieces and grandnephews.

Madison Ward "Doc" Maness '28, B.Div. '33 of Fayetteville, N.C., on March 15. A minister throughout eastern North Carolina for more than 45 years, he was past president of the local Duke alumni club and was a member of the Duke Half Century Club. He is survived by his wife, Sue, and their daughter.

Thomas Samuel Shutt Sr. '28 of Roanoke Rapids, N.C., on Sept. 11, 1989. A retired principal of Everett Elementary School in Roanoke Rapids, he taught the men's Bible class in the town's First United Methodist Church. He belonged to the Roanoke Rapids Lions Club and the NEA teachers organization. He is survived by his wife, Daisy, three daughters, two sisters, 11 grandchildren, and 13 great-grandchildren.

William H. McIntyre '29 of Rocky Mount, N.C., on June 17, 1989. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity at Duke.

A. Glenn Smith '29 in High Point, N.C., on Nov. 15, 1988. Until his retirement in 1972, he was vice president and manager of Melroe Hosiery Mills, which consolidated with his own Glenn Hosiery Co. in 1952. He was also president and district governor of the American Business Club and served on the board of directors of the Salvation Army and the Maryfield Nursing Home. An honorary life member of the High Point-Thomsville chapter of the American Red Cross, he received the Red Cross Distinguished Service Award and the N.C. Governors Volunteer Award for more than 40 years of volunteer service. He is survived by his wife, Mary Frances, a son, and two grandchildren.

Warren Cox Ogden A.M. '30 of New Orleans on July 2, 1989.

Joseph Henry Armfield Jr. '31, LL.B. '34 of Greensboro on Dec. 16, 1989. A retired minister, he served churches in Tennessee, Mississippi, and North Carolina after graduating from the Dallas Theological Seminary in 1941. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, a son, three daughters, and four grandchildren.

Virginia Alice Frazier Goodwin '31 of Tallahassee, Fla., on April 28, 1989. A former teacher at Durham's Bragtown School and elsewhere in the state, she was a member of the women's society at Duke's Chapel Methodist Church. She is survived by her husband, Ernest, two daughters, a son, six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Ruby Thompson Johnson '31 of Fayetteville, N.C., on March 15. She is survived by a daughter, a stepson, and seven grandchildren.

James J. Norman '32 of Winston-Salem on June 15, 1989. A varsity swimmer at Duke, he was a plant manager for RJ Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Hoyt Walter Shore Sr. '32 of Charlotte on Oct. 5, 1988. Captain of the baseball team while at Duke and later coach of a boys' team, he was a gen-

eral agent for Washington National Insurance Co. in Charlotte following service in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He was a founding member of Camelot Industries and a member of the Charlotte Opera Board. He is survived by his wife, Jane, a daughter, a son, a brother, and a grandson.

M. Emmett Ward Jr. LL.B. '32 in Vicksburg, Miss., on Dec. 3, 1989. A senior attorney with the Vicksburg firm Ward, Martin, Hassell, Jones & Willford, he served as special counsel to the State of Mississippi in three state boundary cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. He was on the board of directors of the Vicksburg YMCA and was president of its junior and senior chapters of commerce. He was also a trustee of the Vicksburg Hospital Medical Foundation. He is survived by his wife, Ellen; a daughter; son **M. Emmett Ward III** LL.B. '67; and a grandchild.

George Dudley McConney B.S.C.E. '33 of Bon Air, Va., on Jan. 5, 1990. A charter member of the Engineers Club of Richmond, he was a supervising engineer for the National Surety Corp. and Fireman's Fund Group. He received a Charles A. Dukes Award for Outstanding Service to Duke. He is survived by his wife, Nettie, two daughters, and three grandchildren.

Martha Mock Medford '33 on Nov. 16, 1989. She is survived by a son and a sister, **Mary M. Settle** '35.

Virginia McEwen Pierson '33 of Tucson, Ariz., in January 1990. A self-proclaimed radical and supporter of women's rights, she was active in the Tucson chapter of the National Organization for Women. She was a social worker for the Arizona Children's Home and, in her early seventies, said she still enjoyed "rocking the boat." She is survived by a daughter, a sister, four grandsons, and seven great-grandchildren.

Murry A. Miller '34, LL.B. '36 of Asheville on Dec. 17, 1988. A former attorney in High Point, he was assistant vice president and trust officer at Wachovia Bank until his retirement in 1977. He was treasurer of the Asheville Transit Authority and was founding president of the board of directors of the Irene Wortham Day Care Center. He was also on the board of directors of the Asheville Red Cross and district commissioner of Boy Scouts of America. He is survived by his wife, Frances, two sons, a sister, and three grandchildren.

Richard Zimri Query Jr. M.D. '34 of Charlotte on Dec. 4, 1989. A specialist in internal medicine for more than 50 years, he was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate and chief resident of medicine at Duke Hospital in 1936. He was a member of Duke's Davison Club and a past president of the Medical Alumni Council. He is survived by two daughters, including **Elizabeth Q. Rudolph** '79, and three grandchildren.

Stuart McGuire Beville '35, A.M. '36 in Blacksburg, Va., on April 5. A retired director of off-campus activities at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, he was superintendent of the Prince William County school system during its desegregation as well as its transformation from a rural and agricultural county into one of the most rapidly growing suburban areas in the country. He is survived by his wife, Rosa, two daughters, and four grandchildren.

Esther Rosenstein '35 of Dickson City, Pa., in November 1988. She was secretary to the president of Gold Jewelry Store.

Frank C. Greutker Jr. '36 of Williamsville, N.Y., on June 6, 1989. Treasurer of the old Corn Exchange and president of Greutker Inc., he was a director of the National Grain and Feed Dealers Association and was named 1986 Man of the Year by

the Distillers Research Council. He is survived by his wife, Aileen, a daughter, two sisters, three grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Julius Caesar Burge M.D. '37 of York, S.C., on Jan. 22, 1990. A member of the U.S. Army Medical Corps during World War II, he was a Japanese prisoner-of-war and only one of the 5 percent to survive the Bataan Death March. He practiced medicine in Virginia and the Carolinas and worked with retarded children. He is survived by three sisters and a cousin, **Florie Smythe Mercer** B.S.N. '42.

Charles R. "Buck" Pinkston '37 of Asheville in April. He was awarded the Bronze Star, Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon, Philippine Liberation Ribbon, and the Combat Star for his service in the Army during World War II. The co-owner of a produce business in Asheville for 15 years, he also worked in the city's public works department. He is survived by his wife, Frances, a daughter, a son, two brothers, four sisters, and five grandchildren.

Norman W. Van Nostrand Jr. '37 of Berlin, N.Y., on Aug. 23, 1989. He is survived by his wife, **Virginia M. Grew Van Nostrand** '37.

Lowell S. Winton Ph.D. '37 in Raleigh on June 2, 1989. A mathematics professor and adviser at N.C. State, he was the math department's director of undergraduate advising and was also active in the university's honors program. He and his wife, **Cornelia Rolston Winton** A.M. '34, and their children established the Lowell S. Winton Graduate Award Endowment in the Foundation in 1986 to be given each year to an outstanding Ph.D. student. He is survived by his wife, Cornelia; daughter **Elizabeth Love Winton Gatewood** '59; son **Raymond Sheridan Winton** Ph.D. '72; and grandson **Edwin Edison Gatewood III** '89.

Robert H. Arnold '38 of New York City on April 7, 1989. He was an internal auditor for Westinghouse Electric Co.

Arthur Brown Bradsher '38 of Windsor, N.C., on Jan. 4, 1989. A former member of the Raleigh-Durham Airport Authority, he was president and lieutenant governor of the Durham Kiwanis Club and a charter member of the Windsor Kiwanis and the Iron Dukes. After completing a residency at the University of Pennsylvania, he became chief of staff at Bertie Memorial Hospital and directed the Bertie Planned Parenthood Clinic for 20 years. He was a U.S. Navy flight surgeon during World War II and also a medical investigator and accident examiner for the Federal Aviation Administration. He is survived by his wife, Betsy, a son, two daughters, a brother, two sisters, and eight grandchildren.

Virginia Skinner Daniel '38 on March 5. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is survived by a son and a daughter.

Dudley W. Miller Jr. '39 on Sept. 8, 1989. He is survived by his wife, Jean.

Paul Peters '39 of Leighton, N.Y., on Dec. 19, 1988. The Blue Devil mascot for three years at Duke, he was an employee of the Social Security office in Philadelphia. He had worked in quality control for Republic Aircraft in Long Island. He is survived by a sister, **Grace Peters Haberman** '38.

Waldo O. Badgeley M.D. '40 of Chuluota, Fla., on Jan. 19, 1989. A retired orthopedic surgeon, he began his career in medicine in Lansing, Mich., after completing a residency at the University of Michigan Medical Center in 1944. He was a member of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons and a fellow of the American College of Orthopedic Surgeons. He is survived by a daughter, a son, and three grandchildren.

D. Johnson Livengood '40 of Richmond, Va., on Jan. 12, 1989. A Durham native, he had retired as vice president and sales manager in West Engineering Co. He was a former president of the Lakeside Lions Club and a member of the Sales and Marketing Executive Association of Richmond. He is survived by his wife, **Caroline Stiles Livengood** '41, two sons, a brother, five grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Horace L. Morgan '40, M.D. '44 of Atlanta on March 10. He had retired as medical director of Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.

Theodore E. Price '40 of Morristown, N.J., in September 1989. He is survived by his wife, Chris.

Frank Moderno Sanger Jr. '40 of Falls Church, Va., on Jan. 14, 1990. An engineer with Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s astronautical undersea division after his retirement from the Navy in 1968, he later served as executive assistant to the division manager of Westinghouse's advanced energy systems division. He also chaired the public advisory committee of the Metropolitan Washington Area Council of Governments. He is survived by his wife, Beatrice, and a son.

E.B. "Bernie" Blackburn M.Ed. '41 of Homestead, Fla., on Jan. 30, 1990. A speech teacher in Dade County, he served as principal of two local high schools. A former city councilman and president of the Homestead Rotary Club, he was in charge of Homestead's emergency shelter when a hurricane hit the city in 1945. Upon his retirement from the school system in 1960, he and his wife, Patricia, formed E.B. Blackburn Realty. He is survived by his wife, two sons, a daughter, a brother, five sisters, and eight grandchildren.

Charles R. Parker B.S.E.E. '41 of Blacksburg, Va., on Jan. 29, 1990.

Laurence N. Rynd '41 of Yakima, Wash., on April 17, 1989. He worked on the Manhattan (atomic bomb) Project during World War II and later in the life insurance business for Pacific National Life Insurance Co. in Richland, Wash. A chartered life underwriter since 1969, he was a repeat member of the life insurance industry's Million Dollar Round Table. He was past president of the Yakima Toastmasters Club and the McKinley PTA. He is survived by his wife, **Vivian Rieger Rynd** '39, two daughters, a son, a brother, and eight grandchildren.

Robert Lawton Tollison '41 of Vidalia, Ga., on Oct. 13, 1989. A manufacturer sales representative for Robin Builders, Inc., he was a member of the Iron Dukes and played with the original Les Brown Band of Renown while a student. He is survived by his wife, Lula, his parents, two daughters, a son, a stepdaughter, a stepson, a sister, a brother, and eight grandchildren.

Philip Cocke Trout M.D. '41 of Roanoke, Va., in 1988. The recipient of a Purple Heart after being wounded during World War II in Italy, he was a co-founder of the Roanoke Orthopedic Clinic. He was chief of the orthopedic department at the Veteran's Administration Medical Center in Salem, N.C., and president of the Roanoke Academy of Medicine. He also served on the board of directors of Blue Cross of Southwest Virginia for 25 years. He is survived by his wife, Bettie, three daughters, a sister, a brother, his stepmother, a half-brother, a half-sister, nephew **Hugh H. Trout** M.D. '67, great-nephew **David Eric Bolster** M.D. '88, and seven grandchildren.

L. Arthur Minnich A.M. '42 in Fairfax, Va., on Feb. 3. Before he retired in 1976, he had been special assistant to the assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs for the U.S. Bicentennial Commission. He later served in the Foreign Service



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Reserve and executive secretary of the Eisenhower World Affairs Institute in Washington, D.C. He had been assistant staff secretary at the White House during the Eisenhower administration and later served as director of the secretary of the State Department's U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. He is survived by his wife, Jane, two daughters, two sons, a brother, and two sisters.

Gustave Francis Bieber M.D. '43 of Fort Myers, Fla., on May 18, 1988. A captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps during World War II, he was a physician for the Kilauwa Sugar Plantation in Kauai, Hawaii, from 1949-51 and later practiced obstetrics and gynecology in Fort Myers until his retirement in 1982. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and a fellow in the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He was also president of the Lee County Medical Society and a life member of the Southern Medical Association. He is survived by his wife, **Ann Beery Bieber** B.S.N. '38, two sons, including **Kenneth D. Bieber** B.S.M.E. '70, and a granddaughter.

Robert Burton "Burt" Dodd '43 of Salem, N.C., on Jan. 24, 1990. Founder and president of Valley Tile Distributors, Inc., he was president of the Salem/Roanoke County Chamber of Commerce. He is survived by his wife, Marie, a son, three daughters, a sister, and four grandchildren.

Mary Taylor Long '43 of Raleigh on Aug. 21, 1989. She was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. She is survived by her husband, Robert, two daughters, and four grandchildren.

Jane Hicks Verburg '43 of Basking Ridge, N.J., on Oct. 19, 1989. She is survived by her husband, Robert.

Charles Orestes Ditmars '46 of Spanish Fort, Ala., in May 1989. He was a member of the Duke V-12 Marines.

John E. Scheid Jr. M.D. '46 of Lower Burrell, Pa., on Nov. 29, 1989. A U.S. Navy doctor for two years, he was senior member of Highlands Surgical Associates as well as president of the medical staff and trustee at Allegheny Valley Hospital. He belonged to the American College of Surgeons and The Royal Academy of Medicine of London. He is survived by his wife, Jean, a son, two daughters, including **Jennifer Scheid Williams** B.H.S. '74, a brother, and five grandchildren.

Gordon D. McCutcheon '47 of St. Petersburg, Fla. He was a partner in the St. Petersburg law firm McCutcheon & Rowan.

Gene M. Wilhoite B.S.C.E. '48 of Brainerd, Tenn., on Dec. 23, 1989. Assistant division director for transmission system engineering and construction for the Tennessee Valley Authority, he was an engineering consultant on major transmission projects in the U.S. and abroad since his retirement in 1982. He also chaired the structural division of the American Society of Civil Engineering. He is survived by his wife, Betty Ann, a daughter, two sons, a brother, a sister, and two grandchildren.

Frank D. Schmah '49 of Santa Maria, Calif., on Sept. 15, 1989. After serving in the U.S. Air Force during World War II, he worked with May Department Stores Co. in St. Louis and Denver. He was predeceased by his wife, **Alice "Polly" Povejil** '50, and their two children, who were killed in an automobile accident in 1968. He is survived by a brother and sister.

James W. Tarter '49 of Stone Mountain, Ga., on Sept. 30, 1989. He was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

Richard Thomson Commander B.Div. '50 of Morrisville, N.C., on Feb. 4. A retired United Methodist minister of the N.C. Conference, he was district superintendent of the Greenville district. He is survived by his wife, Lelia, a son, a daughter, three sisters, and a granddaughter.

Skottowe Wannamaker DePass '50, M.D. '54 in New York City on Jan. 8, 1990. A radiologist on Long Island for 30 years, he served with the U.S. Army in Korea. He is survived by his mother; a sister, **Nancy DePass Davis** '53; a niece; and two nephews, including **Northrop Fletcher Davis** '83.

Jerry L. Frye '50, of Charlotte, N.C., on Nov. 22, 1989. He was president of United Brokers, Inc. At Duke, he lettered in baseball.

Charles Jerome Huneycutt Sr. B.Div. '50, M.Ed. '51 of Norwood, N.C., on Jan. 24, 1989. An ordained Methodist minister for more than 50 years, he was a U.S. Army chaplain during World War II in the European and Pacific theaters. He was on the Winston-Salem Mayor's Good Will Committee on Racial Discrimination in 1963 and served as president of the Norwood Ministerial Association. He is survived by his wife, Alberta, four daughters, including **Alice Huneycutt Bernstein** '72, and seven grandchildren. His son, **Charles J. Huneycutt Jr.** '65, is an MIA in Southeast Asia.

Edward W. Lampton Sr. P.T. Cert. '50 in S. Charleston, W. Va., on Jan. 31, 1990. A Mason, Shriner, and member of Scottish Rite Bodies, he was retired from Kanawha County Crippled Children's Society. A veteran of World War II, he received the governor's citation as an outstanding physical therapist. He is survived by his wife, Christine, a son, three sisters, a brother, and four grandchildren.

Mildred Carolyn Levering Lundstedt '51 of Riverton, N.J., on Nov. 22, 1989. A graduate of Columbia Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing in 1954, she was active in scouting and belonged to the Nine Holes of Riverton Country Club. She is survived by her husband, Robert, two sons, a daughter, two sisters, and a granddaughter.

John Peter Mandanis M.D. '51 of Arlington, Va., on Oct. 5, 1989. A cardiologist and faculty member at Georgetown University Medical Center, he was president of Glebe Medical Associates and a trustee of Arlington Hospital. He is survived by a son, **Peter J. Mandanis** '80, and a daughter, **Heidi J. Mandanis** '82.

Raymon Jenkin Hahn '52, LL.B. '55 on Nov. 10, 1989. He was a partner in the Pensacola, Fla., law firm Bell, Hahn, Scheister, Wheeler & William. He is survived by his wife, **Virginia Harris Hahn** '52, his mother, and a son.

Edward Madison Joyner B.S.E.E. '52 of New Bern, N.C., on Feb. 22. He was a former employee of Bechtel Power Corp. in Gaithersburg, Md., and had survived a heart transplant performed several years ago. He is survived by his wife, Sue, three daughters, a son, two brothers, and two granddaughters.

Carl Edison Wallace Sr. B.Div. '53 of Greensboro on Feb. 3, 1989. A veteran of the U.S. Air Force, he was a retired minister and interim pastor for the First Christian United Church of Christ in Burlington. He is survived by a son, a daughter, two sisters, two brothers, and five grandchildren.

Sara Neil Maness Fields '54 of Madison, N.J., on Sept. 4, 1989. She is survived by her husband, Jack.

Earl W. Porter A.M. '56, Ph.D. '61 of Champaign-Urbana, Ill. He was a former director of the Duke News Bureau and special assistant to Duke

President Hollis Edens. The author of *Sty and Duke, 1892-1924: Foundations of Duke University*, he held various posts in educational administration at the University of Illinois. He is survived by a daughter.

Robert B. Atkins Jr. '58 of Lake Worth, Fla., on Jan. 24, 1990. A graduate of Baylor University medical school, he had a general medical practice in Washington, D.C., and Fairfax, Va., and had served residencies at Georgetown University Hospital in Belfast. He is survived by a daughter, his parents, and two sisters.

Mark E. Dougherty '63, of Tallahassee, Fla., on March 22. At Duke, he was a member of Sigma Nu, the Chapel Choir, and the Men's Olee Club.

L. Peter Johnson '64 of Atlantic Beach, Fla., on Sept. 16, 1988, of injuries sustained in an automobile accident. A partner and later counsel to the Jacksonville law firm Martin, Ade, Birchfield & Johnson, he co-founded the real estate development firm McGarvey, Johnson & Bingham Inc., as well as Wings Fashion Apparel in San Marco. He served on the board of directors of the Marine National Bank, the Hospice of Northeast Florida, and the Jacksonville Bar Association. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, his mother, two daughters, a son, and four sisters.

Arthur Vann III '68 of Durham on Nov. 2, 1989, when his plane crashed near Darlington County Airport in South Carolina. An attorney, he earned his J.D. from the University of Tennessee Law School in Knoxville. He is survived by his wife, Cynthia; two stepdaughters; his father, **Arthur Vann II** '44, J.D. '51; his mother; four brothers; and seven sisters, including **Sarah Vann Taylor** M.D. '88.

Benjamin Swalin Hon. '79 of Chapel Hill on Sept. 27, 1989. He was the music director and con-

ductor of the N.C. Symphony for more than 30 years before retiring in 1972. An associate professor of music at UNC-Chapel Hill early in his career, he earned his master's from Columbia and his doctorate from the University of Vienna. In 1966, shortly before receiving an honorary doctorate in fine arts from UNC, he received a N.C. Award for achievement in fine arts, and then a Morrison Award for achievement in performing arts in 1968. He is survived by his wife, Maxine.

Katherine DeLongy O'Connor '82 of Paradise Valley, Ariz., on Feb. 10 in an automobile accident. A member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority, she was a research analyst for the Arizona House of Representatives. She earned a master's in political communications at Arizona State University. She is survived by her husband, James, her father, her mother and stepfather, a grandmother, and a sister.

Philanthropist Dalton

Harry L. Dalton '16, Hon. '65 on July 26 in Charlotte, N.C. He was 95. He supported a wide spectrum of programs at Duke, including athletics, the art museum, and the Rare Book Room. Duke's manuscripts department also houses the Harry L. Dalton Collection.

While at Trinity College, he was assistant editor for *The Chanticleer* and assistant manager for the track team. He also participated in several literary and thespian societies. In 1965, Duke presented him with an honorary doctor of humane letters.

After working in sales for various North Carolina mills, he joined American Viscose Co. and started selling rayon throughout the South. He later became a director and vice chairman of the company. He retired from American Viscose in 1961.

Dalton and his wife sponsored the Harry and Mary Dalton Wing of the Mint Museum in Charlotte, the

Dalton Library Tower at UNC-Charlotte, the Dalton Galleries at Agnes Scott College, and the Dalton-Burnside Gallery at Wingate College. The couple are members of Duke's Founders' Society and he was a member of the W.P. Few Association.

He is survived by his wife, Mary; a son and daughter; a brother; granddaughter Mary Dalton Baril J.D. '89; niece Sally Dalton Robinson '55; and nephew James G. Dalton Sr. '47.

Helen Louise Kaiser

Helen Louise Kaiser, physical therapy professor emerita at Duke, died September 8, 1988, in Duke Hospital. She was 88.

A Michigan native, she earned her undergraduate degree from Boston University and her physical therapy certificate from Harvard. She worked as chief physical therapist at the Detroit Orthopaedic Clinic and at Mount Sinai Hospital in Cleveland before joining the faculty at Duke in 1943.

She served the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration as founder of a physical therapy school, director of rehabilitation services, and director of the Near East Foundation in Athens, Greece.

Kaiser was also a past president of the American Physical Therapy Association. Duke's physical therapy program presented her with the Golden Crucy Award as well as a financial contribution to the Physical Therapy Scholarship Fund. The N.C. Physical Therapy Association awarded her a certificate of merit, and the Council of Physical Therapy School Directors awarded her a citation for outstanding service. She received the Humanitarian Honor Award from Boston University and was listed in *Who's Who of American Women*.

She has no immediate survivors.

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Was, not was: Duke president pro tem Derryl Hart, right, and Vice President Richard Nixon LL.B. '37 at Greensboro political rally in 1960

TRIPLE CHAMPIONS

Duke's most successful athletic year came to a close on December 6 at Chapel Hill when the Blue Devil football team met and tied the Carolina Tar Heels in a scoreless game played on a gridiron quagmire. A tie was all that was necessary for Duke to annex the state football title. . . .

In clinching the football title, Duke took a third major sports state championship for 1930. During the spring semester the basketball and baseball teams came through with top laurels. To make this exceptional performance more remarkable, the basketball and football teams of 1930 also captured state titles, and the baseball yearlings narrowly missed the state title by losing to Wake Forest in a 10-inning, 4 to 3 thriller. . . .

Coach Wallace Wade, who succeeds Coach James DeHart as athletic director and head coach of football, will. . . begin his new year with Duke facing a trying schedule.—December 1930

MEDICAL MILESTONE

Formally observing the completion of their first ten years of existence, Duke University School of Medicine and Duke Hospital. . . noted the occasion by dedicating the new 200-room addition to the hospital and recently projected psychiatry department. . . .

The presence of Dr. Adolf Meyer, professor of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, was an outstanding feature of the day's anniversary program. Dr. Meyer's prepared address outlined the

development of psychiatry during the past fifty years. . . .

As the dean of science in this country and formulator of psycho-biology, Dr. Meyer has done much to establish his field on the firm basis it now occupies. . . . The Duke psychiatric wards have been named "Meyer" in honor of the distinguished Johns Hopkins psychiatrist. . . .

At a meeting held in the evening, formal organization of an alumni association of the School of Medicine was effected. . . . Dr. Jay Arena, of the staff of the Duke Hospital and the Duke University School of Medicine, was named president of the new [medical alumni association]. . . .

Dr. Arena was in the first group of students when the hospital and school of medicine were opened in 1930, as were the other officers: Dr. R.W. Graves, vice president; Dr. Lenox D. Baker, corresponding secretary; and Dr. J. Lamar Calloway, secretary-treasurer. All are now on the Duke staff.—December 1940

THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY

In many respects the most serious threat has been a temporary and timid loss of faith in the assumptions on which the American way of life is based. Most fundamental of these assumptions is, of course, man's faith in man. The very heart of our belief in democracy is the conviction that man, given the opportu-

nity, will act in ways that are constructive; that the combined wisdom of men acting together on matters of common concern is the most acceptable surrogate for the divine wisdom which no man can hope to attain. Yet today there is a wave of pessimism about this assumption.

Perhaps the best example of this is our imaginative literature of recent decades. There has been too much frustration, idol-breaking, debunking, and pessimism. It is always salutary to have our creative artists hold a mirror up to nature and to delineate our faults, but when there seems to be a deliberate and fashionable avoidance of anything but the sour and the shameful in our life, then it seems that we are looking through a glass darkly. What novel of creative merit has been written in this country that depicts the American businessman in any guise but caricature, or chicanery, or that sympathetically examines his contribution to our society? What worthy novels take anything but a disdainful or top-lofty attitude toward the American politician?

Something of the same might be said about those of our painters who seek out the raw and the aching, and who portray them with what has now become a pedantic pre-occupation with trivial forms of obscurantism. This is not a criticism of modern art, which has enriched our understanding, but rather of its limitation to obscure and soiled aspects of our life. Perhaps it is because I work in the field of education and research, where advances are taking place every day, that I see it as one of the tragedies of our age that the creative arts, especially writing, have separated themselves from creative work in other fields.—*from the Founders' Day speech by James Rhyne Killian '25, president of M.I.T., December 1950*

NIXON'S NOT THE ONE

At 12:17 a.m. on November 9, Vice President Richard M. Nixon LL.B. '37 conceded the closest presidential election in this century: "if the present trend continues, Senator Kennedy will be the next president of the U.S."

The latest tabulation of the popular vote showed the vice president trailing Senator Kennedy by 150,000 votes. It was the closest race since 1888, when Benjamin Harrison defeated Grover Cleveland without winning the popular vote.

Earlier, before returning home to California to await the outcome of the election, Vice President Nixon said, "I did the best I can and now I stand." He had traveled 65,000 miles into every state in the

Union. He knew that on November 8 he no longer had any power to control the results. . . .

The time 12:17 a.m. also marked the end of the first presidential campaign in which one of the candidates was an alumnus of the university. Vice President Nixon came to the School of Law in 1934 as a scholarship student after having graduated from Whittier College as a member of Phi Beta Kappa. At the end of his three years at Duke, he ranked third in his class of twenty-six.

In addition to holding the coveted office of president of the Duke Bar Association. . . . Nixon was a member of the Order of the Coif, a legal honorary. In 1947 he was initiated into the Duke chapter of Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity.—*December 1960*

Hair apparent: Long for men, longer- and sometimes ironed, for women, circa early 1970s. The style was definitely casual, remnants of a revolutionary decade that began and ended on college campuses. Bell-bottoms, mini-skirts, and men with ponytails were the look then, and now it's back again; apparently, the trend to recycle includes recycling trends.



DUKE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

CURTAILING CURFEWS

A pamphlet of regulations for the Woman's College makes it clear that in 1970 "the individual student is responsible for decisions and choices within the framework of the regulations of the community. The College does not assume in loco parentis relationships." One of the latest innovations on East has been the installation of the card-key system, which allows girls to let themselves into their locked dorms, and thereby regulate their own hours.

Beginning in March... all upperclassmen and second semester freshman girls who paid a \$5 deposit were issued a numbered plastic card—much like a credit card in appearance—and reminded that they would now be "required to admit themselves to the dormitories" if they were out after house closing. These girls are now free to come and go from their dormitories at their own discretion by simply inserting their coded card into a slot in the locked door.

After several years in the discussion and planning stage, the card-key system was put into effect on the Woman's Campus with relative ease. Dean of Women Paula Phillips believes it is a system which

encourages each girl to develop her individual sense of responsibility and at the same time insures the safety of the house—much better than a key system could....

Of some 1,400 eligible students, only 848 even took advantage of the... privilege, and house counselors report there was no noticeable change in students' hours or habits after the new system began. But then the card-keys are not seen as a new freedom by students or the administration. They are, more accurately, a more viable way of letting students regulate their own hours—a freedom they have already had for several years with the late-leave privilege.—December 1970

WILL COACH BE FIRST CLASS?

It is the best of times, it is the worst of times to be basketball coach at Duke. And no one is more sharply aware of that fact than the new coach himself, thirty-three-year-old Mike Krzyzewski. He arrives at the Blue Devil basketball festivities just when several of the ringleaders of the past three years' fun—seventy-three victories, two conference tournament wins, and

a tie for the regular season title—are gone.

Gone are Mike Gminksi, Bob Bender, Jim Spanarkel. Gone is Coach Bill Foster, now attempting to resurrect South Carolina's program as he did Duke's upon arriving in 1975.

Are Duke's basketball hopes for 1980-81 gone, too?

Hardly.

Coach Krzyzewski, the Chicago native and standout guard for Army (1967-69), knows he took a calculated gamble in taking the job here. Krzyzewski was king of the hill at the U.S. Military Academy, where he established a reputation as something of a miracle worker by guiding the Cadets to back-to-back seasons of 20-8 and 19-9. That was just after Army had wound up its worst season ever, a 3-32 mess.

Coach K's decision was actually a double-edged gamble. To begin with, he turned down a head coaching job at another college—he won't say which one—on the chance that Duke would hire him. The second wager—and the one Duke followers are most concerned about—is that he will be able to hold together Duke's existing successful basketball program while recruiting the desperately needed blue-chip players for next season and those following.—November-December 1980



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CRAFTING A CAREER

The secret to a successful television series is endless attention to detail," Roy Underhill explains as he meticulously attaches a three-foot papier-mâché nose to the end of a microphone boom. Then, he calls for the "P.U." meter (actually a light meter) to check other details. The promotional scratch-and-sniff sign Underhill will present with glee to the small crew will read "Scenter for Public Television." Obviously, with such creativity at work, there is a special theme to this show.

It's an informal set: Bonnie Raitt sings over state-of-the-art speakers as the crew sets up props and recalls road trips to other locations, and Underhill gathers his tools and scribbles the outline of the program on the blackboard from which he ad libs during the actual taping of the show.

But this scene is deceiving; Underhill M.F. '77, host of the successful public television series *The Woodwright's Shop*, actually has little time for such fooling around. Although it's a safe bet that he introduces levity into every venture, in addition to planning and hosting the successful *Woodwright's Shop* for the last ten seasons, he's been master housewright at Colonial Williamsburg for ten years, and is now master housewright emeritus. He's also director of interpretive development for Colonial Williamsburg, which makes him responsible for historical interpretive programs there.

"It's sort of experimental history," Underhill says. "We learn a lot of it by actually doing it, which is why this [kind of preserved environment] is so important. Some things just aren't apparent in books." Underhill explains that the main sources of information for interpretive museums are folk stories, recovered artifacts, and old records.

In fact, one of the most fascinating shows on *The Woodwright's Shop* centered on his re-creation of a wooden beer stein. The stein was based on a mug found on the *Mary Rose*, one of Henry VIII's ships


PHOTOGRAPH BY MICHAEL TELEVISION

ROY UNDERHILL

BY CAROLYN McCOLLUM

The star of the popular PBS series on woodworking uses tradition and trivia to build a loyal following.

that sank in Portsmouth Harbor, England.

"Open-air interpretive museums are a way of coming in touch with one of the most significant aspects of our culture," Underhill says. "It's a wonderful way to understand who we are and where we come from. It's not enough to just look at a museum and say 'oh, isn't that nice. . . .' It gets down to some of the hard, nasty,

controversial issues, like slavery, unionization, and industrialization. But not to know your history—or where you come from—is like blocking out your childhood. The only way to deal with it is to understand it."

Underhill has a vision for an interpretive open-air museum for North Carolina's Triangle area. In the meantime, he's engaged in far-reaching efforts for *The Woodwright's Shop* this year and next. He's taking the crew to the Soviet Union next year; there's a translation of a book titled *Woodworking in Estonia* that's caught Underhill's eye. "How does a suburban Muscovite do things?" he asks. "What does he do when he wants to build a stereo cabinet? Do they make their own hand tools?"

The crew just returned from Germany, where Underhill guides his audience through the Franconian Open Air Museum, a re-construction of a medieval town, and points out the various woodworking techniques and architectural features unique to the Germany of the Middle Ages. Americans get to see the amazing craftsmanship of the time, as well as learn a little of the lifestyle of the Germans in Franconia.

The research for such a project is intense but often rushed. To shoot two shows in ten days, Underhill consulted with as many experts as he could find there, and "I took as many books with me as I could. I really didn't know what I had to work with until I got there." As he watches the edited episode for the first time, Underhill evaluates every shot, and it's obvious he's pleased with the results.

Last season the Weald and Downland Museum in England provided a backdrop for some historical woodworking trivia. What's trivia for some viewers, however, is hands-on technique for do-it-yourselfers, since much of American architecture and building design is rooted in European methods.

But the show is not just for historians; Underhill demonstrates construction of hobby horses, whirligigs, embroidery hoops, furniture, gameboards, musical instruments. He also focuses on traditional ways of building and using farm tools. "When

I'm talking on the set, there may be a twelve-year-old out there watching, and so I'm talking to him, but there'll also be some gags for the parents, too."

Underhill attributes part of the success of the show, and his belief in its importance, to its simplicity. He quotes a popular author: "The more high tech you have, the more high touch you need." And people have been working with these tools for hundreds of years; our very language comes in part from these professions—strike while the iron's hot, flying off the handle, too many irons in the fire,

going against the grain,' and so on."

"The arts of blacksmithing and wood-working are at the root of many more complicated things," Underhill says. So the show appeals to historians, armchair cabinetmakers, and do-it-yourselfers, as well as trivia buffs. "And then there are those people who are just waiting for me to cut myself," he says, laughing.

Between his obligations at Colonial Williamsburg and *The Woodwright's Shop*, Underhill has written three books as companion guides to the show—*The Woodwright's Shop*, *The Woodwright's Companion*,

and *The Woodwright's Workbook*—and numerous book chapters and introductions. He also develops interactive computer training for historical sites, to help other interpretive museums recreate history in the trust form.

For a thirty-nine-year-old forestry graduate student who majored in drama at UNC and likes to "make things with [his] hands," there couldn't be a more fitting career. A writer, consultant, computer programmer, historian, television host, and accomplished humorist, Underhill hasn't so much found his niche as he's found contentment leaping between niches.

The melding of his talents developed as he began inventing solar-powered hot water heaters, a rocket-powered skateboard, and other projects as a teenager. With his drama degree in hand, he spent some time in Colorado refurbishing windmills, raising bees and goats, and generally testing the limits of self-sufficiency. After a Colorado theater troupe he organized failed to fulfill his goals, he came to Duke to study forestry and produced his thesis project on American folk technology.

His knowledge of history, archaeology, and engineering brought him consulting work in outdoor living history museums around the country. Then Underhill established the workshop on the Eno, the familiar setting viewers see each week as the woodwright goes to work. (Coincidentally, the same week Underhill pitched the idea of *The Woodwright's Shop* to WUNC-TV, he was named master housewright at Colonial Williamsburg.)

The best thing about his work, Underhill says, is the creative freedom—having a major role in shaping the content and presentation of the shows as well as the program in Williamsburg. The worst thing, he says, is a lack of time to answer the piles of fan mail that stack up. But he makes time for his family, who sometimes accompany him on location. He lives with his wife, Jane, and daughters, Eleanor, nine, and Rachel, eleven, in Virginia. "The girls did some promos with me; Eleanor made a rocking horse this season, Rachel has helped with a rowboat, and Jane helps me with everything. She's a singer and a teacher in her own right, but she still helps me with everything on location."

Does he make his own furniture? Underhill laughs. "Nooo . . . my office is a mess. I haven't made anything there; it's early-American student. But I did restore that pushmower. Wanna hear about my blue teal MGB I'm working on?" ■

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McCollum is a free-lance writer living in Cary, North Carolina.

THE WRIGHT STUFF IN WILLIAMSBURG

The golfer hears a noise. Suddenly six dirt-covered, sweat-soaked men in knee breeches burst from the woods. Four carry axes on their shoulders; two lead a span of oxen, which in turn pull an overloaded two-wheeled timber cart. They crash down the hill and onto the road. He misses the two-foot putt.

These are good times. Riding the logs to keep them balanced as we climb the hill into town, we can talk and joke without worrying about being "out of character." From a distance it looks and sounds right. The language is a little different, but the laughter is the same.

One of us runs ahead to stop traffic on Francis Street as we enter the historic area of Colonial Williamsburg. We reach the timber yard and dump the fresh pine logs, heavy and sticky with sap on their ends. Soon the string lines snap down the length of the brown bark. The axeman stands atop the log to start his rhythmic chopping and splitting. The people gather, and the reconstruction of James Anderson's blacksmith shops begins.

Anderson's blacksmith shops were originally built with no more thought than a turtle gives to its shell. They were built during the War for Independence to supply the Continental government and army with the iron work that had formerly been coming from England. Few structures, however, have had the benefit of such extensive research and planning as did its reconstruct-

tion. In 1982 all that remained of James Anderson's wartime workshop were a few bricks of its foundations. Only enough archaeological evidence survived to indicate the location of forges, the outlines of the 90-foot-long structure, and the chronology of its four stages of construction. We lacked even a good example of this sort of building. Understandably, no Revolutionary War-era, wood-frame blacksmith shops have survived to our time.

Few buildings have also been the source of such controversy. Our reconstruction had to be based on bits and pieces of information, a window from here, rafter framing from there, that could be fitted together into a reasonable whole. It was unrealistic to expect that everyone should agree, and the arguments continued. Perhaps a sill was too high, a room too dimly lit by the small windows, or the door trim too fancy. But the building was an experiment; Sir Isaac Newton's "I-do-not-frame-hypotheses" attitude would have to change if he wanted a job with us.

"Gentlemen, you have two minutes remaining!" called out the man with the gold watch.

"Sir," I answered as I drove home the last peg, "we (bang!) are (bang!) done (bang!)."

The crowd went wild. We had completed framing the first section of Anderson's blacksmith shops in just under the two-hour limit of our wager. Perhaps I should

not have promised them all a share of the reward—the bottle went round and was empty before I could reach it.

The building went up so fast because it was already built. Each wall, each floor, each rafter pair had previously been framed together with mortise and tenon joints, the peg holes bored, and then disassembled to wait until raising day. It's like a house of cards, fabricating one card at a time, and then putting them all together. The raising was simply a matter of reassembling the numbered timbers flat on the ground, gathering all the help that we could, connecting the walls, and putting it up.

In the dangerous jobs close to the frame were craftsmen from all over town. Everyone was helping, though. The ropes tied to the wall frames were pulled by some hundreds of people who came to share in the event. Throughout the entire project, we enlisted help in pulling cross-cut saws, driving wedges, chopping mortises, shaving clapboards, glazing windows, or whatever needed doing. For at least the next seventy-five years, the blacksmiths working in these shops will be interrupted by people pointing out boards that they planed or joints that they helped cut.

From The Woodwright's Workbook, © 1986 by Roy Underhill; published by The University of North Carolina Press, and reprinted with permission.

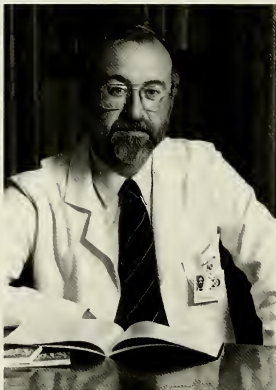


HOSTILITY AND YOUR HEALTH

PLEASE REMAIN CALM

BY GINNY TURNER

The director of Duke's Behavioral Research Center explores how "Type A" behavior influences physical well-being.



Redford Williams Jr.: typing by behavior

When Redford Williams Jr. entered Harvard in 1959, he thought he might get out of some course work if he signed up for a new freshman seminar program. Its main appeal to the young man was getting him a stack pass to the Widener Library and an exemption from freshman English.

Freshman English might have been a breeze in comparison. The seminar was in behavioral sciences, and the first assignment was a ten-page paper on "the mind-body problem." No explanation followed. Williams was as baffled as the other students, but the challenge sparked an interest that would eventually place him prominently in the science of behavioral medicine.

"I went through the psychology shelves at Widener looking for 'mind-body' in the indexes of all the books," recalls Williams, now director of Duke's Behavioral Medicine Research Center.

A student today perusing the Widener Library shelves would certainly find Williams' own 1989 book, *The Trusting Heart, Great News for Type A Behavior*, a distillation of years of research done by Williams and several colleagues on the effects of "Type A" behavior on health. Williams' analysis led to the conclusion that of all the characteristics associated with Type A personalities, only one—cynical mistrust or hostility—has a deleterious effect on health. Though high marks on the hostility scale greatly increase the chances of early cardiac death, Williams' great news is that the other Type A qualities—rapid thinking and talking, bustling energy, the drive to do several things at once and do them faster—are probably not harmful in themselves.

The designation of Type A and Type B behavior was made by San Francisco cardiologists Meyer Friedman and Ray Rosenman in a book in 1974. The pair presented a well-documented argument

that an individual's behavior has a distinct effect on his or her likelihood of developing coronary heart disease. Type A's, according to Friedman and Rosenman, are always rushed, frequently impatient, and sometimes hostile. To them, the entire world seems in conspiracy to thwart their intentions. Their counter-

parts are the relaxed, take-everything-in-stride Type B's—the ones who frequently infuriate Type A's.

The Friedman-Rosenman study received a great deal of attention and brought new legitimacy to the emerging field of behavioral medicine, whose development Williams describes as the outgrowth of two separate traditions. "One is the psychomatic tradition that grew out of psychoanalysis, in which people with various diseases were discovered, using psychoanalytic approaches, to have different personality characteristics. For example," he says, "people with high blood pressure had problems with suppressed anger. Another has been the application of learning theories—Pavlovian conditioning, Skinnerian-type theories—to the actual treatment of disorders. This involves mainly biofeedback as a type of learning. This has led to a lot of work involving actual treatment of various illnesses, such as headache, pain syndromes of various sorts, even diabetes."

The term behavioral medicine was coined in the mid-1970s to describe the new, broad-based field that was incorporating cognitive and behavioral psychology, to help understand human health, and applying behavioral and biomedical science to devise better means of treatment and rehabilitation. (Cognitive psychology is the study of thought processes and how one perceives, reasons, and learns. Behavioral psychology is the application of principles of learning to the actual change of behavior—the application of punishment and reward to shape behavior, for example.)

"Basically, it's applying the knowledge of behavioral science—how the brain works, how people learn, how stress affects bodily functions—toward the better understanding of physical disorders," explains Williams.

Behavioral medicine was slow to achieve full status in medical circles because it had been so difficult to prove, by accepted scientific methods, that subjective factors such as personality could affect health. "What Friedman and Rosenman did was just normal, scientific, epidemiological research," says Williams. "They enrolled

3,000 healthy men and did the same kind of study that had been done to identify cholesterol and smoking and high blood pressure as risk factors. And lo and behold, the ones who were Type A had about twice as many heart attacks."

Nonmedical advocates have been proclaiming the power of the mind over the body for decades, but it took behavioral psychology research that showed how the mind affected the workings of the body to get the attention of the scientific community. "We found proof that internal bodily functions such as hormone level and the

Williams developed a reputation as an insightful researcher, which certainly contributed to his receiving, along with colleagues James Blumenthal and Richard Surwit, a five-year MacArthur Foundation grant in 1983 to study the consequences of health-damaging behavior on the potential for cardiac disease.

"That really crystallized our Behavioral Medicine program," says Bernard Carroll, past chairman of the psychiatry department, "though we've always had behavioral medicine researchers in the department." In 1986 an endowment from an

beginning with the sympathetic nerves producing a rush of adrenaline and noradrenaline. As part of the biochemical change, skin, kidney, and intestinal blood vessels squeeze down while muscle vessels open up to receive four to five times the normal blood flow pumped from the heart.

"It makes a great deal of sense if you're about to fight a saber-toothed tiger," points out Williams. "But if you're sitting in your car angry at the person in front of you, it has no outlet. There's no intense exercise which tends to make use of the stress hormones. And we believe if you



immune system, which were thought to be automatic, are actually controllable," says Williams. "That gave a solid scientific basis for the notion that what goes on in your head can influence your bodily functions in ways that can lead to disease."

The slim, bearded Williams has always been particularly interested in the way the body reacts to the psychological influence of stress. After his early years spent in Raleigh and eastern Virginia, he went to Harvard, where he majored in psychology. He did a senior honors thesis on how anger influences perceptions of other people, and at Yale Medical School, he says, "I used those techniques to elicit anger in hypersensitive patients to measure blood-pressure responses, and everything I've been doing since then has been a following out of those threads."

After two years with the Public Health Service at the National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, Maryland, he came in 1972 to Duke, where he is now professor of psychiatry and associate professor of medicine. He lives in Orange County with his wife, Virginia, and their two children.

anonymous corporate donor funded the establishment of the Behavioral Medicine Research Center, whose offices were completed in October 1989. "It gives behavioral medicine researchers a way to be together as a functional group, and it's a means of combining the strengths of the research center faculty and the clinical strength of the consultation service faculty," Carroll says.

Duke's Behavioral Medicine Research Center "is a prototype of how behavioral medicine is developing nationally," says Carroll. "We are putting forth a very forward model here, and our program would be considered one of the two or three best in the country."

Funded by the MacArthur award and a large programmatic grant from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Williams continued his research on the links among stress hormones, Type A behavior, and heart disease. All of us may not recognize the stress response, often called the fight-flight response. That's when an external stimulus prompts the hypothalamus to begin a series of biochemical events—

have a heart condition, the effects of the stress hormones on your heart would be worse."

Type A individuals experience this blocked fight-or-flight response more often because they feel time-pressured and are easily angered. The response can be triggered by nearly any human interaction—with a clumsy waiter or a slow grocery cashier, for example—as well as by inanimate objects, such as a balky lawn mower or an out-of-order bank machine.

Williams' work has zeroed in on only one aspect of type A behavior: cynical mistrust of others, a free-floating hostility that causes someone to expect others to be incompetent, inefficient, or inconsiderate. "People who have high hostility are going to experience more stress, and there are two reasons for it," says Williams. "One, they're looking for it and they're going to find it, so they'll have the fight-flight response. Second, people who expect others to be selfish, mean, and incompetent actually can cause people to be that way."

Williams considers hostility to have

three elements, each of which can be toxic: cynicism, frequent experience of angry feelings, and the overt expression of them. "So it's the attitude of cynicism, the emotion of anger, and the behavior of aggression that go together to make up the hostility complex," he says.

According to his research, people with high hostility (about 30 percent of Type A's and 15 percent of Type B's) have so many more stress-response experiences that they have a much greater chance of early death, not only from heart disease, but from cancer, other diseases, and accidents as well. It's a scary prognosis, but encouraging for non-hostile Type A's, who have been told for fifteen years they were headed for heart trouble.

Among his close colleagues, Williams is popular for his personable manner and effective team leadership, as well as his generosity in sharing information and crediting collaborators with specific contributions. "The paper we published in *Psychosomatic Medicine* in 1980 grew out of the work that Jim Blumenthal had done," Williams says, speaking of an associate professor of medical psychology and assistant professor of medicine at Duke. "Jim had done his dissertation with me back in the 1970s, and one of the things he looked at was Type A behavior and

blockages in coronary arteries. Among other psychological tests he got was this hostility scale, which is buried in the larger Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Later, we collected more data in which we found that high scores on this hostility questionnaire were predicting higher death rates by age fifty." (Williams' most recent research, conducted with colleagues John Barefoot, Grant Dahlstrom, and Ilene Siegler, shows that hostility levels at age nineteen predict increased smoking rates and higher cholesterol levels at age forty.)

Research pursuing this concept led to publishing *The Trusting Heart*, which presents for a non-scientific audience the steady documentation of hostility as a risk factor. The book has received a great deal of media attention because it combines a review of medical data and offers self-help ideas for changing hostile behavior.

Recognizing the hostility trait in oneself is the first step toward altering the damaging behavior. "It's difficult to change," Williams says, "but for the hostile person, anger is like poison. For the person with high blood pressure, salt is poison. For the person with high cholesterol, saturated fat is poison. If you're a hostile person, your body is biologically constituted so that it doesn't handle

anger. One of the major reasons I wrote the book is to show Type A people that you may not be neurotic or think you have a problem, but these hostility characteristics have health risks."

When asked if he himself has any cynicism, Williams admits with a rueful smile, "I've had hostile thoughts. But I'm a lot better now."

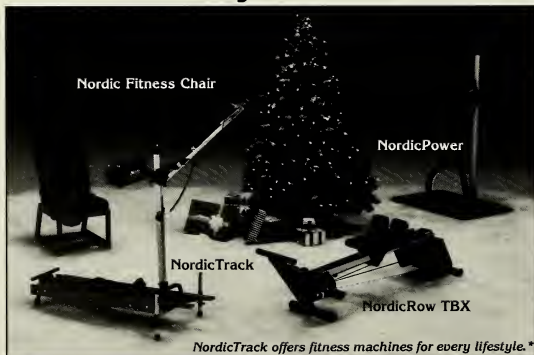
His book contains a number of positive ways to temper hostility, which Williams feels may be as much as 50 percent an inherited trait. "You can work on cognitive restructuring and thought stopping. You will still get angry, but you can try meditation or other relaxation techniques to calm biological response.

"If I could boil all this down into the single most important advice, it would be: Be truly religious in any of the world's religions—the core of Christianity and all other major religions is that we should treat others as we would like them to treat us."

After forging a career identifying and measuring hostility and studying its part in the relationship between behavior and health, Williams obviously hasn't let go of the "mind-body problem" from his freshman year. "Let's just say I'm still working on that paper." ■

Turner is a free-lance writer living in Chapel Hill.

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FIRST FOR ASDU



JENNIFER STINE '93

Tonya Robinson, a Trinity junior, became the third woman—and the first black woman—elected president of the Associated Students of Duke University (ASDU). A former ASDU executive vice president, Robinson won 62.56 percent of the vote to defeat Trinity junior Mandeep Dhillon. She pledged to strengthen ASDU's identity and increase interaction with other student groups.

Lately, ASDU has come under criticism from segments of the student population for being ineffective. This presidential election attracted nineteen candidates—an unusually high number that gave rise to the question of whether “at least some [were] not running seriously,” as *The Chronicle* put it. Among the losing candidates was a student who advertised himself as appealing to “Elvis Presley fans in the Duke community,” and another who insisted that he “would probably do nothing” if elected. Robinson said that one of her goals as ASDU president will be to “make ASDU in general and the officers specifically more accessible to the student body.”

In the same election, the Class of 1991 showed a decided community-service orientation. In voting for the Academic Enhancement Seminar as the class gift, the graduating class will pay for a tutorial program that matches university students with pupils at Durham High School. Other nominations for the senior class gift were the student-run Duke Recycles program and Project BUILD, in which university students work with lower-income families to construct affordable housing in Durham.

AN EXPANDING ACC

Florida State University became the ninth member of the Atlantic Coast Conference in September and will begin competing in the league next season in all sports but football, which will begin in 1993.

“The more we learned about the institution, the more we felt they were a natural fit,” said ACC commissioner Gene Corrigan '52 when the invitation to FSU was extended. “Their academic and athletic programs are nationally recognized and their addition would be a plus to our conference in every way. It would allow us to continue in a leadership position in intercollegiate athletics.”

The decision was not without controversy. With the Seminoles in the ACC, tournament tickets, television revenue, and NCAA tournament money are split nine ways instead of eight. But those favoring expansion pointed out that there would be additional revenue from bowl money, expanded football exposure, and television revenues.

Duke took an official “no expansion” stance but was outvoted by the other ACC schools. Athletics director Tom Butters told *The Wall Street Journal* that “I’ve always looked at the word ‘conference’ the way I look at the word ‘family.’ There are respected colleges who are now looking at conferences in terms of TV households.”

But as other conferences expanded—the Big Ten adding Penn State, Southeastern adding Arkansas and South Carolina—ACC officials were concerned about insuring their market share. ACC assistant commissioner Tom Mickle B.S.E. '72 explained that the organization “saw this as our last opportunity to get into the fourth-largest state in the country. That

would increase our TV universe, as they say, from 9 million to fourteen-and-a-half million homes.”

Located in Tallahassee, FSU has more than 28,000 students. The school has men's and women's teams in indoor and regular track, cross country, swimming, golf, basketball, and tennis. There are also men's teams in football and baseball and women's teams in volleyball and softball.

LILLY LIBRARY

The East Campus Library has a new designation: the Lilly Library, named for Ruth Lilly, who donated \$2.5 million to the university this fall. The great-granddaughter of the founder of Eli Lilly & Co., Lilly made the contribution in honor of Lilly family members affiliated with Duke.

The gift will be used for much-needed renovations and other projects at the library,



LARRY STONE

Lilly legacy: niece Katherine Lilly McCutchen '62 and her son William W. McCutchen III '86, top; grandnephew Peter M. Nicholas Jr. '92 and grandniece Katherine Lilly Nicholas '94, middle; and the newly-named Lilly Library on East

including computing and technological upgrades of databases and additional book purchases for the general collection.

Although this is Ruth Lilly's first gift to the university, Eli Lilly & Co. has donated to the medical center in the past. And the Lilly Endowment Inc. has supported university endeavors in music, religion, communications, minority affairs, and programs at the divinity school.

The Lilly family legacy at Duke includes Ruth Lilly's nieces, Irene Katherine (Lilly) McCutchen '62 and Ruth Lilly "Ginny" Nicholas '64, and their husbands William McCutchen Jr. B.S.C.E. '62 and Peter M. Nicholas '64; and her nieces' children, William W. McCutchen III '86, John Kirby Nicholas '89, junior Peter M. Nicholas Jr., and first-year student Katherine Lilly Nicholas.

ACADEMIC CONTROVERSY

Is the National Association of Scholars a worthy organization devoted to promoting traditional academic values, or is it "racist, sexist, and homophobic"? Those disparate views are at the heart of a campus dispute regarding the launching of an NAS chapter at Duke.

Founded in 1987, the NAS has six chapters at other universities and twenty-three incorporated state affiliates. A NAS pamphlet says the organization is "deeply concerned about the widening currency within the academy of perspectives which reflexively denigrate the values and institutions of our society."

James B. Duke Professor of Political Science James David Barber initiated Duke's chapter in the fall and was elected to its board of directors. From the beginning, Barber has been the group's most vocal proponent. He says the Duke chapter will set its own agenda, focusing on faculty- and curriculum-related matters.

"I like the association's fundamental thrust—open discussion, faculty deliberation on how the recruitment of faculty should work, things like that. That doesn't mean you have to agree with everything they do. If you're having a chapter of an organization, like the American Civil Liberties Union or the Democratic Party, it doesn't mean you agree with everything they say. We will be the ones to decide what our group is about," Barber told *The Chronicle*. The student newspaper gave extensive coverage to the NAS debate, which pitted Barber and other NAS supporters against English professor and department chair Stanley Fish and other NAS detractors, who claim that the group

is devoted to perpetuating a white, European male political bias.

The Chronicle reported that Fish, in a memorandum to the provost, had suggested that NAS members be banned from serving on university committees concerned with matters like tenure and promotion. Fish told interviewers that he had intended to raise philosophical questions about the NAS, but was not looking to exclude individuals from committee assignments. Administrators and the faculty's Academic Council later reaffirmed that affiliations would not disqualify faculty members from committee service.

Stephen Balch, national president of the NAS, came to campus to outline his group's concerns. Expressing surprise that the new chapter was creating so much discord, Balch said the organization "is in favor of a curriculum that emphasizes the Western intellectual tradition. We live in a society shaped by that tradition. There is a need to understand it."

But a full-page ad taken out in *The Chronicle*, signed by almost a hundred faculty members, called the NAS views "regrettable." According to the NAS's own information, said the statement, the organization questions those who ask that the "canon" be revised to include more works by blacks, other ethnic minorities, and women. The statement went on to take note of the NAS's complaint about the introduction of "issues of race, gender, and class" into the curriculum. "In contrast, we applaud all efforts to acknowledge the rich diversity of our society in the curriculum of our universities. We wish to express our support for the past and present development of courses that reflect the cultural heterogeneity which is our heritage."

As the controversy continued, attention came from outside sources as well—including *The New York Times* and *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. *The Wall Street Journal* ran an opinion column by Dorothy Rabinowitz arguing that the trend on college campuses today is slanting leftward, toward "politically correct thinking" on themes ranging from affirmative action to women's studies. Groups like the NAS, said Rabinowitz, signal a growing "Resistance movement" against unquestioned revisionism.

"Dissent from politically correct positions on women, minorities, multiculturalism, and the like comes at a high cost—a cost that may include... charges of racism and sexism and, frequently, administrative punishment," wrote Rabinowitz. "Political correctness—with all its consequences to intellectual life—is of course alive and well at Duke University as elsewhere, and not likely to go away soon," she concluded. "But neither, from the looks of things, is

the Resistance it has spawned."

In a letter to the *Journal*, Duke President H. Keith H. Brodie replied, in part: "Universities—especially the best ones—are inherently untidy places. We seek out bright people, often of strongly different views, and encourage them to test their ideas in laboratories and classrooms and to debate the great issues of the day openly and civilly...."

That unanimity does not exist on the shape of the curriculum "is not surprising in a free society in which there are fewer and fewer venues where individuals can discuss controversial issues openly," wrote Brodie. "Duke has been, and will continue to be, an institution where faculty are free from interference in their teaching and research.... The very freedom to debate openly ensures that our students have an opportunity to weigh important questions of different intellectual approaches and to assess for themselves the merits of the arguments."

Brodie called Duke "a university where mainstream and radical approaches to ideas can and should be expected to surface and where the brightest young minds in the nation will be free to reach their own judgments in the marketplace of ideas."

WORD ON THE STREET

Members of the rap group 2 Live Crew were as nasty as they wanted to be at a Florida performance last summer and were promptly slapped with obscenity charges. But according to Duke English professor and Afro-American studies expert Henry Louis Gates, the alleged indecencies are nothing more than parody.

Gates, who testified at the group's October trial in Florida, told *The Chronicle* that the members of 2 Live Crew "are to rap music what Archie Bunker is to television."

"We have to critique sexism, misogyny, and homophobia wherever they appear," said Gates. "My point about 2 Live Crew is that they are parodying these attitudes in our society as a form of critique. The danger with this form of critique is that, if misunderstood, it can lead to the reinscription of these attitudes." The Miami-based rap group was cleared on charges that a live show in Fort Lauderdale was obscene.

Gates was asked to testify after defense lawyers saw an opinion piece he'd written in *The New York Times*. Gates said that rap lyrics consist of cultural observations and commentary. He contended that the issue of obscenity and First Amendment rights



Comix cast: Avner Eisenberg as Crumb, center, and other zanies

"cannot even be addressed until those who would answer them become literate in the vernacular traditions of Afro-Americans."

CRUMB COMIX

In the late Sixties, cartoonist Robert Crumb established a reputation as a leading counterculture artist, perhaps best known for the X-rated character of Fritz the Cat. But Crumb's more recent works go beyond the humorously deranged nature of those earlier endeavors. This fall the Duke Museum of Art showcased "R. Crumb Comix," Crumb's first solo exhibition in a museum.

The show featured examples from recent strips and a selection of Crumb's sketchbooks. Museum director Michael Mezzatesta said the artist's newer works reflect the progression of an astute social observer who incorporates his personal musings into his work.

"Crumb draws what he feels, and in so doing, removes the barriers between the conscious and subconscious mind. The result is a startling personal honesty that often transcends the individual and presents Crumb as 'Everyman.' This combi-

nation of personal and social satire has helped make Crumb's recent work the most powerful and thoughtful underground art produced."

Beyond the exhibit, the museum presented a series of films that featured the cartoon medium as "an adult form of entertainment." Duke's drama department presented "R. Crumb Comix," a play based on Crumb's life and recent work and adapted to the stage by Duke visiting artist-in-residence Johnny Simons of the Hip Pocket Theater in Fort Worth, Texas. The play featured Avner Eisenberg, better known as Avner the Eccentric, who starred in the movie *The Jewel of the Nile*.

SINS OF OMISSION

Scholars rely on the Department of State's *Foreign Relations of the United States* for the official record of American foreign policy. But the publication recently has come under fire: Historians claim it's not timely and it omits or distorts crucial information, thereby discrediting the entire series.

Writing in the May/June issue of the *American Historical Association Newslet-*

ter, Perspectives, public policy studies and history professor Bruce Kuniholm unravels the controversy. In a piece titled "Foreign Relations, Public Relations, Accountability, and Understanding," Kuniholm says that "While some omissions may be necessary from the standpoint of national security, others which are not necessary distort the record and compromise the integrity of the *Foreign Relations* series. If the purpose of the series is to provide a record of what was thought, what was done, and why it was done in order to explain what happened and to instruct those who would learn from the past, such a purpose is not served by this volume, which purports to constitute 'the official record of foreign policy of the United States.'"

Kuniholm is director and chairman of Duke's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs.

While there are objections to the series' sluggish publishing schedule—the latest volumes cover events that occurred in 1952-54—the key issue concerns the government's policy on declassifying information. Scholars recognize that some documents may still be sensitive, but those being withheld for no discernible reason make it difficult to write cogently about American foreign policy.

Kuniholm points to the fall 1989 issue

of *Foreign Relations* that addresses United States involvement in Iran from 1952-54. Kuniholm was a member of the policy planning staff in the Department of State in 1979-80, a stint that provided a first-hand look at how the *Foreign Relations* series was produced. At the time, there were chapters slated for publication detailing U.S. collusion in the overthrow of Iranian leader Muhammad Mosadeq. But when it was finally published last year, crucial documents were missing.

"The removal of documents, particularly of any mention of C.I.A. covert actions, makes it appear as if Mosadeq were overthrown by popular will, with no U.S. involvement," Kuniholm told *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. "But interviews with former officials have made it abundantly clear that the U.S. did play a role. Those kinds of deletions call the credibility of the entire series."

TOUGH TAX TALK

Visiting New Jersey Governor James Florio used a down-home North Carolina example as he reached for a definition of leadership. Sheriff Andy Taylor of the semi-mythical Mayberry would say that "good judgment comes from experience," as Florio told the story. "And where does experience come from? Experience comes from bad judgment."

Just a year into his governorship, Florio has exercised his judgment aggressively, and accumulated enough experience to sustain any TV scriptwriter. His October appearance at Duke came some months after a *New York Times Magazine* cover story profiled him as a high-risk experimenter: "Unlike other governors in the Northeast, Florio did not wait until he was forced to raise taxes; he took the initiative and taxed and cut more than anyone had expected." And it came just days after commentator George Will's assessment of him as "the nation's most unpopular governor, with the possible exception of Mike Dukakis."

Florio came to Duke under the auspices of the Governors Center of the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs. He followed his public address—which attracted a sizable audience, especially students from New Jersey—with classroom meetings the next day.

Florio was elected with 62 percent of the vote. He found himself faced with a massive deficit and with a court order to restructure a school funding formula that relied on property taxes (meaning that community school quality was strongly tied to community wealth). Florio moved quickly to impose a \$2.8-billion tax increase, including a sales tax hike plus an income tax hike on higher incomes; and his popularity ratings plunged to around 20 percent. "Budgets were cut across the board," Florio told his Duke audience, "in many cases by half or more. And we raised taxes. People didn't like it. I didn't like it.

But it had to be done."

Florio attributed those poor popularity ratings to the seductive influence of "the feel-good decade—don't worry, be happy." Said Florio: "Leadership in the Eighties failed to lead." And after "a decade of disengagement, suddenly the people of New Jersey had a new governor who told the truth."

"Leadership should resolve conflicting values—the very human desire to have something, and the human reluctance to give what it takes. We know in our guts that we can't get something for nothing. But after ten years, it is difficult to ask people to think through what they want from public policy. They are sold on the idea that government is the problem. The irony is that the problems we face require better, not less, government—smarter, more accountable government. Smoke and mirrors brought the nation to the brink. That should never be allowed to happen again."

Florio contrasted his actions with the careless oversight that produced the savings-and-loan crisis. "In that case, it took a while for reality to catch up. We did something different. We exercised leadership. We balanced the budget, we found a fairer way to pay for schools, we gave relief to middle-class citizens caught in a financial squeeze, and we averted the looming fiscal disaster.

"It's not that people are alienated from the government. It's that government leaders are terrified of the people."

Practicality over popularity: N.J. Governor Florio told a campus audience, "Budgets were cut across the board. . . . And we raised taxes"



BLACK CHURCH'S CHALLENGE

Black churches in America serve a function different from that of their white counterparts, according to a new book. While the image and distinctiveness of the black church are positive factors, the church is failing to address sociological problems among the black community.

The Black Church in the African American Experience, a book by Duke author and sociologist of religion C. Eric Lincoln and Lawrence Mamiya, associate professor of religion and African studies at Vassar College, was published in November by Duke Press. Based on a ten-year study of black churches in America, the book reports the results of the largest non-governmental survey of urban and rural churches ever undertaken and the first major field study on the black church since the 1930s.

Lincoln and Mamiya interviewed more than 1,800 black clergy in seven mainline black denominations: three Baptist, three Methodist, and one Pentecostal. (These represent 86 percent of the total population of black churchgoers, with the remaining 14 percent consisting of Roman Catholics and blacks in white Protestant or very small black denominations.) The authors analyze the black church as it relates to the history of African Americans and to contemporary black culture; they also examine the church's internal structure and its relationship to politics, economics, women, youth, and music.

"The thing that was most critical in this project was to allow the black church its distinctive identity," says Lincoln. "Previous studies generally looked at the black church as a white church in a black face; in other words, the black church was thought to be exactly the same as the white except its members were black. We know now this is not so. . . . The black church takes essentially the structural format of the mainline religious institution and shapes it to serve the needs that are peculiar to its community."

The most positive finding of *The Black Church in the African American Experience*, its authors say, is that the black church

is self-confident and satisfied with who and what it is. "In the early postwar years, the black church used to feel self-conscious

because its beginning in America was associated with the slave experience and segregation in the white churches," says Lincoln. "Black Christianity was often considered less 'authentic' and black churches less respectable because their convictions were thought to be those of main-

stream white churches. It's hard to find any black Christians who feel that way anymore."

Lincoln believes the most distressing information garnered in the survey is the degree to which young black males are alienated from the church. He feels so strongly about that issue that he and black church leaders from around the country will be meeting in Atlanta for a three-day conference on the subject this spring.

"We aren't paying sufficient attention to the enormous social traumas inherent in a society in which 25 to 30 percent of all black males are subject to criminalization at some point in their lives before age thirty," says Lincoln. "That means the black church is faced with either reclamation or the abandonment of one-quarter of the black male population. Now, and for the foreseeable future, the black church has a serious challenge it can only afford to ignore at its own peril and at the risk of abandoning its traditional motif as the glue that holds the black subculture together."

NEW PUBLIC PERSONA

John F. Burness has been named to the new position of senior vice president for public affairs. Burness, who begins work in January, has been vice president for university relations at Cornell University since 1986.

Burness reports directly to President H. Keith H. Brodie as the university's senior public affairs official with responsibility for overseeing operations of the university's Office of University Relations and Office of Government Relations. He was chosen from more than 300 candidates.

A 1967 graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, Burness did doctoral study in higher education management at the University of Maryland. He held the top public affairs position at the University of Illinois from 1981 to 1986. From 1970 to 1980 he held a variety of positions at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, including the senior public affairs post, deputy to the president for university affairs.

An active participant in civic affairs, Burness has held leadership positions in the Chamber of Commerce and currently serves as the vice chair of the Tompkins County (New York) Area Development Corporation and on the board of directors of Planned Parenthood of Tompkins County. He is a member of the Public Relations Society of America and a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

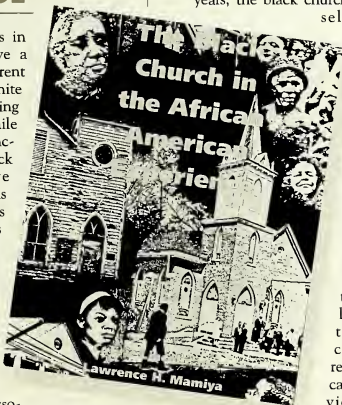
IMMORTAL MUSICIAN

Jazz great Mary Lou Williams was a member of the music faculty until her death in 1981, but her music and reputation live on. In September, she became the first woman instrumentalist named to *Down Beat* magazine's prestigious Hall of Fame.

Since its founding in 1952, the *Down Beat* Hall of Fame has recognized four women, all singers. In announcing the honor to Williams, the magazine called her the "first woman to achieve international fame as a player, composer, and arranger and as a force in the music of her time."

Williams, a long-time student of the history of jazz, was responsible for numerous hits like "Roll 'Em" and "Camel Hop" for Benny Goodman, "Trumpet's No End" for Duke Ellington, and the unusual "Zodiac Suite," which she performed with the New York Philharmonic and later with Dizzy Gillespie.

Duke's jazz studies director Paul Jeffrey says the honor is fitting. "She uncompromisingly looked for new roads to follow and to explore. . . . When she and Thelonious Monk and Bud Powell got together, it was almost like the piano summit. They came up with things that greatly influenced the evolution of jazz piano."





A classroom society: Fuqua professor Marian Moore, standing, found Soviets "had more variety, and much more cleverness" than American managers

SOVIET MANAGERS

Continued from page 13

omer's needs better than our competition, so that we secure maximum value for our shareholders."

Drive home they did. On Monday afternoon of his internship, Kondratenko was seated in a conference room darkened for a slide show, listening to a presentation of Monsanto's agricultural technology as delivered by Peter Calcott, public relations manager of the division of animal nutrition and health. Open on the table in front of Kondratenko was his complimentary Monsanto gray portfolio, complete with calculator and legal pad. Throughout Calcott's lecture, he affirmed what he was hearing with "Yeh, yeh, yeh," or "I understand, I understand."

Once Calcott began to address money, Kondratenko started taking notes. This exchange occurred during a discussion of one of Monsanto's agricultural services: genetically engineering plants to resist certain viruses. "How long will it last?" Kondratenko asks.

"Forever and ever," Calcott says. "How do you make a profit?" Kondratenko asks.

"We work with seed companies," Calcott explains. "We sell the plants to seed companies."

"Who pays?" says Kondratenko.

"The farmer pays," says Calcott.

"And the next year he gets the seeds—" Kondratenko begins.

"No, these are hybrids," Calcott explains. "They can't reproduce, so the next year the farmer has to buy new seed."

Monsanto's structure may also have

served to reinforce Kondratenko's academic grasp of free-market practices. Over the past several years the company has gone through a decentralization process of its own. Each of its five divisions largely runs its own business, with minimal top-down control.

Kondratenko managed to make a few pitches of his own. He and Walter Hobgood, director of animal nutrition and health, discussed how Monsanto could best respond to changes in the Soviet Union, as well as opportunities for joint ventures. Kondratenko said the country would move away from central authority to regional bodies, and advised Monsanto to establish a regional office in Kiev. "He was a bit like an American politician when you think about it," Hobgood says. "The one who says, 'Go ahead and build the plant, but build it in my state.'"

And despite the packed schedules, Kondratenko did get to see a little of the local scene. Late one afternoon, Kondratenko raised his hands and said, "Stop, I'm full. Show me the Arch." So he drove down to the Mississippi River and rode a tiny elevator to the top of the Gateway Arch, the stainless steel monument that symbolizes the city's historic role as the "Gateway to the West."

With Kondratenko as its gateway to the Soviet Union, Monsanto was able to present its products and gain a better appreciation for a society that's reinventing itself. "Monsanto is wondering what exactly is going to happen over there," Petrilli says. "There's a lot of doubt about their success in converting to a market economy."

Kondratenko wonders himself. "Who knows?" he says. "It's not like in 500 days

we'll be America. We'll still be Russia." Mostly, Kondratenko would like change to come quickly. "I have to do business," he says. "Every day we hear speeches and speeches. Blah blah blah. I have only one life. They have to do much more."

Still, he says, the economy has already begun to open up, and while legislative obstacles do exist, they can be overcome. "It is like in this room," he says, looking around the dining room. "We can go around the tables."

When he gets home, Kondratenko says he would like to organize a symposium for other Soviet business people, in cooperation with Monsanto. (The first group of Fuqua's Soviet managers expects to have an "alumni" reunion in Leningrad in January. Their plan is to discuss how they've put their free-enterprise learning into practice.) In the long term, he says he may indeed investigate becoming an agent for a joint venture, or maybe even go into business for himself, in a more open market.

As Kondratenko returned to the Soviet Union to tackle his future, Fuqua prepared for another round of thirty managers in mid-November. Faculty and program coordinators alike were looking forward to this group with considerably less apprehension after what they consider a very encouraging first program. "We can be partners, and they used to be enemies," Marian Moore reflects. She mentions one of the small lapel pins that the Soviets would give away as gifts. "It shows the two flags, and underneath it says, 'Peace and cooperation.' I am thrilled to be a part of that." ■

Sullivan '89, former Chronicle editor, is a St. Louis-based writer for the Jefferson County Newspapers.

pus to a shack about a half mile from West Campus. Howard Steiger '37 remembers Harte's isolated living quarters as "two piano boxes joined together. Boxes were made of wood in those days. Tar paper waterproofed the roof and a carpet covered the floor. An oil lamp was the only source of light once the door was closed. A cot and book shelf rounded out the furniture." Harte apparently bathed in the dorms and studied in the library.

Classmate and friend Walter Schaefer II '37 said in a letter, written shortly before his death this fall, that the secluded location permitted Harte to write without distraction. "This little hut which was set in a pine grove had no running water or amenities of any kind. Sheldon would sit out there typing his short stories, plays, and political tracts. His production was enormous. He had driven a nail through a plank so that the sharp end protruded. As he finished each page, he would thrust it onto the nail. There was always quite a lot of sheets hanging on the nail. I do not recall reading anything he did, but I did attend a play he had written that was performed in Page Auditorium. It was standard Communist pap: an unemployed father, laid off by heartless bosses, and a poor downtrodden wife with a new baby wailing off-stage because it was hungry, etc. It was awful!"

"Red is Symbolic of Kay," published in the April 1937 *Archive*, also touts the virtues of Communist thought. The female lead, Kay, comes from a working class family and is a fresh and fervent Communist. Kay's companion, Frank, loves Kay deeply, but has troubles reconciling her politics with his position as president of the Metropolitan Converting Company, where the workers are poised to strike for better working conditions.

A thinly veiled depiction of the differences between Harte and his father, the heavy-handed play includes such rhetoric as Kay entreating: "Can't you see, dear, that as long as a minority class controls the major industries and runs them for their own profit, there will always be a downtrodden majority class of workers?"

Radical politics didn't wash with the Duke administration, though. Shortly after "Red is Symbolic of Kay" appeared, Dean W. H. Wannamaker called on Clarence Gohdes, now professor emeritus of English, to talk to the play's author. "It didn't strike me as anything that terrible," recalls Gohdes, "but I got the impression that someone from above in the administration read it and said, 'We can't have this going on.' I was managing editor of *American*

Harte had been with Trotsky only six weeks when he was abducted; his family thought he had merely gone to Mexico for a vacation.

Literature and [in that capacity] I was supposed to advise [Harte] about the appropriateness of publishing pinko material in a magazine that hadn't been political."

As Gohdes remembers it, Harte wasn't receptive to the advice. "He was a cocky S.O.B. with a New York superiority. You could tell he was bright, but no one had ever cracked down on him and made him work. He struck me as hard-headed and absolutely self-centered."

By that time, Harte had become active in the newly-established Duke chapter of the American Student Union; he was a founding member and served as publicity manager for the group. Nationally, the organization was considered sympathetic to Communism, and an editorial in *The Chronicle* shortly after the group's first meeting asked "Marxism Seeks an Inroad. . . ." Harte denied that charge in a letter to the editor, writing that "individual chapters aren't obligated to support any particular part of the ASU program. . . . That the ASU is comprised of 'liberally-minded' students is an important fact. But more important is the fact that the ASU is comprised of *minded* students! . . . [W]hat is needed is active participation [by students] conscious of themselves and their surroundings and of the shortcomings of both."

But Walter Schaefer, who joined the ASU chapter at its inception, said the group's agenda soon became clear. "Sheldon was our leader. I became director in charge of cultural affairs (which I felt was a safe, non-political post). However, I did not last long. The insiders offered a surprise resolution and voted me out of office. I was really quite relieved because it had become increasingly obvious the organization was committed to carrying out Communist programs."

Despite the administration's nervousness about "pinko" material in *The Archive*, and a growing general awareness of worldwide unrest, Harte was one of a handful of students who were politically left of center. Jane Dusenbury Culberson

'38 attended several ASU meetings in a West Campus classroom and says there were "very few light moments in these gatherings, which were always small—maybe a dozen people. Also, I don't recall any topics that were discussed, but Sheldon spearheaded whatever was up for airing. He surely hoped for more 'fire in the belly' from those attending."

After graduation, Harte returned to New York City and apparently tried to get work with a Communist newspaper; he also became involved with New York Trotskyites, and six months before going to Mexico, joined the New York branch of the Socialist Workers Party. According to the *Time* magazine obituary notice, Harte had contacted Trotsky's lawyer, Albert Goldman, and was hired as a secretary-bodyguard to the exiled Trotsky, who had been living in Mexico since January 1937. (As co-conspirators of the 1917 Russian Revolution, Stalin and Trotsky wielded tremendous power in the new government, but as Stalin maneuvered for more control over party politics, he perceived Trotsky as a threat and had him expelled from the Communist Party in 1927.)

After Harte was taken captive following the May 24 attack, Trotsky told the American Consulate General investigating the case that he only used non-Mexicans as his helpers to reduce the likelihood that any would become enmeshed in local politics. He also believed Harte would be returned unharmed.

On June 25, Harte's body was found buried under the floor of a farmhouse outside Mexico City. According to accounts in *The New York Times*, Harte was severely beaten by his captors before being shot three times. Muralist and Communist Party member David Siquieros was arrested in connection with Harte's murder but never prosecuted. Harte was twenty-five years old.

"The last time I saw Sheldon, I was walking along Fifth Avenue in the Central Park area near 67th Street where I lived and I ran into him skating along the sidewalk," says Roger Wall '37. They chatted briefly, and parted ways. Months later, Wall learned of Harte's death while reading through *Time* magazine.

"I suspect that Sheldon's purpose in going to Mexico was not specifically to participate in any conspiracy Trotsky might have been planning to overthrow Stalin. . . but rather he wanted to join the worldwide Communist conspiracy to wipe out capitalism from the face of the earth and help usher in the workers' utopia," says Wall. "After these many years I still cannot reconcile myself to this tragedy." ■

Darkness Visible: A Memoir of Madness.

By William Styron '47. New York: Random House, 1990. 84 pp. \$15.95.

Since World War II when psychiatry achieved widespread credibility by treating armies of patients, Americans have willingly supported public mental health clinics, innumerable psychological therapies, and a vast literature of do-it-yourself emotional health. Yet, despite almost a half-century of growing public sophistication about mind-body interactions, the stigma attached to mental illness continues to increase the burden of torment felt both by sufferers and their families. Regrettably, the greatest shame of all attends the suicide. Now, in *Darkness Visible*, a great and courageous writer has so depicted the anguish of his own depressive illness that all who are willing can begin to grasp the true meaning of suicide: that it is not so much a symptom of depression as it is a remedy for unbearable pain.

The author of such acclaimed novels as *Lie Down in Darkness*, *The Confessions of Nat Turner*, and *Sophie's Choice*, William Styron begins his autobiographical account of suicidal depression with the practiced storyteller's rhythms: "In Paris on a chilly evening in October of 1985," he writes, "I first became fully aware that the struggle with the disorder in my mind—a struggle which had engaged me for several months—might have a fatal outcome." With vivid descriptions of the "ferocious inwardness of the pain," Styron leads his readers on a steadily accelerating, dark, and life-threatening journey through depression, wondering that he himself "could have been so unaware of the trouble and peril that lay ahead." Locked in mortal combat with an illness he believes was triggered by his body's sudden rejection of alcohol (on which Styron admits he was dependent for some forty years), his mind in the process on an "insidious meltdown," Styron travels through a landscape littered with uncomprehending outsiders unable to "grasp the essence of the illness." From June, when the depression began, until December, when the author was finally hospitalized, Styron experienced a rapid



downward spiral he describes as a "storm of muck"—"panic and dislocation. . . confusion, failure of mental focus and lapse of memory. . . slowed-down responses, near paralysis, psychic energy throttled back close to zero," sleeplessness, and exhaustion. When the "slow drizzle of horror induced by depression" finally led to thinking "ceaselessly of oblivion," Styron began his preparations for self-destruction.

The psychiatrist reading this account cannot help but be impressed by the author's lucid and accurate discussions of depression and the extraordinary job he has done of explaining a complex disease in layman's terms. Styron's reflections on circadian rhythm asynchrony, for example—the disruption of his normal sleep and work cycles—mark him as knowledgeable concerning our current understanding of the disease, while his great sensitivity and his descriptive powers have produced an account that should prove uniquely useful to all who work with depressed patients. The pain, the inability to speak, the sheer torment is not that well described in the general literature of depression. Thus, it would not be excessive to say that Styron has added to the physician's knowledge of what it is to be clinically depressed. Indeed, his own critical shot at medical literature on the subject as too "breezily optimistic" about outcomes is well taken, for few who write about the treatment of depression have ever experienced it. I would not hesitate to recommend *Darkness Visible* to psychi-

atric residents as a case history that will add to their clinical understanding and recognition of depression at the same time that it can encourage empathy in them for their patients.

What should be easily apparent from this brief autobiographical piece is why people who are depressed commit suicide. Styron lists so many who have taken their own lives, and he describes so vividly the pain and torment of melancholia. He clearly demonstrates that suicide is not just a symptom of the disease but, rather, an escape from pain—an obvious way out of life's immense anguish during depression. It is therefore not surprising that unsympathetic and censorious attitudes expressed in regard to the 1987 suicide of Italian writer Primo Levi incensed Styron and moved him to write a *New York Times* op-ed piece on the subject (later expanded into an article for *Vanity Fair* and then into the present book). In that column Styron argued, with good cause, that "to the tragic legion who are compelled to destroy themselves there should be no more reproof attached than to the victims of terminal cancer." My own experience has confirmed the continued existence of the stigma Styron deplors; family members may deny suicide as a reaction to feelings of guilt or because of insurance policy restrictions. And many people still feel that depression is merely a weakening of moral fiber rather than a medical illness.

Styron's comparison of suicides to terminal cancer patients is a good one in regard to pain and suffering, but a significant difference should be noted. For terminal cancer patients there is no future, but for depressed patients a future clearly exists, though they themselves cannot see it. Styron quite rightly points out the current limitations of psychiatry's pharmacopia. The recent excitement over Prozac as the best prescription for depression, followed by discovery that the drug has been associated with suicide in some patients, supports his observation that drug response among depressed patients is varied—not everyone gets better. It is also true that the causes of depression are ultimately multiple, intertwining each person's past with events in the present that together may precipitate a chemical imbalance in the brain. Styron cites, for example, the generally accepted theory that childhood

loss is probably the most common factor associated with depression in the adult. It may be that the early loss of childhood sensitizes the brain to overreact biochemically to losses in adulthood. Undeniably complex as these interconnections must be, Styron's suggestion that the causes of depression and suicide are for the most part undiscoverable is too hopeless. With more research and new biological tools, our understanding and treatment of depression will continue to improve. And the effect of books like *Darkness Visible* will be to educate the public further and gradually remove the stigma that can still influence sufferers and their families to delay treatment in the early stages of illness, sometimes, tragically, until it is too late.

For William Styron, it could have been too late. Thanks to the loving support of his wife, to whom the author pays sincere tribute, and swift hospitalization at the

moment of crisis, he survived. His story, while uniquely his own, is nonetheless a valuable reflection on a major health problem of our time. It has been estimated that at any given moment almost one-fifth of the American public may be suffering from some form of mental illness. Fortunately, few of us suffer entirely alone. The families of many of these patients have formed citizen advocacy groups, determined to bring even more hope through education, enlightened mental health policies, and increased support for research. With the public disclosure of his own struggles, William Styron has added a powerful voice to these national efforts. His courage is exemplary.

—H. Keith H. Brodie, M.D.

Brodie, Duke president, is former head of psychiatry at Duke and a past president of the American Psychiatric Association.

No Guarantees.

By Melissa Lentricchia. New York: William Morrow, 1990. 186 pp. \$16.95.

From Melissa Lentricchia's story, "A Love Story in One Act," here is Rose de Palma giving evidence to police officer Corelli: "And so I say to her in a nice voice, 'What are you laughing at, you piece of dirt?' and she says back to me in that high voice of hers that gives me a headache from here to here, she says, 'At that fat boyfriend of yours who thinks he's some kind of opera hero! Hah!' she says to me. 'Buffone enorme!' she says. . . . And everyone on the street there can hear her words that are like a piercing arrow in my stomach, right here, low, you know what I mean?"

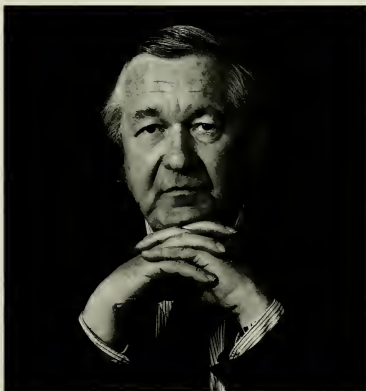
But these few sentences barely suggest

THE DARKNESS DESCENDS

In Paris that October night I knew that I, too, was in the process of a meltdown. And on the way to the hotel in the car I had a clear revelation. A disruption of the circadian cycle—the metabolic and glandular rhythms that are central to our workday life—seems to be involved in many, if not most, cases of depression; this is why brutal insomnia so often occurs and is most likely why each day's pattern of distress exhibits fairly predictable alternating periods of intensity and relief. The evening's relief for me—an incomplete but noticeable letup, like the change from a torrential downpour to a steady shower—came in the hours after dinnertime and before midnight, when the pain lifted a little and my mind would become lucid enough to focus on matters beyond the immediate upheaval convulsing my system. Naturally I looked forward to this period, for sometimes I felt close to being reasonably sane, and that night in the car I was aware of a semblance of clarity returning, along with the ability to think rational thoughts. Having been able to reminisce about Camus and Romain Gary, however, I found that my continuing thoughts were not very consoling.

The memory of Jean Seberg gripped me with sadness. A little over a year after our encounter in Connecticut she took an overdose of pills and was found dead in a car parked in a cul-de-sac off a Paris avenue,

where her body had lain for many days. The following year I sat with Romain at the Brasserie Lipp during a long lunch while he told me that, despite their difficulties, his loss of Jean had so deepened his depression that from time to time he had been rendered nearly helpless. But



Portrait of pain: William Styron, photographed in 1984 for Duke Magazine

even then I was unable to comprehend the nature of his anguish. I remembered that his hands trembled and, though he could hardly be called superannuated—he was in his mid-sixties—his voice had the wheezy sound of very old age that I now realize was, or could be, the voice of depression; in the vortex of my severest pain I had begun to develop that ancient voice myself. I never saw Romain again. Claude Gallimard, Francoise's father, had

recollected to me how, in 1980, only a few hours after another lunch where the talk between the two old friends had been composed and casual, even lighthearted, certainly anything but somber, Romain Gary—twice winner of the Prix Goncourt (one of these awards pseudonymously, the result of his having gleefully tricked the critics), hero of the Republic, valorous recipient of the Croix de Guerre, diplomat, bon vivant, womanizer par excellence—went home to his apartment on the rue du Bac and put a bullet through his brain.

It was at some point during the course of these musings that the sign HOTEL WASHINGTON swam across my vision, bringing back memories of my long-ago arrival in the city, along with the fierce and sudden realization that I would never see Paris again. This certitude astonished me and filled me with a new fright, for while thoughts of death had long been common during my siege, blowing through my mind like icy gusts of wind, they were the formless shapes of doom that I suppose are dreamed of by people in the grip of any severe affliction. The difference now was in the sure understanding that tomorrow, when the pain descended once more, or the tomorrow after that—certainly on some not-too-distant tomorrow—I would be forced to judge that life was not worth living and thereby answer, for myself at least, the fundamental question of philosophy.

From *Darkness Visible*, by William Styron. © 1990 by William Styron; reprinted by permission of Random House, Inc.

Rose's genius for divagation, her fiery spirit and overpowering charm. "A Love Story in One Act" is one of the funniest stories I ever read and appears in one of the most interesting short story collections I ever read. *No Guarantees* displays Melissa Lentricchia's ear for dialogue, her fine observation of manners, her gift for fantasy playful and serious, her penchant for allegory and parable. In this brief volume a surprising range of styles and attitudes is struck upon, and though not all of them ring with the sound of pure silver, none is dull or trivial. We read from page to page with greedy attention.

This latter fact is worth underscoring because Lentricchia in some of her work seems to evince a certain suspicion of the narrative art. She likes to interpose obstacles, layers of veils as it were, between her story and her readers. Sometimes, in fact, the obstacles become the story and the difficulties of constructing narrative provide the suspense.

In "Red Horse Running Through Water" a Chippewa Indian named Jack tries to tell members of his tribe the story of the death of his friend, Raymond White Eagle. It requires forty-four attempts for him to get the story out; forty-four evenings in a row the people assemble to hear what are sometimes only inchoate fragments: "Manhorse whinnying pawing the earth" or "La Traviata Calypso King Red Thunder." But at last the story is completed, and the feeling of release—for characters and readers alike—is a warm benediction.

In "Wandalinda," Linda Miller, who is attempting to become a Gypsy fortune teller, tells one customer the story of her life as discovered on her palm, then rushes out to take back the story. It is not true, she says. "Null and void." "No-Chickens-to-Count Blues" announces itself as an "anti-fable" and, sure enough, not one turn in the sequence of events is predictable and no Aesopian application can be drawn. "And so the child curled up on the empty pages of the book of fables, and he was too startled to wonder where the woman went who had once been his mother. . . . He listened to the roar and hiss of words that had turned upon themselves. . . . And then the child went to sleep." This peaceful image does not mark the end of the story. The shack in which the child lives—and which I take to represent the "real world" as we ordinarily conceive it—speaks the final sentence: "For then I, too, might lie upon the book and go to sleep and disappear within its pages where the child and the woman now abide without meaning."



Lentricchia: "a gift for fantasy, playful and serious"

It is pure guesswork, but I take "No-Chickens-to-Count Blues" to be about some of the implications of contemporary literary theory. If that is so, then Lentricchia, a lecturer in Duke's English department and the *South Atlantic Quarterly's* managing editor, has set herself a knotty problem in trying to bring drama to a supremely undramatic—or even anti-dramatic—subject. It is perhaps necessary that an "anti-fable" will describe itself as being "without meaning," but there is something too drab about the form to sustain our engagement.

Yet similar assumptions underlie the story "Olé, Henry!" and this tale is wild and witty, neat and sly. It concerns a graduate student who is sometimes named Gloria and sometimes Filomena who has a crush upon Henry James, or upon the figure of James as she has constructed it from his writing. She decides that she needs to relinquish these feelings, and in this passage a part of her thought process is described:

She sensed, of course reluctantly, that it was time to close the book on her affair with Henry, to select a memento (he would have called it something exceptional, something peculiarly hers) and move out of these rooms overburdened with things that mattered—in none of which had so much as a peek at the hairs on Henry's chest, if there were hairs to see, despite her devotion to fine art and to the fine art of the erotic unsaid word, the thing unnamed which Gloria once, early

on in the relationship, when she was still un schooled enough to have mistaken her passion for power, had named, had seen herself whisper into Henry's flaky ear, her hand resting on his neapolitan paunch in such a way that he might or might not know it was there.

Any reader who has spent narcotic hours drifting upon the pelagic cadences of James' prose will enjoy this parody with its knowing use of italics to emphasize words seemingly the most unimportant, its stemwinding drawl, its anachronistic pun in "flaky." (A few sentences farther on we learn that this Henry James has a zipper on his trousers.) What shines brightly through Lentricchia's teasing is an unmistakable fondness for James' work, for "the erotic unsaid word." And though Gloria-Filomena gives up the delicate Jamesian diet for a garlicky Mediterranean miette, her affection for the old "hard-bouud nut" remains.

They are at opposite ends of the spectrum of discourse, Rose de Palma's impulsive non sequiturs and Henry James' beautifully considered surrations, but they fit into Melissa Lentricchia's stories, into her sensibility, with equal ease and enjoy equal respect. She possesses in balanced measure, it seems, solid powers of observation and of analysis also.

Both powers show to best advantage in the masterpiece of the volume, the story called "Relatives." Here the drama of the revelation of a homosexual son in a traditional Italian-American family is perfectly rendered and the central problem is seen from many vantage points. The story is touching and funny—and utterly winning. Our sympathies are with Nick as the victim of prejudice and familial shame, but we are also attached to the others. It feels unnatural to the family not to accept Nick and his friend Lucky, yet it would feel equally unnatural to do so. "Relatives," with all its surprising turns and shifts of tone, has a firm structure—a musical structure, in fact—that keeps all its incidents and tonalities under firm control. "Relatives" is a story that will be with us for a long time.

And so will others in this volume. *No Guarantees* signals Melissa Lentricchia's debut as a fiction writer and the signal emanates from an unmistakably bright source.

—Fred Chappell '61, A.M. '64

Chappell is an award-winning poet, a novelist, and a professor of English at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

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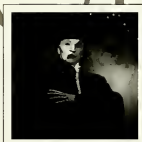
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Cover: Kevin Gray '80 emerges from the mists to center stage as Broadway's new Phantom of the Opera. Photo by Joan Marcus

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Composition by Liberated
Types, Ltd.; printing by PBM
Graphics Inc.

© 1991, Duke University
Published bimonthly; volun-
tary subscriptions \$20 per year.
Duke Magazine, Alumni
House, 614 Chapel Drive,
Durham, N.C. 27706;
(919) 684-5114.

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THE PHANTOM UNMASKED— ALMOST

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISSE

KEVIN GRAY:

IT'S NOT THAT EASY BEING SEEN

The new Phantom of the Opera's rise to the role was ten years in the making: "For better or for worse—certainly for richer or for poorer, and it's been both in my case—I knew a long time ago that this is where I was meant to be."

Before you meet the character, you meet the voice—a voice that seduces with its pureness and sears with its plaintiveness. It is the voice of the Angel of Death and the Angel of Music, the voice that burns in hell and secretly yearns for heaven. It is the voice of the beast dreaming of beauty. And so the Phantom of the Opera slips inside your mind.

Broadway has rarely seen anything like the *Phantom* phenomenon, a tribute to marketing wizardry and theater wizardry alike. The show is sold out for two years. Across from the Majestic Theatre on Forty-Fourth Street, home to *The Phantom of the Opera*, the Actors Heritage shop offers a "limited edition musical automata doll" of the Phantom for \$150, ceramic Phantom masks ("for wear or decoration") for \$29.95, Phantom magnets for \$7.95, plus Phantom T-shirts, key chains, watches, and posters.

And right now the focus of the phenomenon is Kevin Gray '80, the not-quite-unmasked Phantom. Just three weeks into

his Phantom role, he sits in an unpretentious dressing room that is decorated with a near wall-length mirror and taped-up Christmas cards. Some 1,600 theatergoers have just left the Wednesday matinee; in another few hours, another 1,600 will assemble for the evening show. Gray is wearing a silk robe, red sweatpants, yellow socks, and a baseball cap. On matinee days, the makeup that transforms him monstrously stays on between performances. ("Obviously, I can't go walking around between shows," he says. "Even in New York City it would be a little strange.") And today, presumably to keep his visitor comfortable, the mask, too, stays on.

The Phantom of the Opera opened on Broadway three years ago, with Michael Crawford in the original lead role. Since then several Phantoms have come and gone. Gray's own route to the role was more in the form of a promotion than it was serendipity. He had been playing Raoul, who competes with the Phantom—in the



end, successfully—for the love of a beautiful young opera singer. Briefly, he had led the cast of *Phantom* for the limited-run musical version of *Kiss of the Spider Woman*. In *Spider Woman*, based on a 1978 novel that also inspired the film, Gray's character, confined in a Latin American prison, confronts challenges to his political and sexual identity. That production, too, was within the *Phantom* family; it was directed by *Phantom* director Harold Prince.

And before *Phantom*, there was *Pacific Overtures*. Gray had a starring role, at the age of twenty-five, in the 1985 revival of the Stephen Sondheim show. As Kayama Yesaemon, a Japanese samurai, Gray received the sort of critical praise that made the theater community, Harold Prince included, take notice. Even the notoriously curmudgeonly John Simon singled out Gray and a few others for "genuinely engaging" performances. Prince and the other powers behind *Phantom* were "very confident in my case," Gray says; still, he was put through the usual auditioning routine before he became the Phantom.

Prince found his confidence in Gray well-placed. "What makes him unique is that such a mature talent emerges from such a young man," says the director of his new *Phantom*. "Besides having a beautiful voice, he is a first-rate actor, earnest, disciplined, and possessing a quality of moral responsibility which communicates directly to an audience. Incidentally, he seems to have the audience in the palm of his hand."

"When I did *Pacific Overtures*, I got some of the nicest reviews any actor could ever hope to have," Gray says. "And for days afterward I was trying to act the adjectives—'Mr. Gray was this,' 'Mr. Gray was that.' It really messed me up. And the next show I did after that was *The Baker's Wife*, and I got some of the most destructive, cruel reviews that I've ever gotten. So for five or six days after that, it really messed me up, because I tried not to be those things. Then I realized, oh gosh, if the good reviews kill me, and the bad reviews kill me, why am I reading them? If the reviews are great, you wake up and you still have to get the dry-cleaning and there's no low-fat milk in the refrigerator. If the reviews are terrible, you wake up and the sun comes up and your dog is there and life goes on."

Gray's résumé is dotted with short-lived shows. (It also includes a co-starring role with Robby Benson in the film *White Hot*, appearances on television's *Miami Vice* and *The Equalizer*, and "recurring roles" in the daytime soaps *Ryan's Hope* and *The Guiding Light*.) "In this business, we have a very, very low percentage of hits," he says. "A show like *Phantom of the Opera* comes along once in a lifetime, or at most once in a

Broadway producer
Harold Prince calls Gray
"a first-rate actor, earnest,
disciplined. . . . He
seems to have the
audience in the palm
of his hand."

decade. It's a difficult thing to put a musical on. There are so many things that have to hit just right for that wonderful flash of light, that it very rarely happens. So all of us have been involved in taking a beating from various shows. They all have something to teach. And so you have to keep risking it."

To the extent that he worries about the fate of musical theater (and that worry, like so much of Kevin Gray, is measured), he focuses less on financing problems than on cultural influences. People will always yearn for romance and fantasy, as *Phantom* proves "beyond a shadow of a doubt," he says. "Musical theater and theater in general are always going to be integral parts of society. I think the real threats are forces like television and video cassettes. They have such a graphic, literal nature to them that they stifle the imagination. The less that children read and the more they watch, the harder time they'll have making the leap of imagination to enjoy the theater. Since the theater cannot approximate cinematic realism, it is somewhat implausible for a lot of people."

Eight times a week, with all the plausibility and exuberance that he can summon, Gray as the Phantom occupies and terrorizes the Paris Opera House of 1881. He sings from the depths of a mirror, pops out of a gargoyle, sends a chandelier crashing, invades a masked ball, and guides a gondola through a subterranean lake. But he says he doesn't feel in competition with all the Andrew Lloyd Webber razzle-dazzle associated with the staging of the show, that he relishes the audience's applauding the chandelier's free-fall. "I think there are several technical things in the show that are really astounding and beautiful. I think it absolutely supports our work on the stage. And it would be not only arrogant beyond belief but really naïve to believe that we could accomplish the kind of dramatic heights that we are attempting to do without all the help that we get."

Those dramatic heights demand, for

Gray, "coming up with the emotion with each show in an honest way and trusting that it's enough without pushing it over the top or forcing it. That's a kind of delicate thing that you can only learn through experience. After six months or so, you're no longer running on pure innovation. It has to come from new sources. You find them. But that's hard work."

Hard work indeed, but "it isn't tough to get up for this part," Gray says. "I mean, my God, this is one of the greatest parts that ever came along, and if I couldn't get up for this, I guess I would really have no point in being in the business. We do get tired, we do have personal issues that come up. But it's a wonderful, wonderful gift to be permitted to do this, and I don't take that for granted at all."

Few would take *Phantom* for granted as a marketing success story. Nor would Gray. "There's absolutely no question that marketing is essential here, as it is to every aspect of the arts in this country. This is a business. But there is more than marketing and the hype, which I think is enormous and obviously effective and sometimes overwhelming. People keep coming back. I know people who have seen it a hundred times, and it's not an easy ticket. The show has to stand up once people see it, otherwise all the marketing is for naught."

Gray assesses each of his performances; his friends consider him very self-analytical, and he considers himself very self-critical. "If I ever get hard on myself, it's when I don't feel I've given the people who came to see it the show that they deserve. People come expecting and wanting to have a wonderful time. This is the first show I've ever been in where I could unequivocally invite people and know they'll enjoy it. Even my most cynical, jaded actor friends have to admit it's a fun show."

If the show is "fun"—Gray sees it as infused with a heavy dose of melodrama—it also resonates with universal themes. The physically repulsive Phantom is a social outcast struggling for affection and acceptance. The original Gaston Leroux novel—"it's really like a Valentine romance, that's what it is," says Gray, who has read through it several times—asked: "Shall we pity him? Shall we curse him?" And the show preserves that ambiguity. Says Gray: "One of the things that makes the character so interesting is that he is obviously something of a genius, something of a wizard at a variety of things, certainly at architecture and design. He has a strange sense of humor. He certainly is a man who commits violence, especially when he's threatened or mocked or feels in any way defenseless. In that sense he's evil. But we all have anger, we all have rage, we all have hurt."

Some of *Phantom's* own publicity makes note of the connections between the show and popular morality tales like *Beauty and the Beast* and *The Elephant Man*. "People who are not conventionally beautiful, people who have an inability to express themselves for some reason, are still people," says Gray. "They have desires and they have needs. They need affection, they need love, they need physical contact, they need expression and creativity and passion. If there's a message in these stories, it's that what we really are is far more than what people see on the outside. Everyone I've ever met or known has some feeling that in some way they are inadequate. It may not be as enormous as a physical grotesqueness or deformity. But most of us feel that we're not quite right to fit in the world, whether the weakness is spiritual, sexual, emotional, or physical. We wish we were more handsome or more successful or more intelligent or whatever.

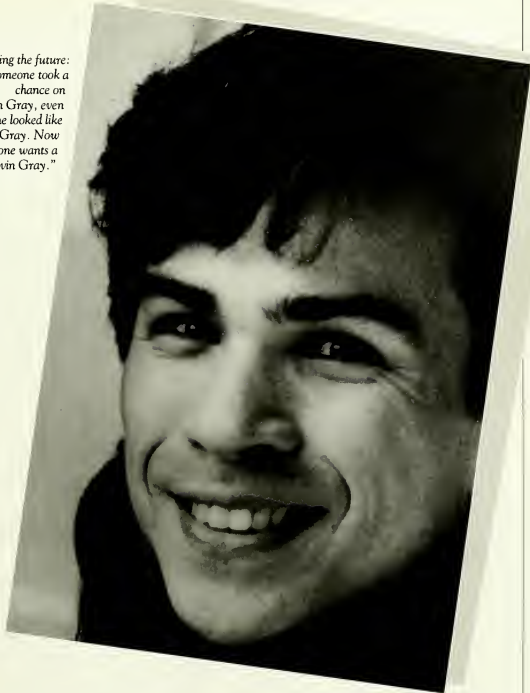
"Obviously most people don't take their hurt to the extremes that this character does. Most people, though, can relate to that—the hurt, the pain of loving someone or something so deeply and feeling that it can't come to you."

The opera singer Christine rips off the mask of her alluring "Angel," and the love-struck Phantom curses her for unveiling his ugliness. Gray sees that as a pivotal moment in the show; the Phantom is damning fate more than he is damning his love interest, he says. For the Phantom, the fear is that the violence of his physical appearance will overwhelm the seductiveness of his music. "I think that a lot of what the show is about from her point of view is that this is a woman capable of enormous kindness and real love—unconditional love, in the popular jargon. And when, like the Phantom, you've never been loved even remotely, it's an enormously difficult thing to receive it so unequivocally. That's why it's such an unusual moment when she returns to him in kindness and he doesn't know quite what to do with that."

For Gray, it's an enormously difficult thing to imagine giving up the performance part of his life. "I used to think about that a lot, but now I don't think about it at all," he says. "There will be times in my life, I know, when I won't be fortunate enough to have some vehicle like this one.

"I remember when I graduated from college, I would visit with my friends, many of whom are far more gifted, intellectually and otherwise. But they didn't know what to do when they left college. And while I didn't have an easy time of it coming along to get to this point, I still think that it was tougher for them. So many of them

Facing the future:
"Someone took a
chance on
Kevin Gray, even
though he looked like
Kevin Gray. Now
everyone wants a
Kevin Gray."



could do many things well, and trying to find something that they really enjoyed doing and that seemed important was, I think, torturous for them. For better or for worse—certainly for richer or for poorer, and it's been both in my case—I knew a long time ago that this is where I was meant to be."

But Gray's college roommate for two years, Alan Weakland '80, says that if performing came naturally to Gray, performing opportunities didn't. "Kevin knew that the likelihood of his being a success in acting was small. But he just decided to go to New York and give it a shot. He ended up doing a lot of regional theater at first before he could get any steady work in New York. His peers had taken a more traditional career route. They were in graduate school or had jobs, where they could see tangible progress. Kevin's friends were moving forward in a way that was easy for them to evaluate. But Kevin was still a long way removed from his ultimate goals. It was difficult to be sure whether he would ever achieve those goals, and it was

difficult to judge how much time he should give before evaluating whether he had made the right decision."

Gray was also close to Jack Coleman '80, whose early performing successes were more conspicuous. Shortly after graduating, Coleman landed roles on the soap opera *Days of Our Lives*; he later starred in *Dynasty*, and more recently has had a host of theater roles to his credit. Four years ago he won the Los Angeles Drama Critics Circle Award for best ensemble performance in *Bouncers*. Coleman says that it took a lot of drive for drama-minded students to pursue their interest on a campus where, back then, other priorities predominated. "This was the late Seventies, and everybody was lining up to become a Yuppie stockbroker. People wallowed in the idea that all they wanted to do was to make money—a sort of reaction to the activism of the Sixties. Students were boastfully conservative, if not reactionary. Kevin has a very quick wit; he would say that Duke was encapsulated by scientists

Continued on page 43

DISPATCHES FROM A DISTANT DESERT

BY C.A. HUTCHINSON

A BRITTLE PEACE:

LIFE AT THE SAUDI FRONT

"I had asked for reserve duty in the Army when I was commissioned out of R.O.T.C. at Duke. I was awarded active duty. I tried to buck fate by requesting assignment to a hospital. I was assigned to an infantry battalion. And now, like Bilbo Baggins of Hobbiton, I find myself caught up in an adventure not quite my own."

When the phone woke me at one a.m. that night, with a shudder, I knew the king had requested our presence. It was August 6 and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney was in Saudi Arabia discussing urgent military matters with King Fahd in the wake of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. After hanging up the phone, I wearily put on my uniform. Kissing my wife of one month goodbye, I drove off to work to respond to the "alert" call. From that night, I worked eighteen-hour days preparing my medical platoon and the mechanized infantry battalion it supports for probable combat. Finally, three weeks and thousands of immunizations later, we landed in Saudi Arabia prepared to fight.

As for me: I am no hero, never had any great military ambitions. More inclined to teach history in some small, quiet place, I had asked for reserve duty in the Army when I was commissioned out of R.O.T.C.

at Duke. Nevertheless, I was awarded active duty. I yet again tried to buck fate by requesting assignment to a hospital, hoping thus to pass my years of obligatory service in domestic comfort. For my efforts, I was assigned to an infantry battalion. And now, like Bilbo Baggins of Hobbiton, I find myself caught up in an adventure not quite my own, preserving a brittle peace on the front lines of a distant desert.

It took us several weeks to settle into our present defensive positions. As we moved from site to site, we were like gypsies, living out of our vehicles, constantly rotating around them to capture their shifting shade. Our pre-packaged meals, if far from gourmet, were at least always warmed thanks to the ever available solar energy. To make the huge amounts of water we drank daily more appetizing, we performed like sorcerers, brewing in all sorts and types of powdery mixtures. For latrines, we had a shovel. For

Desert watch: a U.S. Marine stands guard on New Year's Eve, with oil fire on the Saudi horizon



showers, we had water jugs and gravity. For entertainment, we played spades, exchanged rumors, played more spades, and searched the radio dial for English-speaking stations hiding between jammed frequencies. A favorite to find was "Baghdad Betty," who, between an eclectic array of Glenn Miller or Shaun Cassidy hits, would console us "American soldiers in the desert" with the hopelessness of our cause. But above all, we coveted mail, spurious and precious, as our last remaining link to all we left behind us. Letters were a signet from home, bearing names of people and places familiar to us, as we balked at our strange and foreign surroundings.

As time wore on without a fight, thankfully, the quality of life gradually improved for the soldiers of our battalion. We now all have cots to sleep on and actual cooked

meals from time to time. Prefabricated showers and latrines dot the landscape. Even mail service has improved with a corresponding upward shift in morale. As things settle a bit, soldiers are finding time for such community activities as Bible Studies and inter-platoon football leagues. We even planned a "bowl game" for Thanksgiving Day, complete with parade floats (decorated trailers) and a marching band (the team with the worst record). Additionally, since no "R & R" site is available, we have built our own, of a sort, a few kilometers from our position. Soldiers rotate through for forty-eight hours every two weeks or so to relax, do laundry (by hand), and perhaps watch a movie video under an olive drab tent.

But still the popular discipline of rumor exchange remains the favorite pastime.

KUNIHOLM ON KUWAIT

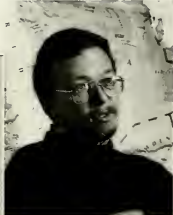
Bruce Kuniholm A.M. '72, Ph.D. '76, A.M. '77 is a Duke professor of both history and public policy studies; he also chairs public policy studies. A former infantry officer who served in the Marine Corps in Vietnam, he was a member of the Department of State's Policy Planning Staff.

Does Iraq have any valid claims on Kuwait?

The boundaries of every country in the Middle East from the Eastern Mediterranean to India have been defined in one way or another by imperial powers; and those boundaries have generally followed imperial rather than indigenous interests. But Iraq's claims on Kuwait are essentially specious, based on earlier Ottoman claims. Neither the Ottomans nor Iraq ever had any real control over the area. It is ironic that Iraq's incorporation of the oil-rich province of Mosul, an area inhabited largely by Kurds, and previously under the Turkish governor of Diyarbakir, was insisted upon by the British, who wanted an Iraqi state to be militarily and economically viable, and whose arbitrary boundaries the Iraqis can thank for their oil reserves.

Could we have anticipated or prevented the invasion?

Attempts at retrospective scapegoating, at faulting our ambassador to Iraq for not being sufficiently strong-minded, are unfounded and unfair. I think that if the ambassador had challenged Saddam Hussein on the still-brewing border dispute between Iraq and Kuwait, Saddam could



have used it as a pretext to say we were interfering. We now know that he planned to go into Kuwait six months before he actually did it. At the same time, he was promising all the Arab leaders that he had no such intentions. When someone exhibits ambitions that he has denied, such as taking over Kuwait, it surprises you. Such denials make one wonder about denials of larger ambitions, such as taking over the Saudi oil fields. Essentially, in my judgment, Saddam was a dictator on the make, and he would have found one pretext or another to justify an invasion.

Has the U.S. acted appropriately in the crisis?

I supported the initial deployment of U.S. troops to the Persian Gulf. Once Saddam had been deterred from intimidating or attacking Saudi Arabia, we were faced with the problem of getting him to withdraw from Kuwait. The U.N. resolutions were totally appropriate. The question then was whether or not—and if so, when—we would have to use force to facilitate his withdrawal. There's where I had differences with the administration. The embargo was working and would continue to work. Virtually half of Iraq's gross national product comes from the export of oil, and the spigot had been turned off. But with the additional deployment in November, and the shift to an offensive force posture, we had so many troops in place that we

Two parallel but incompatible schools of thought have emerged: One is convinced we shall attack to retake Kuwait, the other is sure we will be rotated home. Neither knows when their respective faith-held event will occur. Thus the crucial debate and question for all is summed up in one word: "when?"

Consequently, many soldiers, suffering from ennui, actually wish "the war" would start, arguments over its moral basis being quite irrelevant at this point. Comments such as "I came over here to do something, not sit around," and "let's go ahead and get it over with so we can all go home," are commonly heard. It occurs to few that if there is a war, all of us will certainly not be going home. Fewer still profess the possibility of a protracted, bloody standstill mirroring images of Churchill's Gallipoli. Almost none see the value in patient deterrence.

almost had to act. At the time I couldn't imagine any scenarios where our interests would be served by taking the initiative in the use of force against Iraq because the political variables were too unpredictable and difficult to control. On the other hand, it's clear that Saddam would not have withdrawn that easily, and it is possible that over time the embargo would have run into serious political difficulties. The coalition might have come apart, Saddam might have become a hero in the Arab world, and he might have proceeded to develop even further his weapons of mass destruction. He might have developed a capacity to carry chemical weapons in his SCUDs, totally changing the war's political context. Such weapons used against Israel would have provoked an Israeli retaliation; the post-crisis security framework might have been in shambles, and we would have been in an even greater fix.

The total destruction of Iraq must be avoided, or there will be chaos in the region.

What's the compelling American interest in the region?

Most concrete is the fact that over half of the world's trillion barrels of oil reserves are in the Persian Gulf. If Saddam had been allowed to get away with occupying Kuwait and intimidating Saudi Arabia, he would have controlled that oil source. Here's a man who's an assassin, a torturer, and a very ruthless dictator who does not respect the norms followed by the international community. He's proven that time and time again over the past two decades. He has weapons of mass destruction and he has been willing to use them. He needed



to be stopped sooner or later, and it is better that it be sooner rather than too late. In addition, the world was entering a new, post-Cold War era where the traditional balance of power in the region could no longer be relied upon to stabilize crises once they developed. The future of a new international order, whose sanctity was being tested in the face of Saddam's unilateral use of force, hung in the balance. The combination of principle, commitment, vital interest, and capability all suggested that if the United States and the international community did not respond to this situation, it was not clear when they would ever do so.

Is it appropriate to lean on the lessons of Vietnam in our war-fighting strategy?

The way to look at the war against Iraq is not in the context of analogies. There are literally thousands of "lessons" from Vietnam. The larger contexts of these two wars, however, are very different. As the administration sees it, one of the reasons for our loss in Vietnam was that we were unwilling to go in full-force. We did put restraints on our military in Vietnam, but we did that for obvious reasons—a concern that a large military escalation could

turn the conflict into a global war. That isn't the case here. We could have killed a lot of people, but that doesn't mean we could ever have legitimized the South Vietnamese government.

Might the war destabilize other Arab regimes?

Stability is a real concern. The legitimacy of King Hussein's regime, for example, is in part a function of his ability to be responsive to the concerns of his people, over half of whom are Palestinian. They have been enormously frustrated over the lack of progress on the Palestinian problem—a frustration that helps to explain their support for Saddam. In Egypt, most Egyptians had nothing but contempt for Saddam before his invasion of Kuwait. The U.S. deployment in the Gulf and attack on Iraq, however, has concerned those who remember Britain's imperial rule. To the extent that Saddam articulates frustration over the forces of history and Arab powerlessness, and is seen to be doing something, however problematic, about it, he is finding a certain resonance in "the street"—a resonance that could ultimately create serious problems for President Mubarak.

The war could create such devastation and cost so many lives that it might permanently alienate the Arab world. I hope this is not the case. For Kuwait itself, the

Such thinking is not readily fostered by the Rambo era. There are those of us, however, who view boredom as a small price to pay for peace.

Those who would have us go on the offensive for a "new world order," with its faith in an eventually democratic and united earth, perhaps ought to come to the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and familiarize themselves with the soldiers of their cause. They would learn that not one of us to a man cares an iota about Kuwait or its government. We are here because it is our job. The soldier of the desert has three primary concerns: getting back home, doing his job daily, and eating some decent chow. If his is part of some great historical scheme, he does not see it; nor does he care. I do not say this is good; but it is so.

Those less idealistic, perhaps more honest souls who would have us attack for oil

war might inspire a movement toward greater political participation, since it seems necessary for us to believe that we're fighting for a system that's worth fighting for.

How might a Middle East security framework look?

The total destruction of Iraq must be avoided, or there will be chaos in the region. Syria or Iran could be tempted to prey on a weak Iraq. An autonomous Kurdish area would pose serious problems for both of these countries and Turkey. As a result, we must try to support a regional balance of power among Iran, Iraq, and the Gulf Cooperation Council. A military force, consisting of countries other than the United States, will have to be deployed in the region, with the possibility that the United States will deploy an air force contingent, including AWACS, in a supporting role. Burden sharing is a must.

There must also be an internationally supervised mechanism for controlling conventional and unconventional weapons, U.N. guarantees for the territorial integrity of states in the region, and another mechanism for the adjudication of international territorial disputes. The Gulf states will have to undertake a major development scheme that bridges the gap between rich and poor in the region, and they will have to examine structures for greater political participation.

Last, but not least, there must be some mechanism for addressing the Palestinian problem. Aside from the merits of doing so, it would be difficult for us to sustain even a limited presence in Saudi Arabia if we didn't. Otherwise, the Saudis' claim to be the keepers of the holy places would be undermined by their alliance with us, our support for Israel, and Israel's continuing policies toward the occupied territories.

DIGGING IN WITH THE MARINES

A few days after taking command in August of California's Camp Pendleton, Lieutenant General E. Walter Boomer '60 got the word to move out. His assignment: command of all Marine troops deployed to Saudi Arabia (an estimated 85,000 by the time war broke out) to face down Iraqi forces.

During his senior year at Duke, Boomer was midshipman battalion commander. After receiving his commission in the Marines, he served two combat tours in Vietnam. His decorations include two Silver Stars and two Gold Stars.

On January 16, Operation Desert Shield became Operation Desert Storm. That evening, President George Bush, in a speech to the nation, identified himself with Boomer's rationale for war: "Listen to one of our great officers out there, Marine Lieutenant General Walter Boomer. He said, 'There are things worth fighting for. A world in which brutality and lawlessness are allowed to go unchecked isn't the kind of world we're going to want to live in.'"

Earlier in January, while America pinned its hopes on a negotiated settlement of the Gulf Crisis, Boomer responded to a set of questions submitted by the magazine. The former Marine Corps director of public affairs prefaced his answers:

"While the geopolitical questions are of great interest to me personally, I am not a Middle East expert, and my role in the conflict is rather narrow in scope. My concerns are to take care of the Marines in my command and prepare them for conflict as best I can. I hasten to add that all of the military leadership in Saudi Arabia hopes the situation can be resolved peacefully. We have experienced war and understand better than most that it is a great tragedy."

How are you working to sustain troop morale in an environment that is physically hostile and socially uninviting?

The morale of the Marines has remained consistently high since our deployment. We had done a great deal of training in the desert and knew basically what to expect in Saudi Arabia. It was terribly hot in August and September, but being physically fit and well-trained carried us through that difficult period. Our medical personnel were pleasantly surprised at the few heat casualties we sustained.

Almost immediately after arriving in Saudi Arabia, we were able to cook and serve our Marines one hot meal a day. This may not sound like very much, but it



U.S. MARINE CORPS PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIVISION

is terribly important when the environment is harsh and living conditions austere. We progressed very quickly to two meals a day, and have continued to provide them ever since. Thank goodness we did not get rid of our cooks and bakers and their field kitchens, as some had suggested when plans were being made for force reductions last year.

Another thing that has sustained morale has been the tremendous outpouring of good will from the American people in the form of letters and packages. It has astounded me. We experienced nothing like it in Vietnam. On some days we have processed over 100 tons of incoming mail for Marines alone. Letter writing campaigns by people back home have ensured that everyone receives mail regularly. Thousands of posters from school children and other well-wishers have arrived and are pasted up all over our encampments.

We are also fortunate in being able to use Saudi work camps that were designed for the men who built the huge industrial complex where we have our rear area. These camps are large and very adequate, and have provided us the opportunity to rotate Marines from the desert back to the rear where they can rest, shower, wash their clothes, and make phone calls.

I am certain these things sound rather simple, but they have contributed immeasurably to sustaining morale. I hasten to add the Marines of this generation are tough and smart, so that makes things much easier. Disciplinary problems are practically nonexistent.

This summer, you were quoted as saying that the Iraqis "are not the giants that some are led to believe they are." Do you think a quick and decisive American victory is a likely prospect in the event of war?

I was quoted as saying that the Iraqis are not giants. After continuing to study them for several months, I still believe this is true. They are frightened, poorly fed, and want to go home. This does not mean that I underestimate them. I must assume that if asked to do so, they will fight. We are much better trained and equipped. Their greatest strength is there are so many of them. While I do not know how quickly an American victory will emerge, I can tell you I think it will be very decisive.

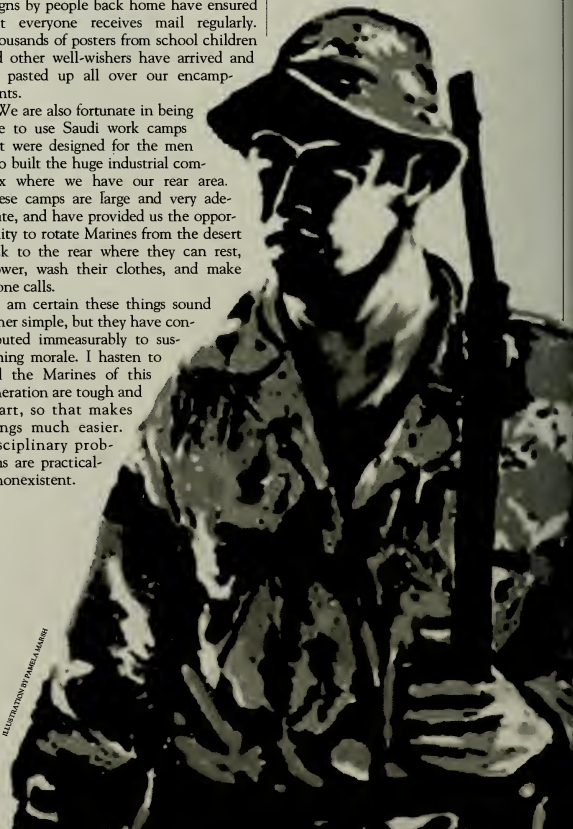


ILLUSTRATION BY PAMELA MANNING

What is your interpretation of President Bush's statement that a Persian Gulf war would be "no Vietnam"? In light of your own experience in Vietnam, are you confident of that assessment?

I interpret President Bush's statement to mean that nothing will be held back if war does occur, no Iraqi soldier will be able to

find safe haven in an adjacent country, and that everything will be done to accomplish the mission as quickly as possible. I am very confident the president means what he says, and I hope Saddam Hussein is heeding his warning.

Given your public-affairs background, what is your assessment of news organizations in their coverage of the crisis? Have the media advanced understanding of the American mission, or have they obscured it? Have they succumbed to Iraqi attempts at seizing the propaganda advantage, or have they been useful in exposing Iraqi behavior?

The media have always been, and continue to be in the conflict, a mixed-bag—some good, some bad. Overall, I think the coverage of the crisis has been well-balanced and fair. My perception is the Marines have received very positive coverage because of my policy of allowing reporters to talk freely with our young men and women. The Marines are our best spokesmen and tell the story better than anyone.

There is always the tendency of the media to sensationalize and to focus on the negative aspects of any situation, but that is something you live with.

The good reporters have advanced an understanding of the American mission. Those who have not been willing to work at their craft have obscured it. I do not believe they have succumbed to Iraqi attempts at seizing the propaganda advantage.

While there have been a number of reports about Iraqi behavior in Kuwait, I think this is a story that has not been covered extensively enough. I believe when we finally free Kuwait, we will discover that the cruelty and brutality of the Iraqi soldiers has been another horrible chapter in the history of mankind.

How much understanding is there among your troops about the reasons for our military presence? Do you think the mixed messages explaining our involvement—economic self-interest, facing up to aggression, stopping a nuclear threat—have been a problem for the troops?

I do not think most Marines equate their presence in Saudi Arabia with the price of gasoline at home. They know that Hussein is an extremely dangerous man and that a Middle East under his control could have terrible consequences for much

of the world. I don't think I have ever been asked why we are here, and believe me, I am asked a lot of questions by our young men and women.

How difficult is coordination with the forces of other nationals? (I believe you have British troops under your command.)

Coordination with the forces of other nations is always difficult. We worked at it for almost forty years in NATO, and were never satisfied that we coordinated as well as we should. All in all, it has been satisfactory in Saudi Arabia. Our relationship with the British troops of the 7th Armoured Brigade has been one of the highlights of the deployment. They are very professional soldiers, and the bonds which were established between the Desert Rats and the Marines will never be forgotten by most of us. We work and train with other members of the coalition, and despite the fact that we have been together for a very short time, I think our coordination will be satisfactory if the conflict escalates.

In your view, does time favor our forces, since the economic squeeze on Iraq will intensify, or does it work against us, since the rather fragile anti-Iraq alliance may unravel?

It is very unclear to me whom time favors in this situation. The embargo against Iraq is undoubtedly working, but humans tend to be very resilient, and I do not think we will see the effects of the economic squeeze for months. I do not sense, on the other hand, that the anti-Iraq alliance is so fragile that it will unravel in the near-term. On balance, my conclusion is that time favors Iraq [in withstanding the economic embargo] more than the alliance.

interests could also stand to come visit. Here they would see at first hand the soldiers whose lives they would disrupt to maintain their own comforts, and whose blood they would trade in exchange for crude. They would find not a single soldier willing to put his life on the line for dollars at the pump.

As for me: I am no hero, but I believe in being here. I would much rather be at home with my wife, of course. But service and sacrifice are words that still hold meaning for me. If there is a war, as a medic, I would not fight it; but I would pick up the sprawling, splintered pieces of human life that are the inevitable result. In the meantime, as we continue to deter and, one hopes, not cause further aggression, I bide my time on the front lines—watching, waiting, and praying. In spare opportunities I think about home and dream up lesson plans for my first batch of students in a classroom someplace small and quiet.

—30 October 1990

As war looks more and more imminent, we shall have a unique opportunity to judge the true strength of this nation's character. It will be the first time that the "Me Generation," those reared in front of the TV screen, will perform in large-scale battle. Grenada and Panama hardly count: One was little more than a sitcom and the other, at best, a mini-series (although it is troubling that the civilian casualty tolls were so high in both actions). The Gulf Crisis may well be the first unsuited test of this generation's education, an upbringing in which unchecked individualism and moral relativism were the dominant presuppositions.

In a recent training exercise, my aid station was expecting some "enemy wounded" to arrive for treatment. They never came. The reason, we learned later, was that the assaulting friendly forces gave them "no quarter," a military term for what is commonly known as a massacre. And this occurred not in the stress of battle, but in the routine drills of training.

When news of this reached the officer level, there was general outrage, but still the question remained: What would make our soldiers think, even for a minute, that the murder of enemy soldiers was all right? I realize that the commitment of military crimes by Americans is about as old as our country itself, but the sheer disregard of these soldiers for any moral constraints, even in training, shook me. One can hardly blame the Army: It is, after all, only soldiering with people already raised in the assumptions of the era. To these individualistic assumptions, mix in the confusion of battle, and the result may well be moral chaos. An M-16 in the hands of a rela-

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WOMEN'S LIVES AND FRIENDSHIPS

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

CHANGES ON CAMPUS:

AN ALUMNAE EVOLUTION

From part-time degrees to “separate but equal” to total leadership roles, generations of female students have seen a century of stop-and-go progress. What does it mean to be a woman at Duke?

The first woman to graduate from Duke University wasn't a lone pioneer. She was actually three: Sisters Mary, Theresa, and Persis Giles persuaded professors to teach them during spare time between regular classes. They earned bachelor's degrees in 1878 and went on to earn master's degrees seven years later. Although women were not officially admitted to the university—then called Trinity College—until 1892, the Giles sisters represent the beginning of women's formal education at Duke.

From those early beginnings, women have helped shape the university's character. As the centennial of women's presence on campus approaches, it's tempting to pose the questions: What does it mean to be a woman at Duke? How does Duke prepare its female students for life after college? Answering the questions has brought different challenges to different generations. Over time, the focus has broadened from merely gaining equal footing with men to helping establish a child care center and studying women throughout history.

Until 1972, Duke adhered to the coordinate campus system, with men housed on West Campus and women on East. The Woman's College, with its own student government, publications, and administration, created an atmosphere of “separate but equal” for its residents. Nearly two decades ago, the board of trustees voted to merge the Woman's College and Trinity to form the Trinity College of Arts and Sciences, and dormitories gradually became co-ed. (For Woman's College alumnae, it can be startling to come back to campus and see male residents in Aycock or fraternities in Brown House.)

Some Woman's College alumnae remember having misgivings about the integration of the campuses, fearing that the spirit of camaraderie among women would diminish. Betsy Farmer '68 says that during her four years in the same dorm, she forged strong friendships with her dormmates, regardless of their Greek affiliation or academic major.

“I really do think women at Duke are missing something by not being able to



build those friendships. They move from one place to another, and I think that's a detrimental aspect of the integration of the Woman's College. It seems they rely primarily on their sorority" for developing social networks, she says. "We had sororities, and because we were in the same dorm all four years, we also got to know a variety of women well."

Martha McGonigle Mewhort '62 agrees that the "bonding" that took place during her undergraduate days was remarkable. And while she says life on East Campus was "restrictive," that separateness fostered a strong sense of community and friendship among its residents. "We had a lot of opportunity for leadership because we had our own student government and dorm government, we had the YWCA, which was very active, the judicial board—there were many things that were ours."

But Mewhort acknowledges that even with the strength her female friendships brought, there was an implicit understanding that courtship and marriage were expected (and welcome) rites of passage.

"If a woman was asked out by a male classmate, she would think nothing of breaking a previous engagement with her girl friends—and they would understand. There were no open social situations; you just had to hope that you had a date and the guy would call you again," recalls Mewhort. "Women felt very

little autonomy socially; we were very reliant on men. And I always thought there were a lot of lonely people on East and a lot of lonely people on West." So while there was a real sense among East Campus residents that they were a "special group of people," she says, "there's no question that, socially, we were very tied to men's decisions about us."

Mewhort's daughters, Kerry '88 and Julie '92, encountered a much different world. Both lived in co-ed dorms and enjoy close friendships with men and women. In an early afternoon conversation around the

"The 'good little girls' get depressed because they're doing what they think is expected and they're still not happy."

JULIA MCMURRAY '74
Council on Women's Studies

family's kitchen table during the holidays, the Mewhorts compared notes on their undergraduate experiences.

"If you look at the friends I've had after graduation, half or a third of them have been men," said Kerry, who is now a graduate student in higher education administration at Ohio State University. "Whereas your friends after graduation, Mom, were all women."

"All, all women," agreed Martha.

"The thing that's so nice, and so different than when you were there," said Julie, "is that women will get together to go to a football game or a movie or dinner, and that's fine, that's not looked down on [as being less desirable than having a date]."

Kerry related how, when they were seniors, she and her four close friends set aside Thursday nights for dinner and conversation. "We made it a priority no matter what," she says. "You couldn't accept dates or do anything else that night. And we rotated cooking responsibilities so that every fifth week you had to cook. It was great; I'm still real close to all of them."

To younger generations of Duke women, it may seem objectionable that their distaff predecessors tailored their actions so closely to the whims of men. But Duke's climate has, for the most part, simply mirrored that of society at large. As Betsy Farmer says, "That was the way things were, so we didn't think about what might be missing. Our consciousness had not been raised"; we didn't even know the questions to ask."

But nationally, growing numbers of women were beginning to ask questions. The women's movement gained momentum—Eleanor Cutri Smeal '61 became president of the National Organization for Women in 1977. In 1982, the Women's Studies program was launched, providing both women and men with a "focal point for teaching, scholarship, learning, and networking," according to program director Jean O'Barr.

The reason for starting a women's studies program—at Duke and other colleges and universities around the country—is to reflect on women's status and contributions

throughout history, to study, in O'Barr's words, "the neglected aspects of women's lives as well as the cultural system of gender relations that exist." Among other things, the program encourages women to develop a strong sense of individuality and accomplishment; in a sense, the program could be seen as a renewal of the "support network" forged by the old Woman's College campus. (Interestingly, three of the last four student body presidents have been women: The first, Jan Nolting '88, is on the Council on Women's Studies, and Connie Percy '91 is earning a certificate in women's studies.)

Critics charge that such programs are "separatist." In a *Chronicle of Higher Education* opinion column last fall, Columbia University historian of education Diane Ravitch argued that the severing of "special cultural studies" courses from established disciplines "probably encourages separatism and ideological extremism. . . . The tendency to turn such courses into separatist enclaves violates a major purpose of higher education, which is to broaden one's understanding of the world." Women's studies' advocates say they are simply trying to shed light on the personal and professional accomplishments of a segment of the population that has been neglected, intentionally or otherwise, by historians and other scholars. And, as O'Barr explains, it shouldn't be a debate "of either/or. We do need a separate approach in order to generate new knowledge. But we're also committed to integrating that knowledge into the curriculum."

In response to a later article in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, which quoted critics of "politically correct" or "victim-based" curricula, one letter writer commented that "Much of the best work on gender issues does not reject scholarship by white males but asks only that it be identified as such." Another wrote that "ethnic studies, feminism, gay studies, and environmental studies have made their way into the academy because authentic intelligence has been fostered there."

Harvard's Carol Gilligan was a psychology graduate student when she noticed an absence of women represented in her research work. She has since devoted a major portion of her scholarship to exploring the significance of gender in psychological development. In a lengthy *New York Times Magazine* profile last year, writer Francine Prose notes that "even [Gilligan's] severest critics acknowledge as a valid and important part of her work [the fact that] very few of the landmark psychological studies had included women. The models of the 'healthy' and desirable life cycles had all been based on men." Gilligan's most recent book, *Making Connections: The Relational*

WOMEN'S WEEKEND

What happens to young girls that transforms them from spunky, self-confident kids into doubting, hesitant adolescents? Why do women frame their life stories differently from men, diminishing accomplishments with self-deprecating asides? How do black women's experiences differ from those of white women, and how are they similar?

On April 5-6, the Women's Studies program offers a weekend symposium to explore such provocative questions. Titled "Women's Lives and Friendships," the weekend conference features three leaders in women's literary and academic circles: Harvard professor Carol Gilligan, University of Illinois-Chicago scholar Mae Henderson, and Columbia University professor Carolyn Heilbrun (who also writes mysteries under the pen name Amanda Cross).

The deadline for registration is March 25. For details, call the Women's Studies office at (919) 684-5863.

Worlds of Adolescent Girls at Emma Willard School, is based on a five-year study funded by the Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge Foundation, and records how girls mature differently from boys.

In documenting the startling changes that transpire in girls on the eve of their teenage years, Gilligan has identified a dilemma that she calls "a crisis of connection"—to themselves, to other people, and to the world around them. She speculates that as women mature and become comfortable asserting themselves, it's not so much that they're acquiring new skills as regaining those they learned to suppress as girls.

As a consequence, writes Gilligan, "relationships between women are often strained. It is not at all clear what it means to be a good mother or teacher to an adolescent girl coming of age in Western culture. The choices that women make in order to survive or to appear good in the eyes of others (and thus sustain their protection) are often at the expense of women's relationships with one another, and girls begin to observe and comment on these choices around the age of eleven or twelve."

Put more simply, Gilligan says, "the message to women is: Keep quiet and notice the absence of women and say nothing."

That message, says Julia McMurray '74, creates a condition of hesitation and uneasiness. "There's a deficiency model for women that says, 'If only you were better, you could work everything out.' But it's the 'good little girls' who get depressed because they're doing what they think is expected and they're still not happy."

A Massachusetts physician and member of Duke's Council on Women's Studies, McMurray says she encounters many young women who are confused by the often contradictory signals society transmits to them. "I see these well-dressed, competent women in mid-executive positions; they look great but inside they're a mess. They've been told they have unlimited options professionally, but they can't figure out what to do about personal relationships. And what about kids? They have to reconcile all these options society tells them are important, but they don't know what's important to them."

While men have long relied on an "old boys network" for professional and social support, women haven't been able to benefit from a similar type of sponsorship. One way to forge a feeling of "connectedness" for women is through mentoring relationships. The Women's Studies program has begun to match professional alumnae with younger women, and McMurray is one of the first to enter into such a relationship with two graduates.

Sheila Brown '87, a medical student

Wartime women: on their own, for the moment, left to right, Birdie-Jean Moore Goddard, Peg Otto Bevan, Marge Caldwell, and Dottie Simpson Lewis '46



Betsy Farmer '68: "We knew we wouldn't start out as associates in law firms. We knew we would start behind a typewriter"; classmates, left to right, Connie MacLeod Bischoff, Farmer, Claire Murphy Barry, Leslie Jones, Helen West Wimberly, Tempa Pickard Weir



Identity crisis: separate-but-equal ended when Woman's College merged with Trinity



Passing the torch:
Julie Mewhort '88, left, and sister Kerry '92

at Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem, was introduced to McMurray at a Women's Studies conference last spring. As she struggles with the physical and emotional demands of medical school, Brown has turned to McMurray for counsel.

"My perspective on people has changed since starting medical school," says Brown. "I feel people should be treated with respect, but I see some of the fourth-year students talking about what the patient is going to do to them—depriving them of sleep, etc. That alone is a big adjustment." She also says the paucity of black and female faculty members has contributed to her feelings of alienation.

Being immersed in a totally new culture—learning the unwritten rules of deference and conduct—has been Brown's most difficult adjustment to medical school. McMurray says that her role in helping Brown through this "rite of passage" has been to "provide a reality check. She'll ask, 'Are these particular issues just my problem or are they part of an institutional experience?' And I'll tell her, yes, it is this bad, it's the real world. But also, that being a physician will be wonderful. I've helped her learn the language, explained the terrain."

Although Brown earned a certificate in women's studies, she was at first reluctant to share that information with her classmates. "This is a pretty conservative place; I didn't want to be labeled a feminist. I want to get through medical school with as little friction as possible. But I am becoming more vocal with my displeasure about things. One of my classmates made a reference to what 'girls' are capable of doing, and I said 'You're lucky we're in a very comfortable environment right now, because if I were your attending physician, I would take you

to task for that.' He replied that he meant it as a compliment.

"And then a woman in my class said that at her house, her mother is still called a girl, and she didn't see anything wrong with it. But if you think of yourself as a 'girl,' you'll get less respect, fewer consults, less money."

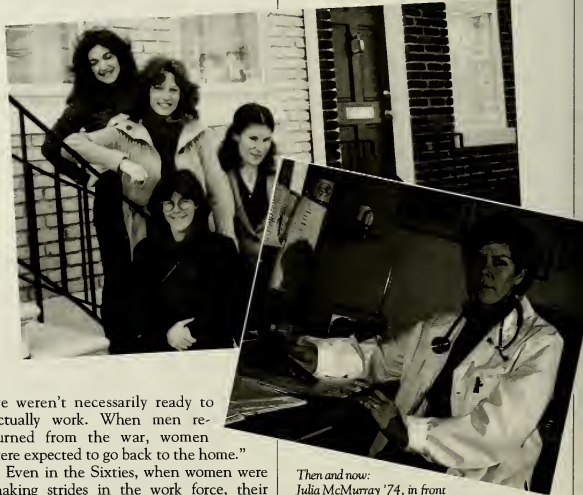
With a greater emphasis on career achievement, today's young women are moving away from assuming the roles their mothers and grandmothers accepted. Despite the Woman's College mission to "educate women to do anything they wanted to do," says trustee Dottie Lewis Simpson '46, many of the women in her generation didn't consider post-graduation employment as a given. "Now, it's very important that women have a substantial career; we were preparing ourselves [for employment] but

upon graduation from college: "Get a good job, three years later marry a doctor or lawyer, work a few more years, have a baby, become president of the Junior League, have another baby of the opposite sex. None of us had any specific driving goals for the future. We had vague ideas about getting jobs, but we knew we weren't going to start out as associates in law firms. We knew we would start out behind a typewriter."

In her powerful book, *Writing a Woman's Life*, scholar Carolyn Heilbrun comments on that tendency of women to view the future as a set of logical progressions that result in happiness. This fallacy, she says, has prevented women from taking charge of their lives. "We women have lived with too much closure: 'If he notices me, if I marry him, if I get into college, if I get this work accepted, if I get that job'—there always seems to be the possibility of something being over, settled, sweeping clear the way for contentment. This is the delusion of a passive life. When the hope for closure is abandoned, when there is an end to fantasy, adventure for women will begin."

Farmer says Heilbrun's message is important to heed. "You can't count on what you think is going to happen. Life is not going to work out how you plan it. I tell young women that the most important thing to learn is coping with change and new things." ■

Today's Duke women may find it objectionable that their distaff predecessors tailored their actions so closely to the whims of men.



Then and now:
Julia McMurray '74, in front above, with classmates Joyce Brauer-Weston, Betty Joyce Erb Crabtree, and Melissa Eddy Pratt; Dr. McMurray today

we weren't necessarily ready to actually work. When men returned from the war, women were expected to go back to the home."

Even in the Sixties, when women were making strides in the work force, their plans almost always included family. Betsy Farmer gives what she calls a "flip answer" to the question of what her peers expected

DUKE

ALUMNI
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WATS NEW

To better serve alumni, the national toll-free (WATS) number for the Alumni Affairs office has been expanded to Canada and simplified for North Carolina callers.

The number for in-state, out-of-state, and Canada-based calls is 1-800-FOR-DUKE (1-800-367-3853). The old North Carolina number (1-800-3DU-ALUM) is being phased out.

Alumni are welcome to use the toll-free number for address changes. However, calls received on the WATS line cannot be

transferred to other departments or offices. The number for Duke University general information is (919) 684-8111.

REVELING IN REUNIONS

Nearly 3,000 alumni celebrated reunions this year, starting with a fiftieth reunion Spring Festival Weekend in April and culminating with Homecoming in November. Fall weekends offered the reunion classes of '45, '50, '55, '60, '65, '70, '75, '80, and '85 a wide variety of experiences, from the football stadium

to the classroom, from semi-formal, sit-down dinners to casual keg parties. A half-dozen greek groups—Delta Tau Delta, Phi Kappa Sigma, Pi Kappa Alpha, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Theta Chi, and Zeta Tau Alpha—also returned for their own special gatherings.

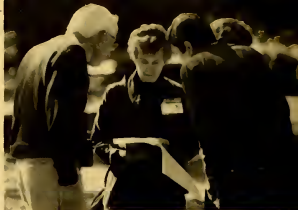
A new direction for reunions was "Duke Directions," an educational component that got alumni back in the classroom for topical lectures by Duke professors: religion's Bruce Lawrence on religious fundamentalism and violence at home and abroad; women's studies' Jean O'Barr on restructuring research and teaching about women and men; geology's Orrin Pilkey on coastal erosion; botany's Norman Christensen on wilder-

ness ecosystems' interaction with global change; anthropology's William O'Barr on advertising's role in and effect on today's society; Jeffrey Smith, director of Soviet Manager Development at the Fuqua School of Business, on the Soviets' path to a market economy; and policy science's Bruce Kuniholm Ph.D. '76 on the past and future of the Middle East crisis. These Thursday programs included two morning and two afternoon "classes," with a luncheon speaker between, and a "graduation" cocktail reception afterward.

Homecoming drew an estimated 2,000 in November, the reunion weekend to top all reunion weekends. The Class of '65 heralded its silver celebration by tripling attendance over its previous reunion, the Class of '85 set an attendance record for fifth reunions, and the Class of '80 set the record for tenth-reunion class gifts (\$164,957). The Duke University Black Alumni Connection held its biennial reunion, and some spe-

events at popular sports bars, Duke clubs try to offer a basketball banquet nationwide.

The Blue Devils' Big East Challenge was in Landover, Maryland, in December. The Duke Club of Baltimore and the Duke Club of Washington, D.C., held a joint pregame reception, the Duke Club of Philadelphia and the Duke Club of Delaware each chartered a bus for alumni fans, while the Duke clubs of Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Charlotte, and Winston-Salem held "Hoops



WELCOMES



Denver, San Diego, San Francisco, Hawaii, Buffalo, and New York City. The Duke Club of Charleston obtained a block of tickets and held a pregame reception, coordinated by Marshall Huey '80, for the Duke-Citadel game and invited the Duke Club of Columbia and the Duke Club of Hilton Head, which brought a contingent of fans to provide a South Carolina show of strength.

The Duke Club of Washington, D.C., whose president is Deané Fensternaker '80, acquired 300 tickets for the Duke-Maryland game. The club also shared the Blue Devil spirit by taking a group of the children from their Partnership in Education (PIE) project at the Ludlow-Taylor Elementary School. Loyal fans from the Duke Club of Richmond, headed by Nate Ferguson '76, arrived by chartered bus to see the Blue Devils meet the Terrapins. Hugh Weltons '78, M.B.A. '79 coordinated the Richmond road trip.

Each year when the Blue Devils meet the Duke of the North, Harvard, in basketball, the Crimson always courts disaster on the court. This December was no exception: More than 500 Duke fans in attendance gloated, thanks to the Duke Club of Boston, whose president is Tammy Wilson '80. The club also held a pregame party for nearly 200, with the help of Ed Berger '58, A.M. '59.



PHOTOS BY LEE TODD



cial programming—Young Alumni Kegs, Young Alumni Party, and Band on the Quad—for 1986-90 graduates lured approximately 500.

The year's reunions and their gift levels are: 1940, \$189,558; 1945, \$116,529 (a forty-fifth reunion record); 1950, \$164,530 (a forty-fourth reunion record); 1955, \$74,536; 1960, \$172,159 (a thirtieth reunion record); 1965, \$244,630; 1970, \$157,997 (a twentieth reunion record); 1975, \$118,793 (a fifteenth reunion record); 1980, \$164,957 (a tenth reunion record); and 1985, \$44,286.

FOLLOW THE BOUNCING BALL

Winter sports, the indoor variety, bring about a Cameron-crazy type of seasonal hunger for fan antics and notable net work. With blocks of tickets for nearby court contests, road trips for distant ones, and television-viewing

Watch" events set around the TV set.

Once the ball moved down court into regular season play, Hoops Watch was everywhere, with events planned by additional clubs in Durham, Tampa, Miami, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Delaware, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Houston, Dallas, Austin, Indianapolis,



To top off the basketball feast, the Duke Club of Charlotte has lined up a special guest for its annual dinner. John Feinstein '77, sports writer, commentator, and author of three sports best sellers, will share his observations and opinions, strategically scheduled for April 2, immediately following the NCAA tournament. Martha Rankin Scheppe '78 is the club's president.

Other than basketball, December still includes Christmas. The Duke Club of Washington offered a special Christmas tour of the East Wing of the White House, coordinated by Lisa Kaiser '77. And there was *The Nutcracker*, a DCW holiday tradition, performed by the Washington Ballet. Liz Gamble '81 coordinated. In New York, Lynne Wolitzer '87 arranged for tickets to *The Nutcracker* at Lincoln Center for the Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association.

For a dramatic December effect, the Duke Club of Tampa/St. Petersburg sponsored a pre-theater reception and performance of *The Grand Hotel*, the winner of five Tonys on Broadway. Barry Schneirov '85 is president of the Tampa club, and Dale Appell '89 was the contact person. Another multiple Tony winner, *M. Butterfly*, was the Duke Club of Baltimore's Christmas offering, including a reception following the performance at the Mechanic Theater. Leigh Swann '85 succeeds Scott E. Hartman M.B.A. '83 as the club's president.

The Duke Club of Wilmington's holiday buffet at the Eight Eleven Mercer Restaurant attracted nearly 100. Martha Curlee Vann '55 and James E. Vann '53, M.A.T. '54 were responsible for arranging this successful event, which combined the

Duke spirit with the spirit of the holidays for what may be an emerging December tradition in Wilmington, North Carolina.

DIVINITY'S CHOICE

Duke Divinity School presented its Distinguished Alumni Award to the Reverend William K. Quick B.Div. '58 at its fall convocation. A pastor for several years in North Carolina, he is credited with revitalizing urban Detroit's oncedeclining Metropolitan United Methodist Church.

Quick attended Pfeiffer and Randolph-Macon colleges before entering Duke's divinity school, where he received the Franklin S. Hickman Preaching Award. His achievements at the Detroit church span sixteen-and-a-half years, including a renovation of the building shortly after his arrival. The church's membership is now more than 2,000, including 117 Asians, eighty-eight Africans, twenty-one Europeans, nineteen Caribbeans, and others. Last year, Quick was honored in Detroit for his fight against legalizing casino gambling.

He is a delegate to the General Conference of the United Methodist Church and will preach before the World Methodist Conference in Singapore Stadium in Singapore this year.

The divinity school's annual distinguished alumni award was established in 1973 to recognize outstanding service to the church and community.

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

30s & 40s

J. Roland Goode '36 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton, Fla.

Peg Morton Drennen '38 is developing a residential golf course community, Cress Creek, on the Potomac River 60 miles north of Washington, D.C., in Shepherdstown, W. Va. Her son-in-law, **Henry Walter III** '68, is project manager for the development.

William K. Parsons '40 was ranked, for the third year in a row, the No. 1 tennis player in the world over the age of 70. In June 1990, he won three major 70-and-over European tennis championships, including the Crawford Cup in Brandt, Austria, the International Tennis Federation in Umag, Yugoslavia, and the European Championship in Port Schach, Austria. He lives in Altoona, Pa.

Richard A. Ruskin '40, M.D. '44 discontinued the obstetrical part of his OB-GYN specialty in June 1990. The New York Lying-In Hospital, where he is a clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology, gave him a farewell party titled "The End of an Era."

T.T. Kozlowski A.M. '41, Ph.D. '47 received the Honorary Golden Medal of the Polish Association of Forestry for his work in forest physiology and ecology. He is a professor in the environmental studies program at the University of California-Santa Barbara.

Robert C. Everett B.S.E.E. '42 was awarded the Pioneer Award for 1989 by the Aerospace and Electronics Systems Society of the Institute for Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). For his achieve-

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A291

Void where prohibited by law.

City dwellers sometimes take the wealth of cultural offerings for granted. While some urban centers are having to scale back or disband symphony orchestras because of declining ticket sales, the Mid-Atlantic Chamber Orchestra (MACO) is enjoying widening popularity by touring to smaller towns that can't afford a full-time orchestra.

"These are people who don't go to concerts all the time, so they're not jaded," says Jeanne Kelly Massey '60, president and founder of MACO. "And the musicians love it because they're sharing the joy of music with people who are excited to be there."

Founded in 1986, MACO has included on its schedule stops in Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington, D.C., and North Carolina. When the orchestra comes to town (usually three times a year), it performs a concert and presents educational workshops to school groups. The MACO



Movable music: Massey, center, with touring Mid-Atlantic Chamber Orchestra

organization helps each town with marketing and public relations. The town is responsible for choosing a concert site, selling tickets, and providing places for the musicians to stay.

Massey says the educational component is an essential part of MACO's purpose. "We teach children about classical music and give them discounted concert tickets. A performance then becomes a family occasion; it's not unusual to have 250 children in an audience of 1,000.

Both parents and children see that classical music can be fun; it's not elitist."

As an undergraduate, Massey kindled an interest in the performing arts by attending concerts and faculty recitals. Since then she's helped spread that excitement for live performances by developing an amateur ballet company in Virginia, serving as a commissioner for the Virginia Commission for the Arts, and now as the driving force behind MACO.

Though maintaining

an office in Washington, D.C., for MACO, Massey lives in Williamsburg, Virginia, where her husband, William J. Massey III '58, M.D. '62, has his medical practice. They have a daughter, Kelly, and a son, John Gant Massey '86.

"Performing arts talk about the unspeakable things in the soul: 'Who am I?' 'Where am I going?' 'Why am I here?'" Ever since Duke, I've wanted to have that in the small towns where I live."

ments in electronic digital computing, he was also presented by President Bush with the 1989 National Medal of Technology. In 1978 he received the Duke Distinguished Engineering Alumnus Award; he is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Tau Beta Pi; a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers; and a member of the National Academy of Engineering, the Association for Computing Machinery, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a trustee and former president of the MITRE Corp. of Bedford, Mass.

Mary Catherine Fultz A.M. '42 was invited in October 1989 to Japan for the centennial celebration of Kinjo University, in Nagoya, where she taught English in the Fifties and Sixties. After the celebration, she spent several more weeks in Japan and Indonesia. A retired English professor, she lives in Richmond, Va.

J. Arthur Baer II '43 represented Duke in November at the inauguration of the president of Webster College in St. Louis, Mo.

William Doub Bennett '43 received the 1989 McDaniel Lewis Historian of the Year Award from the N.C. Society of Historians. A certified genealogist, he publishes, lectures, and instigates projects resulting in the preservation of N.C. primary source records. He lives in Rocky Mount.

Samuel Sheridan Ambrose Jr. '44, M.D. '47 received the American Urological Association's 1990

Distinguished Service Award. He is chief of urology at Emory University Hospital and chief of the urology division at the university's medical school.

William C. Dackis B.S.M.E. '44 represented Duke in October at the installation of the chancellor of Seton Hall University in S. Orange, N.J.

David W. Robbins '44 teaches a course in preparation for citizenship in the evening division of Santa Barbara City College. He received a Recognition Award from the Devereux Foundation for his work with developmentally disabled youth and adults. He lives in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Harold P. Stephenson B.S.M.E. '47, A.M. '49, Ph.D. '52 retired in May 1990 from the faculty of Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer, N.C., after 30 years as a physics professor. He and his wife, Sarah, live in Misenheimer.

Harry L. Wechsler B.S.M., M.D. '47, acknowledged as "the father and spirit of the University of Pittsburgh's Department of Dermatology," received the Clark W. Finnerud Award in the Dermatology Society at its 25th annual meeting. In 1979, he took time from his private practice to serve as acting director and acting chairman of the medical school's new dermatology department.

John W. Barber Jr. '49 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Anderson University in Anderson, Ind.

Albert J. Schrader M.Div. '50 completed two years as a retired supply pastor for the Fairfield United Methodist charge. In 1990, his 43rd year of ordained parish ministry, he was recognized as the Staunton District Rural Pastor of the Year. He lives in Fairfield, Va.

Lewis P. Klein Jr. '51 retired from the Philadelphia school system after 30 years as a teacher and department head of English. He is on the board of directors of Heinrich & Klein, Associates, Inc., traffic engineers and planners in Horsham, Pa. He lives in Glenside, Pa.

John C. Slane '51, president of Slane Hosiery Mills in High Point, N.C., chairs the Tom Haggai and Associates Foundation, which grants scholarships to young men and women pursuing careers with non-profit, youth-related agencies. He is a member of High Point College's board of trustees and the administrative board of Wesley Memorial United Methodist Church.

Harley B. Gaston Jr. '52, J.D. '56 represented Duke in November at the inauguration of the president of Belmont Abbey College. He lives in Belmont, N.C.

Robert Drane Barnes Ph.D. '53 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Gettysburg College in Gettysburg, Pa.

Elinor Divine Benedict '53 is editor of *Passages North Anthology*, a new collection of poetry and short fiction by 137 writers from across the nation. The 136 poems and 11 short stories were selected from the best work published in *Passages North* literary magazine since its founding in 1979 at the Bonifas Arts Center in Escanaba, Mich. At Duke, she was co-ed editor of *The Archive* and winner of the Anne Flexner Creative Writing Award and the Mademoiselle College Fiction Prize.

Charles E. Martin III '53, M.F. '54 was honored at the annual retirement reception at the State University of New York's College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Syracuse. A professor at the college's Ranger School in Wanakena, N.Y., he is the author of many articles on forest mensuration, statistics, and botany.

Richard B. Hood '54 represented Duke in November at the inauguration of the president of the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, N.M.

Fred A. Shabel '54 received the Torch of Liberty Award from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. He is chairman of the board of Spectacore, a Philadelphia-based organization specializing in sports, entertainment, and marketing. He is also on the governing board of the Institute for Cancer and Blood Diseases at Hahnemann University and a board member of the Special Services District in Center City Philadelphia as well as of the Philadelphia Sports Congress.

Charles Booker Vick '54, M.F. '58, research scientist for the Forest Product Laboratory, USDA Forest Service in Madison, Wis., received the 1990 ASTM Award of Merit. A member of ASTM, a management system for the development of materials and products standards, since 1971, he has been working with wood and adhesives and the durability of adhesive bonds for construction purposes. He is also a member of the Adhesion Society and the Forest Products Research Society.

Sally Dalton Robinson '55 was appointed to the NCBN Charlotte board. A native of Charlotte, she is a member of the City/County Cultural Study Committee, and a board member and former chair of the St. Francis Jobs Program Inc. She has been vice chair of the Mint Museum board of directors, a senior warden of the Christ Episcopal Church, and a board

chair for the public library of Charlotte-Mecklenburg. She and her husband, **Russell M. Robinson II** '54, LL.B. '56, have a son and two daughters.

Richard F. Appleton '56 is president of Northstar Television Group Inc. in New York City.

William R. Slye '56 is the director of environmental legal programs and a law professor at Pace University Law School in White Plains, N.Y. The former general counsel of Texaco USA in Houston, he has been an adjunct professor at Pace since 1986.

James W. Applewhite '58, A.M. '60, Ph.D. '69, an English professor at Duke, received the N.C. Poetry Society's highest honor, the Zoe Kincaid Brockman Award, for his book *Lessons in Soaring*. The award is given annually to the best book of poetry published by a N.C. author. He is the author of six books of poetry and has earned Guggenheim, National Endowment for the Arts, and N.C. Arts Council fellowships.

Kay Mitchell Bunting B.S.N. '58 is associate director of annual giving at Duke, responsible for the reunion gift program. She was assistant director for alumni affairs, directing the Duke clubs program. She is a past president of the general alumni association.

Elizabeth Hanford Dole '58, former U.S. Secretary of Labor and now president of the American Red Cross, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Franklin Pierce College in Rindge, N.H., where she delivered the commencement address.

Nellie B. Stark '58, Ph.D. '62 represented Duke in November at the inauguration of the president of the University of Montana in Missoula, Mont.

Emile L. Gebel '58, M.D. '62 retired in July 1990 from the Shelby (N.C.) Eye Clinic. He and his son have opened the Shagreen Nursery and Arboretum.

B. Fred Woolsey '58 was appointed executive director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in Jacksonville, Fla., in January 1990. He is also secretary of the Interfaith Council of Jacksonville.

Robert P. Denise '59 was named president and chief executive officer of Bucilla Corp. in W. Hazleton, Pa. He is also a director and primary shareholder of the corporation, which he and four partners acquired in October 1989.

Jim C. Gilland M.Div. '59 was awarded the honorary Doctor of Divinity Degree of High Point College in High Point, N.C., in June. Having completed six years as Greensboro district superintendent, he is now senior minister at Providence United Methodist Church in Charlotte.

Sheldon R. Pinnell '59 is the J. Lamar Callaway Professor of Dermatology and chief of the dermatology division at Duke. He and his wife, **Doren Madey Pinnell** '74, M.Ed. '75, Ph.D. '79, live in Durham.

Battle Rankin Robinson '59 was appointed to the Federal Interstate Child Support Commission. As a member of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, she helped draft the Uniform Adoption Act, the Uniform Rights of Children of Assisted Conception Act, and the Uniform Judicial Enforcement of Support Act. She is a recipient for Delaware's family court.

Frank B. Thompson M.D. '59 had his book *Myopia Surgery, Anterior and Posterior Segments* published in August 1989. He was co-chair of the International Myopia Research Meeting in Singapore in March 1990, and has a practice in San Gabriel, Calif.

MARRIAGES: Lloyd A. Moriber '57, M.D. '62 to Janice Lynn Rhodes on Sept. 23, 1989. Residence: Miami.

60s

Dwight E. Adams '60 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of the University of Florida in Gainesville.

Ronald Bostian '60 is chairman of Citizens Federal Savings and Loan in Salisbury.

Richard E. Hansen '60, A.M. '66, Ph.D. '76 was promoted to Distinguished Professor of English, one of ten such professorships created in 1990 at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Va. A past chair of the English department, he lives with his wife, **Judith Acree Hansen** M.A.T. '68, and their two children in Fredericksburg.

E. Carmack Holmes '60, a physician, was awarded the Jonsson Prize for cancer research during a UCLA cancer symposium last February. He is founder and chair of the National Cancer Institute's lung cancer study group and a professor of surgery at UCLA's medical school.

Robert William Powell Jr. Ph.D. '60 received the Sears-Roebuck Foundation Teaching Excellence and Campus Leadership Award at Converse College's commencement exercises. A biology professor and chair of the department, he was nominated for the S.C. Conservation Educator of the Year Award by the National Wildlife Federation in 1989. He is a member of the Spartanburg Men's Club, the Piedmont Audubon Society, and the Natural Resources Defense Council.

Maximo J. Cerame-Vivas A.M. '61, Ph.D. '64 is dean of basic sciences in graduate studies and research at the Ponce School of Medicine in Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Thomas D. Fulcher M.Div. '61 represented Duke in November at the inauguration of the president of Mitchell Community College. He lives in Statesville, N.C.

John Boos B.S.M.E. '62 is an assistant professor of economics at Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio, where he's been a faculty member since 1983. He earned his LL.B. from George Washington University and his M.B.A. from the University of Connecticut.

Jane Freeman Crosthwaite A.M. '62, Ph.D. '72 delivered the baccalaureate sermon, "Memories, Dreams and Other Bubbles," at Converse College's commencement exercises in Spartanburg, S.C. An associate professor of religion and chair of the women's studies program at Mount Holyoke College, she has had articles published in scholarly journals, the *Biographical Dictionary of Modern Peace Leaders*, and the *Encyclopedia of Colonial and Revolutionary America*. She is working on a book on Shaker art and theology.

Bethany S. Sinnott '62 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Tusculum College. She lives in Salisbury, N.C.

William L. Gardner '64 earned an Outstanding Achievement Award from the Washington Committee for Civil Rights Under Law for the law firm Morgan, Lewis, and Bockius. The case involved the defense of several plaintiffs in Maryland who challenged the repeated violations of the fair housing laws by an apartment owner.

Lee Clark Johns '64 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of the University of Tulsa in Oklahoma. She is president of the Duke Alumni Association.

G.S. Moore B.S.E.E. '64 is certified plant engineer from Mount Pleasant Factory Services in Mount Pleasant, N.C. He is a past president and vice president of

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Northern Italy April 16-29

The arc of Northern Italy, lying at the foot of the Alps, includes the regions of Lombardy, Italian Lakes, the Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, and Venice. Here civilization has flourished since an early age. Our journey features medieval cities, historic piazzas, palaces of dukes who ruled as kings, great works of art, country villas designed by Andrea Palladio, priceless mosaics, and the fabled beauty of Lake Como, Verona, Venice, Padua, Bologna, and Milan. Approximately \$3,500. Arrangements by Bardith Travel Ltd.

Dutch Waterways Adventure May 14-27

This exclusive Intrav program offers an in-depth tour of Holland from the best vantage point: her unique waterways. Six nights cruising from Amsterdam through the Dutch Waterways of Holland visiting Marken/Hoorn, Enkhuizen/Straveren/URK, Kampen, Deventer and Arnhem aboard the M/S. OLYMPIA. Paris for three nights. French TGV Bullet Train to Geneva for three nights. Your itinerary also includes a visit to three distinct and colorful cultures: Dutch, French and Swiss. Approximately \$3,399, per person, from New York, or \$3,699, from Atlanta. Arrangements by Intrav.

The English Countryside: A View from Oxford May 22-31

The pastoral English countryside, fascinating colleges of Oxford, and delights of London are yours to explore on this unique ten-day tour. Spend eight nights at Oxford's premier hotel, with time on your own to visit the University's many colleges. Enjoy a cruise down the Thames, or take in a play at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre in nearby Stratford. Tour price includes excursions to London, Blenheim Palace, the Cotswolds, Stratford, and Warwick Castle, plus a walking tour of Oxford and seminars on the history and highlights of the university and surrounding area. Approximately \$2,069, from New York. Arrangements by Conlin-Dodds Group Tours.

Elbe River June 26-July 8

This first-time travel program features the mighty Elbe River, one of the most historic rivers in all of Europe, flowing between West and East Germany. Until now, the governments of the two Germanys would not allow passenger traffic along this important segment of the Elbe. You will be among the first ever to make this historic journey and share in the wonderment as this divided country opens its borders and begins an era of reconciliation. This pioneer program features two nights in sophisticated Hamburg in West Germany followed by a relaxing six-night cruise on a specially-chartered river vessel along the Elbe. Visit historic and beautiful towns like Martin Luther's Wittenberg, art-endowed Dresden, scenic Bad Schandau and of course, fascinating Berlin—places whose historic events have shaped the fate of West and East Germany today. You'll also spend two nights in beautiful Prague, Czechoslovakia, one of Eastern Europe's most intriguing cities, and two nights in Berlin. An exclusive offering. Approximately \$3,695, from Atlanta and approximately \$3,495 from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Seine and Saone: Paris, Normandy, Burgundy, Geneva July 9-21

Cruise on two of France's most scenic rivers, the Seine and the Saone, and discover the beautiful diversity of France. Aboard the deluxe stater ships,

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the M/S NORMANDIE and the M/S ARLENE, experience the many wonders of France—from the pastoral serenity of Normandy to the sun-drenched vineyards of Burgundy. Enjoy two nights in Paris and a three-night cruise through the Normandy region, stopping at the historic towns of Vernon, Les Andelys and Rouen. Also take a thrilling ride through the scenic French countryside aboard the TGV, the world's fastest train. Aboard the M/S ARLENE enjoy a three-night cruise of the Saone River through the picturesque Burgundy region. You'll also spend three nights in cosmopolitan Geneva, Switzerland, on beautiful Lake Geneva, the hub of European cultural life. From approximately \$3,695, from Atlanta. From approximately \$3,495, from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Russia: Pioneer cruise between Leningrad and Moscow July 2-15

Be among the first Westerners ever to cruise on the brand new M/S NARKHOM PAHOMOV through the historic waterways connecting Leningrad and Moscow. Although Soviet citizens have been able to cruise this portion of Northwestern Russia for the past several years, this region will finally be opened to Westerners in 1991. This new itinerary includes three nights in Leningrad and two nights in Moscow aboard ship, plus a five-night cruise to the historic ports of Kizhi Island, Vytegra, Belozersk, Rybinsk, and Uglich. Your trip concludes with two nights in fascinating Berlin. Approximately \$3,095 per person from Atlanta and

\$2,895 per person from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Walking Tour of Switzerland August 15-28

Join us as we walk the picturesque trails of Switzerland's most scenic areas: Bernese Oberland, Valais, and the Engadine. Our itinerary features: three nights Engelberg, four nights Zermatt, Glacier Express to St. Moritz, four nights Celreina, one night in Zurich. From these "base camps" daily walks on the superb Swiss system of hiking trails. Designed with the amateur hiker and casual trail stroller in mind, this relaxing tour features an inviting blend of easy walks, fascinating trails (some steep, some flat), superb accommodations, and plenty of leisure time. Most meals are included. Approximately \$3,500 (Limited to 25 participants). Arrangements by Bardith Travel, Ltd.

Safari: Kenya and Tanzania September 15-29

Experience an extraordinary Africa itinerary: an exciting safari to the best wildlife reserves of Kenya and Tanzania; an exploration of Olduvai Gorge, home to earliest humankind; and an optional excursion to Botswana, with its rich animal life, and Zimbabwe, home to the spectacular Victoria Falls. During frequent game runs during your two-week trip, you'll view the "Big Five": the lion, elephant, leopard, Cape buffalo, and rhino. Modern, deluxe game lodges, small personal groups and comfortable safari vans made for viewing and photography assure a once-in-a-lifetime Africa travel experience! Approximately \$4,995, from Atlanta. Approxi-

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ately \$4,795, from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Danube: Seven Countries in One Historic Journey October 9-22

This unique Danube itinerary was first created and introduced in 1976. Today, it takes you through a fascinating array of cities in seven different countries—Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey—through an area of old-world charm that has remained virtually unchanged for years. Follow the Danube on its 1,800-mile course through the continent: the many castles, palaces, alluring cities and spectacular scenic wonders will captivate you throughout your seven-night journey. You'll also spend three wonderful nights in Istanbul and two nights in Vienna. Come, cruise leisurely on the Danube and savor a unique experience you will long remember! From approximately \$3,175, from Atlanta. From approximately \$2,975, from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Gala Mediterranean Cruise October 27-November 9

Cruise aboard the spectacular CROWN ODYSSEY on a 12-day air/sea adventure to the best ports in the Mediterranean. From the rolling hills of Lisbon, set sail to the exciting Moroccan port of Tangiers. Then, on to Malaga and Palma de Mallorca. Recapture the spirit and style of the halcyon days of luxury Mediterranean cruising as you sail on to Nice/Monte Carlo, Florence, Rome, and Athens. Special Duke prices begin at just \$2,729 per person, including free air from most cities. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Line.

China/Yangtze River Sept. 29-Oct. 15

Direct West Coast flights to Tokyo, Japan, for one night, Beijing for three nights, followed by one night in Chongqing, a three-night Yangtze River cruise, two nights in Xian, including a visit to the fascinating "terra-cotta army," two nights Shanghai, and spectacular Hong Kong for three nights. The three highlights of China are offered on this one exclusive itinerary: The Great Wall, the terra-cotta warriors and the opportunity to cruise the Yangtze River. Quality is assured through our exclusive chartering of the M.S. GODDESS and use of deluxe Western hotels in each city. Approximately \$4,399, from Los Angeles. Arrangements by Intrav.

Splendors of Antiquity November 11-25

Voyage from Cairo to Athens aboard the all-suite RENAISSANCE and visit the magnificent monuments, haunting ruins, and modern-day masterpieces of some of the greatest civilizations the world has known. Today, twenty-five centuries after Herodotus recorded the wonders of Egypt, the monuments of this extraordinary land still leave the visitor in awe. On this journey through the millennia, explore the treasures of the pharaohs, among them the Valley of the Kings, the Avenue of the Sphinxes, and the majestic pyramids at Giza. Then, aboard RENAISSANCE, sail for Aqaba and the "lost" city of Petra. From Aqaba, continue to the small Sinai port of Sharm al-Sheikh and the 6th-century Monastery of St. Catherine, located near the spot where Moses received the Ten Commandments. Leaving the Red Sea, RENAISSANCE sails through a modern marvel—the Suez Canal—then continues through the Mediterranean to legendary Crete, finally arriving in Athens, the birthplace of Western civilization and a treasure-house of antiquities. Beginning at \$4,395. Arrangements by Travel Dynamics.

the Catawba chapter of the American Institute of Plant Engineers.

Charles Rose '64, J.D. '68 hosts the half-hour, daily television magazine show **Personalities**, aired by Fox Broadcasting Co. He left CBS and his successful late-night interview show **Nightwatch** in August to join the Fox network.

Ronald L. Arenson '65 chairs the medical board at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. His research focuses primarily on speech-recognition systems, medical imaging networks, and work stations with computers. He chairs the computer committee for the American College of Radiology and is editorial consultant to several medical journals, including *Radiology* and the *Journal for Digital Imaging*. He and his wife, Ellen, and their three children live in Philadelphia.

Andrew Quarles Blane Ph.D. '65 was named an honorary alumni member of the Phi Beta Kappa chapter at Centre College in Danville, Ky. The author of several books and articles on religious topics, he is a professor emeritus of history at Lehman College of the City University of New York, where he has been a faculty member since 1972. Active with Amnesty International, he was named in 1969 to its International Executive Council and was one of ten people sent to receive the Nobel Peace Prize on the organization's behalf in 1977. He lives in New York City.

A. Ralph Cavaliere Ph.D. '65, a biology professor at Gettysburg College, received the Sears-Roebuck Foundation Teaching Excellence and Campus Leadership Award. He has been with the Gettysburg faculty since 1966 and specializes in mycology and marine fungi and algae. He and his wife, Shirlee, live in Gettysburg, Pa.

Alexander J. Ogrinz III '65 was appointed administrative law judge for the Social Security Administration. He will be hearing cases in Charleston, W.Va.

Herbert T. Appenzeller Ed.D. '66 was recognized by the International Conference on Sports Business for his contributions to the sports industry and academe. The author of nine books, he is a professor of sports studies at Guilford College in Greensboro, N.C., and is a national-level lecturer in the field of law and sports.

John L. Giering '66 received the Ohio Society of CPAs first Outstanding Member in Industry Award in June. He is vice president of finance and administration for NCR Corp.

Eric W. Gustafson '66 is the national vice president for DUMAC, Ducks Unlimited of Mexico, A.C., a nonprofit conservation organization joining Mexico, the United States, and Canada with more than 650,000 members worldwide. He has also served as president of the American School Foundation of Monterey's board of directors.

M. Douglas Meeks B.Div. '66, Ph.D. '71 is academic dean of Wesley Theological Seminary in Washington, D.C. An ordained minister in the Memphis Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ, he has written many articles and reviews for theological and professional journals. He and his wife, Helen, have two sons.

Stephen T. Vacendak '66 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Winthrop College in Rock Hill, S.C.

Sharon Stephens Brehm '67, Ph.D. '73 was appointed dean of the School of Arts and Sciences and dean of Harpur College at the State University of New York at Binghamton.

William L. High '67, M.D. '73, Ph.D. '73 is in private neurology practice in Beaumont, Texas, where he and his wife, Lori, and their twin girls live.

Helen Kimberly Leverton Maher '67 was elected Outstanding Woman of the Year for Broward County in 1990 for her work as executive director of The Discovery Center, a hands-on children's science museum in Florida. Since 1981 she has transformed it into one of the nation's most significant and popular science centers.

Nikki Meith '67 is living in the countryside of Switzerland between Lake Geneva and Lausanne. She and her husband, Peter Hulm, produce publications for various United Nations and international conservation organizations. She also edits the quarterly bulletin of the World Conservation Union.

W. Shepherd Smith '67 and his wife, Anita Moreland Smith, are co-authors of the book *Christians in the Age of AIDS*. They founded the organization Americans for a Sound AIDS/HIV Policy (ASAP) in 1987 to raise public awareness of AIDS-related issues and policy making. They live in Herndon, Va.

William O. Goodwin '68 took office as president of the General Agents and Managers Conference (GAMC) in July. Following graduation, he began his career in insurance and by age 28 was a life member of the Million Dollar Round Table and a Chartered Life Underwriter. He was an agency department officer from 1975 and became general agent in Atlanta in 1979.

Robert M. Koerner Ph.D. '68 was named Civil Engineer of the Year for 1989-90 by the Philadelphia section of the American Society of Civil Engineers. A professor in the civil and architectural engineering department at Drexel University, he is also the director of Drexel's Gexosynthetic Research Institute. He lives in Springfield, Pa.

James R. Leutze Ph.D. '68 was named chancellor of the University of North Carolina at Wilmington, where he is also professor of military history. The former president of Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia, he is creator, producer, and host of *Globe Watch*, the UNC Center for Public Television's international affairs series. He and his wife, Kathleen, have three children.

David B. Seligman Ph.D. '68 is a vice president and dean of academic affairs at Western Maryland College. He received the Great Teacher Award from the Southern Illinois University Alumni Association in 1971. He has also worked at Skidmore College, Hampshire College, and Northern Illinois University.

Henry Walter III '68 is project manager for the development of Crest Creek, a residential golf course community in Shepardstown, W.Va. His mother-in-law, **Peg Morton Drennen** '38, is developing the community 60 miles north of Washington, D.C.

H. Craig Welborn '68 heads the Welborn Building and Development Co. in Scottsdale, Ariz. In a "Street of Dreams" showcase of large custom homes in the Phoenix area, his company received a record-breaking 16 first-place awards out of 22 categories voted on by the general public and industry professionals. He and his wife, Trudy, and their daughters live in Scottsdale.

Kathleen Henderson Ashley '69, A.M. '70, Ph.D. '73 edited *Victor Turner and the Construction of Cultural Criticism: Between Literature and Anthropology*. An English professor at the University of Southern Maine, she is author of articles on medieval literature and culture as well as cultural theory.

Carol A. Luderemick Edwards '69 has been named head of the U.S. Geological Survey's Field Records Library in Denver, Colo. She and her husband, David, live in Westminster, Colo., with their son.

William R. VanGieson M.H.A. '69 is president and chief executive officer of Aliquippa Hospital in Pennsylvania.

BIRTHS: Identical twins, third and fourth daughters, to **William L. High** '67, M.D./Ph.D. '73 and Lori High on July 6. Named Mary Elizabeth and Margaret Farabee.

70s

W. Neil Elliot '70, whose field was theoretical linguistics at the University of California-Irvine, is now a systems engineer designing telecommunications systems for Tectel Microwave Systems, a partnership between Pacific Telesis and Northern Telecom, in Cypress, Calif. He is also executive director of Rose

Polsky and Dancers, a Los Angeles-based modern dance troupe.

H. James Lawrence M.Div. '70 accepted a full-time, tenure-track position as assistant professor of television production and screenwriting in the radio/television/film department of California State University-Northridge. He lives in Moor Park.

Louis B. Weeks Ph.D. '70 is dean and Paul Tudor Jones Professor of Church History at Louisville Theological Seminary in Kentucky. He wrote *The Presbyterian Source*, published by Westminster/John Knox Press in May.

Robert W. "Judge" Carr Jr. B.S.E. '71 is assistant dean for development for Duke's engineering school. He spent 18 years in the construction industry and is a seven-year veteran of Duke's Engineering Alumni Council.

James L. Stuart B.S.E. '71 is a partner in the McNair Law Firm's Raleigh office. Before entering private practice, he was assistant attorney general for the N.C. Department of Justice and held professional staff membership positions on the U.S. Senate Judiciary Subcommittees on Separation of Powers and on Constitutional Rights.

Robert E. Bechtold '72 has been promoted to associate professor of radiology at Wake Forest's Bowman Gray medical school. After graduating from Duke, he earned his M.S. in biology from Florida State University and graduated from Washington University's medical school in 1979.

Anna Eblen '72 is an associate professor of communications at Western Washington University in Bellingham, Wash., where she lives with her husband, Richard Popish, and their son.

Charles E. Farrell '72 joined GE Capital's Corporate Finance Group as vice president of marketing in its Southeast regional office in Atlanta.

Kenneth M. Jarin '72 became a partner with the newly named Philadelphia law firm Sprecher, Felix, Visco, Hutchison & Jarin. A former deputy city solicitor and chief labor attorney for the city of Philadelphia, he is a lecturer in law at Temple University's law school and vice chair of the committee on municipal labor relations for the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers.

William P. Massey M.Ed. '72 is associate vice chancellor for university relations at UNC-Chapel Hill and director of the university's Bicentennial Observance. He is a member of the board of directors of the N.C. chapter of the Public Relations Society of America.

James L. Sumner '72 is the author of *A History of Sports in North Carolina*, available from the historical publication section of the N.C. Division of Archives and History, where he works as a research historian. He earned his master's in history from N.C. State University.

Alfred J. Thorn '72 is senior vice president of *The Village Advocate* division of The Village Companies in Chapel Hill and general manager of Village Printing. He and his wife, Jane, have two children and live in Durham.

Mark Alan Dale B.S.E. '73, a custom home builder and developer in the Oklahoma City area, is president of the Central Oklahoma Home Builders Association. He lives in Edmond, Okla.

David Dalton '73, an assistant biology professor since 1987 at Reed College in Portland, Ore., received the Vollum Award to support laboratory research on his project, "Oxygen Defense Mechanisms in Legume Root Nodules." His work had been funded by the National Science Foundation for three years.

Erasmus W. Gardner '73, a Marine Lieutenant colonel, is on deployment to the Mediterranean Sea with the 22nd Marine Expeditionary Unit from Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Eugenia P. Gerdes Ph.D. '73 is an associate of the College of Arts and Sciences and an associate psychology professor at Bucknell University. She joined the faculty there in 1974 after teaching two years at N.C. Central University. Her research focuses primarily on sexual discrimination in the work force and stress for women in traditionally male jobs.

David Hartley M.D. '73 has joined the staff of Inner Harbour Hospitals, Ltd., as clinical director at The Shoals, the Douglasville facility of this nonprofit psychiatric hospital. He and his wife and two sons live in Villa Rica, Fla.

Gerald L. Hassell '73 was elected executive vice president of The Bank of New York in June. After earning his M.B.A. in finance from New York University's graduate business school, he joined the bank as a management trainee in the credit division. He is a member of the Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association, the University Club, and the International Radio and Television Society.

Robert D. Peltz '73 is a partner in the Miami law firm Canning, Murray & Peltz, P.A.

Jane Micholet Wilford '73 has published her book *Recommended Family Resorts* through Globe Pequot Press. She lives with her husband and three children in London, England.

Ben Cox Garrett '74 is a partner in the law firm Locke Purnell Rain Harrell in Dallas, Texas, where he lives with his wife, Marilyn Leitch.

Nancy J. Muller '74 is vice president of international sales with the Baker and Taylor division of W.R. Grace and Co. Her new responsibilities include managing sales offices in New York City, Tokyo, Sydney, and London for the distribution of books around the world.

Doren Madey Pinnell '74, M.Ed. '75, Ph.D. '79 heads the psychiatric division of KRON Medical in Chapel Hill, an organization that provides temporary physician staffing nationwide. She was KRON's most successful physician recruiter before her promotion. She and her husband, **Sheldon R. Pinnell** '59, head of dermatology at Duke Medical Center, live in Durham.

Alison L. Asti '75 is principal counsel to the Maryland Stadium Authority. She was a partner with the firm Gordon, Feinblatt, Rothman, Hoffberger & Hollander.

Anthony R. Dover B.S.E. '75, M.S. '77 is a partner with the international executive search firm Heidrick & Struggles in its San Francisco office. He lives in Oakland, Calif.

Terry Richard Malone M.S. '75, Ed.D. '85 was named an honorary alumnus of the University of Indianapolis' graduate school of physical therapy, which he helped establish upon his arrival at Indianapolis in 1980. Executive director of the Duke Center for Sports Medicine since 1987, he is an international lecturer in orthopaedic and sports physical therapy.

Kermit L. Rader '75 is an associate in the environmental law firm Manko, Gold & Katcher in Bala Cynwyd, Pa. He earned his J.D. at George Washington University.

John A. Bussian III '76 is an attorney with the Miami office of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, the sixth largest law firm in the United States. His article "Products Liability—The Sophisticated User Defense" was published in *American Jurisprudence's Proof of Facts*. A specialist in products liability, he was on the faculty of the 1989 ABA National Institute and is a member of the Defense Research Institute.

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San Francisco: (415) 989-5804

THINKING LIKE A WINNER

Whether you're a weekend jock or a professional athlete, Jim Jarvis M.Div. '71 knows how to improve your game. As a sports psychologist for the St. Louis Blues hockey team, Jarvis helps team members keep their minds as sharp as their blades. But the same principles that apply to the Blues can help you, too.

"Mental training is like physical training; it takes work and time," says Jarvis. "The hardest thing for any athlete is maintaining concentration. So we work on a number of ways to keep focused during a game."

For hockey players, that means observing performance rituals between shifts on the ice. It sounds basic enough—towel-off,

drinking fluids, talking with teammates about what should be done in the next shift, and then turning their full attention back to the competition. But Jarvis says too many athletes let their minds wander and lose momentum.

"The mind goes where the eye goes," says Jarvis. "You can tell a losing player because he's looking at the crowd, wondering

what people are thinking. In tennis, you'll notice players looking at the ground or at their racket strings between points. That's to keep their heads in the game."

Jarvis also makes personalized audio tapes for the St. Louis Blues players that reinforce their strong points and target ways to improve weaker talents. During the week before a game, and on game day before the action starts, team members listen to their "visualization" tapes. Jarvis also holds sessions on team dynamics.

His guidance seems to be working: Last year, the Blues had their best season in six years, and this year's starting record looks even better.

"Sports psychology is an interesting field; people either embrace it wholeheartedly or dismiss it as 'voodoo,'" says Jarvis. "But I'll give you a dramatic example of how it works. A lieutenant colonel was shot down in Vietnam and spent three years in prison camp. He'd been a four-handicap golfer. The week he came back to the States, he played in a celebrity golf match and shot a four handicap. When asked how he did it, he said that to pass the time in prison, he played a round of golf every day *in his mind*. It's amazing how much you can accomplish using mental techniques."

Jarvis: victories through visualization



Benito H. Diaz J.D. '76 has opened a new law office in Coral Gables, Fla.

Gloria J. Green '76 has been promoted to vice president, deputy general, and counsel of legal services of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta. After earning her law degree from Georgetown University, she joined the bank in 1986.

Walter S. Hill M.Div. '76 is a senior public affairs writer and editor for the American Psychiatric Association in Washington, D.C. He also coordinates public affairs activities for APA's regional associations throughout the United States and Canada. His "Clergy Kit," a mental illness information and resource guide for ministers, won honorable mention from *Association Trends* magazine as "Best New Idea of the Year" for 1989. He lives in Riverdale, Md.

Jeffrey S. Akman '77 is director of medical education and associate professor of psychiatry and behavioral sciences at George Washington University.

John M. Conley J.D. '77, Ph.D. '80 is the co-author of *Rules vs. Relationships: The Ethnography of Legal Discourse*, published in June. A law professor at UNC-Chapel Hill, he is co-director of the Duke/UNC Law and Language Project with Duke professor William O'Barr.

Richard Primack Ph.D. '77 is a biology professor at Boston University. A plant population biologist and expert on tropical rain forests, he has conducted extensive research in Borneo. He and his wife, Margaret, have two sons and live in Newton, Mass.

David Schenck A.M. '77, Ph.D. '79, an assistant philosophy professor at Converse College in Spartanburg, S.C., was appointed director of institutional research.

Paul D. Wallace Jr. '77 is vice president of Eaton Vance Management, Inc., a Boston-based investment advisory firm. He is legal counsel and concentrates in security law.

William G. Anylan Jr. J.D. '78 has joined the N.C. Museum of Art as associate director for development. An active civic leader in the Triangle area, he was assistant to the director of the Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center from 1979-1981. He is now chairman of the citizens advisory committee of that center, as well as a volunteer for the Duke Children's Celebrity Golf and Tennis Tournament. He and his wife, Elaine, and their three children live in Raleigh.

Anthony S. Burt '78 is a partner in the Chicago law firm Hopkins and Sutter. He and his wife, **Karin A. Reutzel** '79, and their baby live in Evanston, Ill.

Frank Daniels III '78 was named executive editor of *The News and Observer*, the Raleigh, N.C., daily newspaper. He and his wife, Teresa, have two children and live in Raleigh.

Rodney J. Dillman J.D. '78 was elected a partner in the Hartford office of Day, Berry & Howard, Connecticut's largest law firm. He and his wife, Laura, and their two children live in Suffield, Conn.

R. Ross Harris '78, M.B.A. '80 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. She chairs the marketing committee for the Duke Alumni Association.

Richard Henrikson B.S.E. '78, M.S. '79 won 1989's national-level first-place award from the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers in the alternative and renewable energy category. He is a civil engineer and energy specialist in Brown and Caldwell's Irvine, Calif., office.

Jeffrey A. Kozak B.S.E. '78 was named Outstanding Alumnus of Trinity School in Midland, Texas. He earned his medical degree from Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. Specializing in spinal reconstructive surgery, he earned the Paul Harrington Award for Excellence in Orthopedic Surgery and the John P. O'Brien Fellowship in spinal disorders at the London Clinic in England. He is an affiliate of several hospitals in Texas as well as chair and instructor of orthopedic surgery at Baylor. He entered private practice in 1988 and lives in Houston with his wife, Lee Ann, and their three children.

H. Edgar Moore M.Div. '78 earned his Ph.D. in the history of American Christianity from George Washington University.

Catherine Dayton Causey '79 is assistant vice president and branch manager of First Federal Savings Bank of Pitt County (N.C.). She and her husband, Doug, and their son live in Greenville, N.C.

William F. Evans M.Div. '79 won first place in the second annual Best Sermons competition, sponsored by HarperSanFrancisco. His sermon, "The Way Out of a Pipepen," was selected from more than 2,000 entries as the most outstanding homily in the evangelistic division. He is parish pastor of Trenholm Road United Methodist Church in Columbia, S.C.

Peter M. Gillon '79, who earned his J.D. in 1983 from Georgetown University's law school, is an associate with the Washington, D.C., office of Weil, Gotshal & Manges. He practices in the area of environmental law.

Susan Gail Goffman '79 has been appointed to serve on the Judicial Nominating Commission for the

10th Judicial Circuit. She has practiced law in Lakeland, Fla., since 1985.

Nancy L. Jensen '79 is a resident in pediatrics at St. Christopher's Hospital for Children in Philadelphia. She earned her M.D. from Temple University's medical school in May.

Vesna Stojiljkovic Kidd '79 was promoted in May to development programmer-manager with IBM's communication systems division in Research Triangle Park, N.C. She and her husband, Kevin, live in Raleigh.

Sally Overby Langford M.Div. '79 offered the invocation at Converse College's Alumnae/Parents'/May Day weekend in Spartanburg, S.C. A Ph.D. candidate at Vanderbilt University, she is an elder in the Western N.C. Conference of the United Methodist Church. She is a member of the Tenn. Conference Hunger Task Force 1988-90 and has written several religious publications. She and her husband, Thomas, live in Nashville, Tenn.

Anthony J. Limberakis M.D. '79 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Philadelphia's Thomas Jefferson University.

Susan Purves McCaffray A.M. '79, Ph.D. '83 edited *Coal and Politics in Late Imperial Russia: Memoirs of a Russian Mining Engineer*, published in July by Northern Illinois University Press. She is an assistant history professor at UNC-Wilmington.

Craig B. McLaughlin '79 is director of technology for the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw Hill in New York City. He and his wife, Kathleen, and their two sons live in W. Caldwell, N.J.

Karin A. Ruetzel '79 is a practicing clinical psychologist in Evanston, Ill., treating young children and their families. She earned her Ph.D. from Loyola

University in Chicago in 1987. She and her husband, **Anthony S. Burt** '78, and their daughter live in Evanston.

Elizabeth Buss Robinson '79 is a general surgeon in the U.S. Air Force. She and her husband, Dennis, and their daughter live at Moody Air Force Base in Valdosta, Ga., following a tour in Bitburg, Germany.

Henry L. Strong '79 is president and owner of JMW Settlements, Inc., and has been a member of the Red Cross National Capital Chapter's blood services committee since 1984.

Ellen Marie Whitener '79 received a National Science Foundation grant of more than \$10,000 to study demographic changes in the work force and their effects on training and employee productivity. She is an assistant professor of commerce in the University of Virginia's McIntire School of Commerce.

MARRIAGES: Victoria A. Goss '74, A.M. '76 to Dennis F. Harrigan on June 30. . . **Kim R. Bauman** '77 to Patricia L. Freeman on April 21. . .

Carol C. Dadakis '78 to Peter Thomas McKeever on June 3. . . **Janine Meyers Golding** '78 to Neal Howard Ochser on July 1. . . **Catherine Dayton** '79 to Doug Causey on Feb. 25, 1990.

Residence: Greenville, N.C. . . . **Vesna Stojiljkovic Kidd** '79 to Kevin P. Kidd on Sept. 8. Residence: Raleigh, N.C.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Lawrence C. Saunders** '71 and Deborah Saunders on July 10, 1989. Named Scott Logan. . . First child and son to **Janet Tonka Leonard** '74 and Kenneth C. Leonard on Jan. 19, 1990. Named William Scott. . .

Seventh child and son to **Lawrence "Mof" Loeser** '74 and Beverly Carr. Named Charles Edward. . . Second child and daughter to **David R. Tomasetti** '74 and Kimberly Tomasetti on Oct. 11, 1989. Named Danielle Christine. . . Second

child, first daughter to **Laura Peterson Butler** '76 and Manley C. Butler Jr. on June 21. Named Catherine Gray. . . First child and son to **Susan Handley Walker** '76, M.H.A. '79 and Frank H. Walker Jr. on June 18. Named Frank Harrison III. . .

Second daughter and third child to **Bradley R. Byrne** '77 and Rebecca D. Byrne on May 15. Named Laura Ann. . . Second child and first daughter to **Edward M. Riegel** '77 and Phyllis Smith on April 23, 1990. Named Rachel Amanda. . . Second

child and daughter to **Anthony S. Burt** '78 and **Karin A. Ruetzel** '79 on Jan. 13, 1990. Named Lara Ruetzel. . . Third child and first daughter to **W. David Holden** '78 and Dana Sanderson Holden on March 31, 1990. Named Mary Margaret. . . First

child and son to **Sally Peterson Seyler** '78 and Mark Seyler on March 29. Named Edward Powell. . . First child and son to **John Brammcock** '79 and Christina Brammcock. Named Mark Wesley. . . First

child and son to **Catherine Dayton Causey** '79 and Doug Causey on May 29. Named William Douglas. . . Second son to **Craig B. McLaughlin** '79 on Jan. 16, 1990. Named Trevor John. . . First

child and daughter to **Elizabeth Buss Robinson** '79 and Dennis Robinson on Feb. 23. Named Stephanie Lucine. . . Second child and daughter to **Karin A. Ruetzel** '79 and **Anthony S. Burt** '78 on Jan. 13, 1990. Named Lara Ruetzel. . . Second

child and daughter to **Kim Eppley Zaharris** '79 and **Drake Zaharris** '79 on June 22. Named Kendall Maren.

Catherine Parsons Emmett B.S.N. '81 was promoted to manager of the gerontology department at Sarasota Memorial Hospital. She and her husband, David, and their son live in Sarasota, Fla.

Deirdre Mary Filan '81 graduated with honors from New York Law School in June 1990. She and her husband, Frank Curtis, live in Port Washington, N.Y.

Janet Willy Foley '81 is a staff attorney at the University of Georgia's law school. She and her husband, Patrick, live in Athens, Ga.

Thomas Coulter Gibson '80 is president and CEO of Association Management Bureau, Inc., a multi-management firm with headquarters in Washington, D.C. He is also president of the Coulter-Hill Corp., a consulting firm, as well as vice president of Showery, Inc., a special-events and conference management firm.

Janie L. Gittleman '80, who earned her Ph.D. from Cornell University, works in the preventive medicine and epidemiology department of Loyola University's Stritch Medical School in Maywood, Ill. She has been invited to join the Epidemic Intelligence Service of the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct research in Cincinnati.

Velma Gibson Watts Ph.D. '80 has been promoted to associate professor of medical education at Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray medical school. She earned her M.E. from UNC-Chapel Hill and her M.A. from N.C. A&T State University. She has been a teacher and administrator for the Headstart and Child Development programs, and a coordinator in early childhood education for the State Department of Public Instruction. She joined the faculty at Bowman Gray in 1984 as assistant professor of medical education and as director of the Office of Minority Affairs.

Barbara Coombs Gaskin '81 is a managing consultant for Decision Support Technology, an information technology consulting firm in Cambridge, Mass. She and her husband, Steve, and their son live in Sudbury, Mass.

Lennard R. Gildiner '81 has joined Obstetrical and Gynecological Associates of Southern New Jersey. He earned his medical degree from Hahnemann University and completed his residency at Albert Einstein Medical Center in Philadelphia. He and his wife, Lynn, have two daughters.

Anastasia Christie Keller '81 is doing a residency in psychiatry at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. She completed medical school in 1985 at Penn State. She and her husband, Mark, live in Earlsville, Va.

Paul D. Nagy '81 is director of substance abuse counseling at the Duke Day Hospital for Youth Substance Abuse Program. He joined the staff of the Teer House Substance Abuse Program for Youth in 1988 as coordinator after earning a master's in counseling from Florida State University. He works in Duke's psychiatry department.

Gregory G. Schwartz Ph.D. '81, M.D. '82 is an assistant cardiology professor at the University of California-San Francisco.

Cynthia J. Turner '81, A.M. '88 is studying Dutch organ music and improvisation under a Fulbright grant at the Gromping Conservatory for the 1990-1991 academic year. In July, she gave a recital on the 1727 organ in the Grote Kerk at Leeward, The Netherlands.

Nindy Tyler Ph.D. '81 is the director at Chapman College in Sacramento, Calif.

Barrett P. Upchurch '81, who earned his M.B.A. and J.D. from St. Louis University, is a vice president at Mercantile Bank in St. Louis. He was a controller in the trust department.



ATTENTION DUKE ALUMNI

The Office of Undergraduate Admissions anticipates having an opening on the professional staff in July. If you are interested in a possible career in college admissions, please send a resume to:

Dr. Richard Steele
Director
Undergraduate Admissions
2138 Campus Drive
Durham, North Carolina 27706

Your resume will be kept on file in the event a position becomes available.

80s

Craig M. Brooks J.D. '80 is an associate with the Pittsburgh law firm Houston Harbaugh, P.C., where he specializes in labor and employment law. He lives in Pittsburgh.

CLOWNING AROUND

Esch: having a big time under the Big Top



Like many professionals, Grainger Esch '88 uses a briefcase at work. He also uses a banana peel, wacky wigs, oversized shoes, and face makeup.

Esch is a clown with Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus. Now in his third year of pranks and pratfalls, he finds that circus life lets him indulge his love of theatrics. For a young man who always wanted to be a performer, Esch says the Greatest Show on Earth with its non-stop touring schedule provides "about as steady a job as you can get in the entertainment business."

After graduating from Duke with a double degree in English and psychology, Esch auditioned for and won a spot at the Ringling Brothers' clown college. After almost three months of intense clowning, he auditioned again, this time for one of eighteen spots available in the circus. Along with former Duke housemate Philip Briggs '88, Esch was chosen for one of the circus' two traveling units.

One of the clowns' most important responsibilities is the "pre-show," a twenty-minute segment to

warm up the audience before the main show begins.

"That's when we meet and greet the audience," says Esch. "It's one-on-one and is totally improvisational. We also get to try out material that we've written ourselves. I've come up with a solo gag that involves a briefcase, banana peel, and trash can that's a lot of fun. Basically, I beat myself up trying to get the banana peel in the trash can."

With a grueling itinerary that keeps him on the road all but four weeks of the year, Esch admits that he does have an occasional off night. But he doesn't

let his mood get in the way of merriment. "You have to forget whatever's bothering you," he says. "I find that when I'm down, the show is better. Clowning is like therapy because you can work out all your frustrations; you can throw yourself around and run into things. And as soon as you get that first laugh, you feel better."

Esch eventually wants to pursue work in film and video, either performing or in

production. But for now he's taking his circus career one year at a time. Asked to share a thought with readers, Esch cites the slogan that's excited children of all ages for decades: "Tell them that I'll be 'Coming to Your Town Soon!'"

Samuel Putnam Warner '81, a student at Union Theological Seminary in Richmond, Va., was awarded a W. Taltiferro Thompson Scholarship for the 1990-91 academic year.

Susan Fitzgibbon Wheless B.S.N. '81, M.H.A. '84 is president and chief executive officer of Annie Penn Memorial Hospital, where she has been vice president since 1984.

Henry G. Brinton '82 is pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church in Alexandria, Va. A contributor to *Liturgy* and *The Washington Monthly*, he is also consulting editor for *Banquet of Praise*, a book of hymns and worship resources, including a hymn by Duke professor Waldo Beach. He and his wife, Nancy, and their daughter live in Lorton, Va.

Mary T. Crowder '82 finished her residency at Lenox Hill Hospital in June and entered private practice in OB/GYN with the Bradford Clinic in Charlotte.

Stephen M. Dorvee J.D. '82 has been elected to partnership in the law firm Amall Golden and Gregory of Atlanta.

Robert Steve Ensor '82, who earned his degree at Wake Forest University's law school, is an associate in the administrative law department of the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird. He belongs to the National Order of Barristers and is involved with the labor law section of the Atlanta Bar Association.

Richard M. Green '82, M.D. '86 completed his residency in internal medicine at Northwestern University and is a fellow in gastroenterology at Brigham and Women's Hospitals in Boston.

Frederick C. Haab Jr. '82 works for the F.C. Haab Co., a petroleum products distributor in Philadelphia. He earned his J.D. from Boston University.

Todd S. Hutton Ph.D. '82 is vice president for academic administration at Willamette University in Salem, Ore.

Margaret E. Kelly '82 earned her M.B.A. from the University of Texas in Austin and is a senior financial analyst with Pepsi-Cola in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Eva M. Pappas J.D. '82 is a partner in the Atlanta law firm Amall Golden and Gregory.

H. Clay Saylor III B.S.E. '82 is a vice president of Citicorp's North American Investment Bank.

Michael E. Scher '82 is project engineer at Ensign Bickford Aerospace in Simsbury, Conn., and is working toward his M.B.A. He and his wife, Madeleine, live in Bloomfield, Conn.

Chris Widmauer '82 was promoted to senior account supervisor at Silverman, Warren/Kremer, a Manhattan-based public relations agency. He lives in New York City.

Julian Woolldridge '82 is a systems analyst/programmer in scientific computing at Burroughs Wellcome Co. in Research Triangle Park, N.C. He lives in Chapel Hill.

George H. Mason M.F. '83 is managing director and chair of Heaphy Capital Management Group's investment policy committee in Bloomfield, Conn. A member of the Hartford Society of Financial Analysts and the grading staff of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts, he teaches investment courses at the University of Hartford as well as timberland investments courses at Duke's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. He and his wife, Constance, live in Farmington, Conn.

Chris Ogden '83 and his two partners, **David Arnett '78** and **Lincoln Ely M.B.A. '84**, sold



their N.C. computer networking firm, **Network Solutions, Inc.**, to the first nationwide systems integrator, **Evernet Systems, Inc.** Ogdén is vice president and sales manager for the Carolina offices of the Los Angeles-based firm. He and his wife, **Leah Stewart Ogdén** M.B.A. '88, and their daughter live in Chapel Hill.

Russ Phillbrink '83 is doing graduate studies in hydrogeology at Stanford University, having completed five years of nuclear submarine service with the Navy in June 1989.

Lisa G. Rider '83, M.D. '87 completed her residency in pediatrics at Children's Hospital in Seattle, Wash., where she will remain for a six-month clinical fellowship in pediatric rheumatology. Then she plans to do post-doctoral research training at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

Jennifer E. Topp '83 earned her J.D. degree from New England School of Law in Boston, Mass. She was a finalist in the 1988-1989 Mock Trial Competition and a staff member of the *New England Journal on Criminal and Civil Confinement*. She plans to take the Virginia bar exam.

Mark Wakefield '83 was appointed director of marketing for Optical & Electronic Research, a photographic systems manufacturer in Reston, Va. After completing a four-year tour with the U.S. Marine Corps in Hawaii and a six-month vacation around the world, he worked for two years at Prentice Hall Publishers. He lives in Washington, D.C.

F. Marie Attaway '84 received her J.D. from the University of Florida College of Law in December 1989. She is an associate with the Tampa firm Hill, Ward & Henderson.

Elizabeth Bertolozzi '84 is a law student at Boston University. She is the controller for the Washington, D.C., market research firm Military Audits of Market Information, Inc., and *Military Lifestyle* magazine.

Shannon Danne Feeney '84 was the honorary guest at a Kagami Wari celebration at the International Intermodal Expo in Atlanta. She was chosen to represent her client, Combined Data Resource, a subsidiary of Japanese-owned Mitsui O.S.K. Lines. Kagami Wari is a traditional Japanese ceremony in which the guest of honor, dressed in ceremonial attire, breaks open a cask of sake with a wooden mallet. An honors graduate, she works for Stern & Associates, a public relations and marketing communications firm in Clark, N.J.

Allen B. Jetmore M.D. '84 is the Leon Hirsch Traveling Surgical Fellow of the American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons for 1990-91. He lives in Malmo, Sweden.

Mitchell A. Norrell '84 received the 1990 LeTourneau Award from the Student Awards Committee of the American College of Legal Medicine for the best student essay on a subject involving law and medicine. His paper, "Arbitration of Medical Malpractice Cases Against Hospitals," was written during his third year at Vanderbilt University's law school. He is a law associate in the offices of Everett H. Babbs in Maundlin and Easley, S.C. He is a board member of the S.C. Junior Civitans and a member of Phi Delta Phi, the legal honorary fraternity.

Dale Eric Panzer '84 earned his M.D. from Hahnemann University's medical school in Philadelphia and is completing an internal medicine residency at Pennsylvania Hospital.

Mark L. Gallo '84, planning manager of GH Bass and Co., has become a Certified Management Accountant after completing a two-year training program and examination.

Kathy Schmalz '84 graduated from Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine in June.

Michael Siller '84, who received his J.D. from Boston University's law school in 1989, is an associate in the litigation department of Seward and Kissel. He lives in New York City.

Karen Westervelt Smith B.S.N. '84 completed her sixth year at Duke Medical Center and her fourth with the Duke Regional Poison Control Center as a certified specialist in poison information. Her husband, Gary, is working on his bachelor's in history at Duke.

Abbie G. Baynes '85 is serving a one-year clerkship under Judge Frank Bullock in the Middle District of North Carolina. In her final year of law school at George Washington University, she is also pursuing an M.B.A.

Kara M. Cheseby '85 is a research analyst for Legg Mason Wood Walker, Inc., an investment brokerage and financial services firm in Baltimore. She was a trust investment officer and research analyst for four years at Wachovia Investment Management.

Audrey Von Frankenberg Brown B.S.M.E. '85 was promoted to industrial engineering department manager at Procter and Gamble. She and her husband, **Stephen C. Brown III** '87, a banker, have a baby girl.

Lawrence Lee Golusinski Jr. '85 is a resident in the Duke-Watts family medicine program. At the conclusion of his internship year, he received the Thomas E. Matheson, M.D., Memorial Award.

Marianne Werner Green '85 earned her M.D. from the University of Illinois-Chicago and is a resident in internal medicine at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston.

Fay M. Ignatowski '85 earned her master's in landscape architecture in June from Harvard University's graduate school of design.

Michael "Mick" Murphy '85 began a graduate program in computer science at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign last fall. His wife, Rhonda M. Hellman, is a professional hairist.

Steven B. Weinfeld '85 earned his M.D. from Albany Medical College and is a resident in orthopedic surgery at the Albany Medical Center. He and his wife, Amy, live in Albany.

Cathy Shouler Wooley '85 is a partner in her father's consulting firm, which specializes in the design and installation of computer software internationally.

Elizabeth Elena Bauza '86 is a government affairs specialist for the Financial Services Corp. of New York.

Esther Fallon Breeding A.M. '86 earned her M.Div. from Lexington Theological Seminary, where she was a student representative to the Theological Education Association of Mid-America and a member of the student council. She is a religion teacher at Lexington Catholic High School in Kentucky, where she and her husband, Bruce, live.

David T. Dellaero B.S.E. '86 earned his M.D. from Baylor College of Medicine in Houston in May. He is a resident in orthopedic surgery at Duke Medical Center. His wife, **Jeanne Burke Dellaero** '86, is completing her master's in educational psychology, majoring in counseling psychology, at the University of Houston in Texas.

Michael J. Goldman M.B.A. '86 was named director of finance and administration at Priest Electronics, a wholesale distributor of electronic components. He and his wife, Dianne, live in Norfolk, Va.

Rajeev Gulati '86 earned his M.D. from the Medical College of Virginia in May and is doing his residency in general surgery at the University of

Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey. He lives in S. Orange, N.J.

David Wayne Johnson '86, who graduated from Wake Forest's law school in May, is working in the legal department of Texaco in Universal City while preparing for the California bar exam.

Allan A. Lewis '86 earned his M.D. from Hahnemann University's medical school in Philadelphia. He is completing an internship at UMDNJ-Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital in Camden, N.J., and an anesthesiology residency at Hahnemann University Hospital.

Keith Evan Mandel '86 is a resident in pediatrics at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas. He earned his M.D. from the University of Pittsburgh's medical school.

Eric Meier B.S.E. '86 completed his M.B.A. at Stanford University. Following graduation he and 14 of his classmates took a ten-day excursion into the upper Amazon, traveling part of the trip in dugout canoes and surviving on indigenous wildlife. He works with Sequent Computer Systems in Beaverton, Ore., and is living in Portland.

Lievelyn D. Rhone B.S.E. '86 was featured in *Ebony* Magazine's August 1990 issue as one of "50 Leaders of the Future." He is a project executive with the Xerox Corp. and also executive director of Concerned Associates of Rochester, Inc., an internal networking organization of Xerox employees. He is also co-founder of Project KID.

Lisa Anne Thorbjarnson '86 is a consultant with Dialog Information Services, Inc., in New York City.

Lisa C. Verderber '86 received her M.D. from Vanderbilt University's medical school. After completing an internship at Northwestern's Evanston Hospital, she will do a residency in ophthalmology at Vanderbilt.

Frank N. White '86 is an associate with the Atlanta law firm Amall Golden and Gregory.

Joseph Charles "Casey" Zmjeski '86, who earned his M.B.A. from Emory University in May, is a financial analyst with Heller Financial, Inc., in Atlanta. His wife, **Laura English Zmjeski** '86, is an assistant vice president with Citizens and Southern National Bank. They live in Snellville, Ga.

Daniel P. Arian '87 completed a two-year analyst program with Kidder Peabody in New York City and worked in the real estate development group of Forest City Enterprises in Cleveland, Ohio. He is pursuing a master's in management at Yale University.

Brittne Ball Bazel '87 is an account executive for Key Productions, a trade show company in Hartford. She and her husband, David, live in New Britain, Conn.

Daniel Blonsky '87, who earned his law degree from the University of Pennsylvania in May, is an associate with the law firm Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer, and Field in Washington, D.C.

Stephen C. Brown III '87 is branch manager and commercial loan officer for Planter's National Bank in Greenville, N.C. He and his wife, **Audrey Creighton Von Frankenberg** B.S.M.E. '85, have a baby girl.

Gail Chertok '87 is a financial analyst in the GS/IX Telecommunications department at Chemical Bank in N.Y. She is also working on a master's in finance at NYU's Stern Business School.

Angela Claybrooks '87 is attending the University of Virginia's graduate school of business administration.

James A. Gelin J.D. '87 became an associate in the Atlanta law firm Arnall Golden and Gregory.

Gregory Allen Murray '87, an Air Force lieutenant, completed his master's degree from Webster University in St. Louis, Mo. Last July he was transferred to Lindsay Air Station in Wiesbaden, Germany, where he and his wife, **Amy Larson Murray** '88, expect to live for three years.

Stephen Humber '87 is a lieutenant j.g. in the Navy aboard the USS *Mobile Bay*. He and his wife, **Mary K. Smith Humber** '87, live in Yokosuka, Japan, his ship's home port.

Michael J. Lineberger '87 was promoted to head soccer coach at Sacramento State University in California.

Ellen von der Heyden '87 has been transferred to the London office of Time-Life, where she will continue marketing books, music, and video products.

Ronald S. Weber '87 graduated from Emory University's medical school and began a one-year internship at Barones Erlanger Hospital in Chattanooga, Tenn. He will then begin a three-year residency in ophthalmology at the University of California-San Diego.

Laura Elizabeth Zoole '87, who earned her J.D. from the University of South Carolina's law school, is an associate with the Columbia firm Nelson, Mullins, Riley & Scarborough.

Daria Antonucci '88 is a second-year master's candidate at the Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs. Her concentration is international security policy.

Timothy W. Busler '88 completed the Boston Marathon last year. A third-year law student, he worked for the N.Y. law firm Rogens & Wells during the summer. He lives in Westhampton Beach, N.Y.

Elizabeth Malone Burger '88 is working on her master's in family therapy at Hahnemann Medical University. Her husband, **Thomas A. Burger** B.S.E. '88, is working on his M.B.A. at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. They live in Philadelphia.

Joseph C. Cauthen '88 was promoted to real estate officer in the real estate banking division of NCNB. He is a member of Eyes for Art and Business Volunteers for the Arts.

James W. Curd '88, who joined the Navy in January 1990, was promoted to Navy ensign after completing Aviation Officer Candidate School. During the 13-week course, he received military, academic, physical fitness, leadership, and pre-flight training.

A. Staige Davis '88 is pursuing her master's in Victorian art and architecture at Royal Holloway, Bedford New College (University of London) in Egham, Surrey, England.

Tracey Fischer B.S.E. '88, a Navy lieutenant j.g., is an instructor at the Naval Nuclear Power School in Orlando, Fla. He received certification to teach chemistry, plant materials, and radiological fundamentals to officer students after completing an intensive four-month training program.

Amy Larson Murray '88 has completed her master's degree at Webster University in St. Louis, Mo. She and her husband, **Gregory Allen Murray** '87, an Air Force lieutenant, plan to live at Lindsay Air Station in Wiesbaden, Germany, for three years.

Kimberly Allison Miller '88 is loan officer and assistant manager in Barnett Bank of the San Marco office in Jacksonville, Fla.

Jan Nolting '88 is pursuing her M.S.Ed. at the University of Pennsylvania. A member of Duke's

Council on Women's Studies, she is an advanced management development trainee with The Prudential and also an assistant to the vice president for government relations for health issues.

B. Ida Patterson J.D. '88 is an associate with the Atlanta law firm Arnall Golden and Gregory.

Mary C. Penrod '88 is a newlywed and a third-year medical student at Thomas Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

George P. Podolin '88, a Navy ensign, was deployed in April to the Mediterranean Sea aboard the destroyer USS *Stump*. His home port is Norfolk, Va.

Christine M. Rangel '88 is a pharmaceutical sales representative for Glaxo Pharmaceuticals responsible for the northeastern region of Virginia. She lives in Richmond.

Robert A. Ruggiero '88 is a newlywed and a third-year medical student at Thomas Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

Richard W. Russell B.S.E. '88 completed the basic officer course at the Naval Submarine School in Groton, Conn. He joined the Navy in January 1987.

John H. Taws '88 is associate regional manager of the Pacific Rim marketing team of the Beech Aircraft Corp. in Wichita, Kansas.

Christine Adams M.B.A. '89 is account group vice president of the medical/healthcare advertising agency Baxter, Gurian & Mazzei, Inc., in Beverly Hills, Calif. She has been in the medical marketing field for nearly 20 years, joining her current firm in 1987 as account supervisor.

Christopher D. Dryden '89 is in primary flight training with the Navy at Whiting Field Air Base in Milton, Fla. He has completed his first solo flight.

Kate Grawemeyer '89 joined the Peace Corps in July 1990. She teaches English and health in the Marshall Islands.

Stephen M. Nickelsburg B.S.E. '89, a graduate student in cultural anthropology at the University of Maryland, was a SCUBA instructor for St. Cajones Tours on the island of Martinique last spring.

Jon E. Simon '89, a first-year medical student at the University of Maryland, was a SCUBA instructor for St. Cajones Tours on the island of Martinique last spring.

Quin Snyder '89 was named the first recipient of the Wallace Wade Scholarship for graduate study at Duke. The former basketball team captain and 1989 Academic All-America is enrolled in Duke's law school.

MARRIAGES: **Florence Catherine Taussig** '80 to Arthur Grace in October 1988. Residence: Arlington, Va. . . . **Anastasia Mary Christie** '81 to Mark Ward Keller on June 10, 1989. Residence: Earlysville, Va. . . . **Joseph R. Megale** '81 to Jody Koch on June 23. . . . **Gregory G. Schwartz** Ph.D. '81, M.D. '82 to Brenda Biren on May 5. Residence: San Francisco. . . . **Arthur H. Adler** '82, J.D. '85 to Esther Ann Brown on Nov. 12, 1989. Residence: Baltimore. . . . **Dean R. Brenner** '82 to Robin Shaffert on May 27. . . . **Julie Hunt Williams** '82 to Daniel B. Murphy on June 9. . . . **Karen A. Farris** '83 to Michael C. Neus on May 26. . . . **Susan Lyn Taylor** '83 to Geoffrey Eric Harris on June 30. . . . **Debra Ann Baker** '84 to Frederick Charles Christie on Nov. 4, 1989. Residence: Kent Island, Md. . . . **David Feher** J.D. '84 to Gwendolen M. Storey on May 5. . . . **Lois McCain Shannon** '84 to Thomas W. Virden on May 27. . . . **Susan E. Carpenter** '85 to Mark R.

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Hill on June 9. **Michael A. Korman** '85 to Ruth Elizabeth Purington on Aug. 25, 1989. Residence: Kailua, Hawaii. . . **Michael "Mick" Murphy** '85 to Rhonda M. Hellman on May 26. . . **Melinda Ann Olney** B.S.E.'85 to **Doug Rex B.S.E.** '85 on April 28, 1990. Residence: Cary, N.C. . . **Janet B. Schindel** '85 to Kenneth F. Bernstein on June 24. Residence: New York City. . . **Page P. Vincent** '85 to Thomas D. Walker on June 16. . . **Ursula Susanne Werner** '85 to Geoffrey M. Klinebert on June 17. Residence: New Haven, Conn. . . . **Jeanne Elizabeth Burke** '86 to **David**

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DEADLINES: April 1 (June-July issue), June 1 (August-September issue), August 1 (October-November issue), October 1 (December-January issue), December 1 (February-March issue), February 1 (April-May issue). Please specify issue in which ad should appear.

Thomas Dellaero B.S.E. '86 on June 9. Residence: Durham. . . **Theodora Lynn Grubb** '86 to William Walter Staub III on July 21. Residence: Avon, N.J. . . **Karen Beth Moscou** '86 to Andrew M. Ansel on Oct. 7. Residence: New York City. . . **Brigitte Gayle Ball** '87 to David Stuart Barclay on Sept. 17, 1989. Residence: New Britain, Conn. . . **Virginia Ines Davila** '87 to Gary David Allhusen on June 9. Residence: Manhattan Beach, Calif. . . **James David Dryfoos** '87 to **Reagan Rexrode** '87 on June 23. Residence:

Durham. . . **Joyce McCusker** '87 to Mike Schaal on Aug. 18, 1989. Residence: San Francisco. . . **Sherri Lynn Westberry** '87 to Michael Allen Carlson on June 2. Residence: S. Hamilton, Mass. . . **Katherine "Katie" Benenson** '88 to Jonathan Marcus on Feb. 16 in a double wedding with her twin, Sarah. Residence: New York City. . . **Kevin Gillian** '88 to **Monjari Chakraborty** '89 on June 30. Residence: Columbia, Mo. . . **Mary C. Penrod** '88 to **Robert A. Ruggiero Jr.** '88 on Nov. 17. Residence: Philadelphia. . . **Mario P. Ponce** J.D. '88 to **Irene W. Bruynes** J.D. '89 on May 19.

BIRTHS: Second child and daughter to **Mark Steven Calvert** '80, J.D. '83 and **Rosemary Antonucci Calvert** '81, A.M. '83 on March 6, 1989. Named Danielle Marie. . . Second child and first daughter to **Robert Riordan** '80, J.D. '89 and Carolyn Pritchard Riordan on Nov. 19, 1989. Named Megan Ann. . . Third child and son to **T.R. Hainline Jr.** '80, J.D. '83 and **Melody Tope Hainline** '82 on April 19, 1990. Named Brendan Hodges. . . First child and son to **Miriam Latker Sell** '80 and Clive Hamilton Sell on May 4. Named Benjamin Hamilton. . . Third child and daughter to **Scott Alex Brandt** B.S.E. '80 and Mary Anne Brandt on May 26. Named Meredith Schaefer. . . Second daughter to **Marcy Cathy Ewell** '81 and Gregory Surton Ewell on Feb. 22, 1990. Named Ellen Surton. . . First child and son to **Barbara Coombs Gaskin** '81 and Steve Gaskin on Sept. 2, 1989. Named Michael Alexander. . . Third child and son to **Melody Tope Hainline** '82 and **T.R. Hainline Jr.** '80, J.D. '83 on April 19, 1990. Named Brendan Hodges. . . First child and son to **Paul Brian Mayer** '82 and **Karen Wagner Mayer** '83 on Aug. 3, 1989. Named David Allen. . . First child and son to **Michael E. Scher** '82 and Madeline Scher on March 26, 1990. Named Jeremy Aaron. . . First child and daughter to **Dianne Cahoon Magee** J.D. '83 and **Richard D. Magee Jr.** J.D. '83 on May 8, 1989. Named Katherine Elizabeth. . . First child and daughter to **Chris Ogden** '83 and **Leah Stewart Ogden** M.B.A. '88 on June 14. Named Leslie Stewart. . . First child and daughter to **Constance Schmid Cline** '84 and Richard Cline. Named Elisabeth Kristine. . . First child and daughter to **Karen Westervelt Smith** B.S.N. '84 and Gary Neal Smith on April 1, 1990. Named Sharon Caitlin. . . First child and daughter to **Michael P. Hennessy** M.B.A. '85 and Julie Hennessy on Feb. 15, 1990. Named Grace Maureen. . . First son to **Michael A. Korman** B.S.E. '85 and Ruth Korman on July 14. Named Brendan Michael. . . First child and daughter to **Audrey Creighton Von Frankenberg** B.S.M.E. '85 and **Stephen C. Brown III** '87 on May 27. Named Kathryn Creighton. . . Second child and daughter to **Susan Setzer Rizk** '85 and Tony Rizk on July 11. Named Hannah Tony. . . First child and daughter to **Stephen C. Brown III** '87 and **Audrey Creighton Von Frankenberg** B.S.M.E. '85 on May 27. Named Kathryn Creighton. . . First child and daughter to **Leah Stewart Ogden** M.B.A. '88 and **Chris Ogden** '83 on June 14. Named Leslie Stewart. . . Second child and son to **Kathleen G.H. Sanchez** A.H.C. '89 and Raymond Sanchez on May 23. Named Michael.

90s

Don Johnson '90 has joined Duke's Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering as assistant to the senior vice president.

MARRIAGES: **Matthew Quine Armstrong** M.B.A. '90 to Suzanne Marek on June 2. . .

Catherine Ruth Carver '90 to Robert Cuyler McCarrach on June 30. Residence: Monticello, Fla. . . . **Deborah F. Diver** M.B.A. '90 to J. Scott Kephart on June 16. . . **Jonathan Roth** M.B.A. '90 to Lilli Siegel on June 24.

DEATHS

Robert Lee Underwood '18 of Greensboro, N.C., on Jan. 28, 1990. A dental surgeon and former president of the Greensboro Dental Society, he was the last surviving member of Bailey Baptist Church. He was a published poet and a Mason: He is survived by his wife, Raye, a son, a brother, and a sister.

George Willis Wilson Jr. '18 on Feb. 13, 1990. He was 94 years old and a resident of Lexington, Ky.

Rufus W. Sanders '23 on Jan. 15, 1990, in Four Oaks, N.C.

Harriet Boone Massie '25 of Waynesville, N.C., on July 27, 1989. She is survived by a daughter and two brothers.

Ector Patterson Hayes '27 on March 29, 1989, in Durham, N.C.

Rachel Copeland Edwards Mizelle '29 on March 27, in Mt. Holly, N.J. At Duke, she was president of the Women's Student Government Association her senior year and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. A native of Windsor, N.C., she taught in the N.C. public schools for 35 years. She is survived by a daughter; son **Robert Earl Edwards** '60; two sisters, including **Bessie McCastain** '30; six grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

Eula Wilson Wake '29 of Silver Spring, Md., on May 29. President of the 50th and 55th Duke class reunions, and president of her class while at Duke, she received the Charles A. Dukes Award in 1989 for outstanding volunteer service to Duke. She was a kindergarten teacher in Concord, N.C., for 17 years and in Montgomery County for 27 years, where she received the county's Outstanding Teacher Award in 1960. She belonged to the N.C. Democratic Club of Washington, the N.C. Society of Washington, and the Silver Spring Woman's Club. She is survived by three sisters, a niece, and a nephew.

Eugene H. Williams Jr. '33 of Dearborn, Mich., on Feb. 12, 1990. A former employee of Scott Paper Co., he is survived by his wife, Lillian, and two sons.

Elbridge H. Boardman '34 of Gloucester, N.C.

William Jeffrey McAnally Jr. '34, B.S.M. '38, M.D. '38 on March 27, 1989. In 1940, he was commissioned as a medical officer in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. After the war, he was director of emergency medical contingency operations for the White House. From 1962 until his retirement, he practiced obstetrics and gynecology in High Point, N.C. He was a member of the Davison Club and the Founders' Society at Duke. He is survived by two daughters, a son, a sister, and six grandchildren.

Grayson Harralson '36 on Jan. 25, 1990, in Princeton, Ky., after a short illness. A 1934 graduate of Cumberland University's law school, he was president and chairman of the board of Princeton Hosiery Mills, Inc., and a managing partner of Trigg Knit Hosiery Company. An Eagle Scout, he supported the Boy Scouts of America throughout his life, earning the Silver Beaver and Silver Antelope awards as an adult. He is survived by his wife, Mary Agnes, three sons, and nine grandchildren.

Margaret "Meg" Washburn Davis '37 of Lexington, Mass., on Aug. 22. President of her class in 1937, she taught English for four years. She was a

past member of the board of directors of Duke's general alumni association and former chair of the Nassau County Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee. She was also a member of the William Preston Few Club and a recipient of the Charles A. Dukes Award for outstanding volunteer service to Duke. She is survived by her daughter, **Ann Margaret Davis** '76; two sons, including **Jeffrey Washburn Davis** '69; and two sisters.

Ross H. Moore Ph.D. '38 of a stroke on Dec. 9, 1989. In 1923, he joined the faculty of Millsaps College, in Jackson, Miss., where he chaired the history department from 1930 until 1970. Although he took emeritus status in 1973 at age 70, he was co-teaching a seminar for history majors at the time of his death. He was one of five foundation members of the Phi Beta Kappa chapter at Millsaps, the faculty representative to the Millsaps board of trustees from 1957 until 1972, and recipient of the first Millsaps Distinguished Professor Award in 1968. He is survived by a son.

Edgar Lee "Bill" Bailey '39 on April 9, 1990, in Winston-Salem, N.C. He was one of the original members of the Iron Dukes football team and a participant in the 1939 Duke Rose Bowl. A commander in the Navy during World War II and the Korean War, he taught high school for 15 years. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, two daughters, two sons, three sisters, a brother, eight grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Stanley Harland Martin M.Ed. '40 of Bluefield, W. Va., on Jan. 9, 1990. He worked in the Mercer County school system for more than 40 years, serving as a teacher, coach, and secondary principal. He is survived by his wife, Lucille, two sons, and a daughter.

George W. Wall Jr. '40 of Boca Raton, Fla., in November 1987. He is survived by his wife and a son.

James Mayhew Ingram '41, M.D. '43 of Tampa, Fla., on Nov. 7, 1989. He was the first faculty member and founding chair of the obstetrics and gynecology department at the University of South Florida College of Medicine, where he received a Distinguished Service Award for his contributions to the school. An endowed chair was established and named in his honor in 1982 at Duke, where he served his residency. He was president of a number of medical organizations, including the American Gynecological and Obstetrical Society and the Hillsborough County Medical Association. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, two sons, a daughter, and six grandchildren.

Muriel C. Meyers M.D. '41 of Ann Arbor, Mich., on Oct. 30, 1989. She had retired as professor emerita of internal medicine at University Hospital in Ann Arbor after 40 years of service. She received an honorary doctor of science degree from Hood College on the 25th anniversary of her graduation there. She is survived by a sister and a niece.

C.H. Richardson Jr. '42, J.D. '42 on Feb. 12, 1990. He was an attorney and taught finance with the University of Louisville's adult education division. A Navy veteran of World War II, he was director emeritus of Blue Cross-Blue Shield, general counsel for Baptist Hospitals Inc., and a member of Phi Delta Phi and the American Academy of Hospital Attorneys. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, three sons, a brother, and two grandchildren.

James E. Walter '42 on April 23, 1989, in Philadelphia. A World War II Army veteran, he earned a master's in business administration from Harvard in 1943 and a doctorate in economics from the University of California-Berkeley in 1950. He joined the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School in 1962, later specializing in securities analysis and investment banking. Awarded an honorary master's in economics at Penn in 1971, he chaired Wharton's finance department from 1974 to

1977 and was the school's ombudsman. He is survived by his wife, **Amy Buesing Walter** '52, two sons, a daughter, three granddaughters, and a sister.

Earle C. Moss Jr. '43 on May 15, 1989, in Orange Park, Fla. A veteran of World War II and the Korean War, he was a member of Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity while at Duke. He graduated from Harvard Law School in 1950 and practiced law in Massachusetts and Jacksonville, Fla., until 1985. He is survived by a son and two daughters, including **Frances J. Moss** '82. His wife, **Kathleen Curtis Moss** '43, died in 1985.

Audrey Aveyard Green '44 of Barnstable, Mass., on Sept. 6, 1989. She is survived by her husband, James.

Dorothy Thomas Poole '44 of Miami, Fla., on May 19. She is survived by two daughters, two sons, and a granddaughter.

George Zabriskie '44 of Purcellville, Va., on March 18, 1989. The recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship for two volumes of poetry, *The Mind's Geography* and *Like the Root*, he taught at the University of Louisville, Marietta College, and Black Mountain College. He was a carpenter and a technical writer before becoming a clerk in the classified advertising department at *The Washington Post*. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, two daughters, and five grandchildren.

James W. Tarter '49 of Stone Mountain, Ga., on Sept. 30, 1989. A veteran of the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II, he was retired from the Travelers Insurance Co. after 36 years. He is survived by his wife, Irene, a sister, a brother, a niece, and a nephew.

Thomas Banner Walker A.M. '53 on Jan. 17, 1990. He was a chemist with Liggett & Myers for 33 years and a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Institute of Chemists. He is survived by his wife, Alice; a son; four daughters, including **Ann G. Walker** '78, M.D. '87; and one grandson.

Richard R. Entwistle M.A.T. '64 of Durham on Oct. 1, 1989. A U.S. Army veteran of World War II, he was chief of the nuclear branch of the Research and Development Division of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, in Washington, D.C., and received the Outstanding Civilian Service Medal in 1971. He was director of the Engineering Design Handbook Office established at Duke and later a part of the Research Triangle Institute, where he also served as director. He retired from this position in 1978 and became special assistant to the director of the office, a position he held until his death. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, a daughter, a son, and four grandchildren.

Leonard H. Krause '65 in Quebec on Dec. 28, 1989.

Clark A. Thompson Th.M. '65 of Winston-Salem, N.C., in January 1990 of AIDS-related complications. The Clarkson Shields Starbuck Professor of Religion and chaplain emeritus of Salem College, he was president of the N.C. Religious Studies Association and belonged to the N.C. Humanities Council. He was founder of AWARE and secretary of the board of the AIDS Task Force of Winston-Salem. He is survived by long-time friend Paul Harrison Lusk, a sister, three nieces, and a grandniece.

David J. Phillips Ph.D. '75 on June 15, 1989, of cancer. A recipient of the James B. Duke Fellowship while at Duke, he was a research associate professor of surgery and bio-engineering at the University of Washington. He is survived by his son, his parents, a brother, and a sister.

Steve Fris B.S.E. '76 in 1985 after his plane crashed in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Duke University's boarding department is an institution in itself. A section is operated on each campus, with the storerooms for the whole department located on the new campus in a modern setting. . . .

An attempt is made to supply, at each meal, all the food that a student should

eat. The breakfast menu usually consists of a fruit, a cereal, eggs, meat, coffee, milk, butter, sweet rolls, and either bread or toast. The other two meals include meat, three vegetables, bread, butter, a salad, drinks, and dessert. . . .

Duke students consume twenty-five pounds of coffee and 120 gallons of milk each day. . . . A total of 1,500 sweet rolls and a thousand biscuits are eaten for breakfast. The average consumption of eggs is three-and-a-half cases, thirty dozen to the case. When oatmeal is served for breakfast, it requires a hundred pounds to satisfy the appetites of the students. In addition, for those who do not like oatmeal, fifty-four eight-ounce packages of corn flakes, and

seventy-two packages of bran, are served.

Duke students are not vegetarians. The average consumption of beef per meal is 275 pounds. It takes 350 pounds of chicken for a meal in the Union. The average weekly purchase of beef amounts to fourteen steer hinds, about 165 pounds each.—*February 1931*

GETTING DEFENSIVE

Both the facilities and the personnel of Duke University are being utilized in a variety of national defense undertakings. Some of them have been previously announced, while others, such as various types of chemical research, are confidential and cannot be detailed.

Duke some months ago addressed communications to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the National Defense Council, offering the cooperation of the university in the national defense program and tendering its facilities and services.

Since then a number of cooperative projects have been undertaken, and others may be expected in the future. There is the organization in the School of Medicine of a base hospital unit of the U.S. Army Reserve Corps, with an authorized strength of seventy-two men, representing all phases of medical and hospital and professional activity, to be called to active duty only in the case of complete mobilization. The unit, incidentally, has been named the Sixty-fifty General Hospital, the same name of that borne by the hospital unit organized in North Carolina during the World War [I], the medical division of which was commanded by Dr. Frederic Hanes, now of the Duke medical faculty.—*February 1941*



Women and war: nursing school students who joined the Army Nursing Corps became cadet nurses, pictured here, when official rather than socially prescribed uni-

forms were common on campus in the Forties.

COGS (College Organization for General Service) was initiated in 1943 by Dean of Residence Mary Grace Wilson and senior Barbara Jarden to encour-

age students "to realize their responsibilities in the war effort." COGS held bandage rollings and knitting for the Red Cross, sponsored the Nurses Aide program, sold war stamps and bonds, wrote Duke

men in the service, and entertained at U.S.O. clubs.

Women students even journeyed to nearby farms to aid in harvests made critical by shortages of manpower and machinery.

ALONG CAME BILL

William D. Murray '31, former Duke football great and for the last ten years director of athletics and head football coach at the University of Delaware, is Duke's new head football coach. His selection and acceptance

DUKE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

were announced by President Benson on the last day of January, ending the two-month period of suspense and guesswork which started with Wallace Wade's appointment as commissioner of the Southern Conference last December.

For Murray, the new contract means the realization of a long-cherished ambition. For Duke, it means the acquisition of a young man with one of the most spectacular coaching records in modern football. . . .

In his student days, "Smiling Bill" Murray thrilled many a Duke fan with his end sweeps. He was one of the spark plugs of the great Duke team that fought the University of North Carolina to a 0-0 tie in the famous "Battle of Lake Kenan" in 1930 to break a Tar Heel jinx which had lasted seven years. The Blue Devils finished that season with a record of eight wins, two ties, and one loss. . . .

Although Murray's contract with Duke is for only three years, it is generally understood that he is to stay much longer than that. Eddie Cameron, Duke's director of athletics, said during the press conference. . . . "Duke never talks much about a contract. We just hire somebody and that's that. We hope Bill will be with us for a long time."—February 1951

CHILDPROOFING BOTTLE CAPS

The Poison Control Center at the University Medical Center reported that five out of every six cases of poisoning treated at the center during 1960 involved children.

"Virtually all of these accidents could have been avoided by keeping toxic substances out of the reach of young children," said Dr. Jay M. Arena, director of the Poison Control Center. . . .

Although final responsibility for preventing childhood poisoning rests with parents, Dr. Arena launched a study to develop medicine bottle caps that can be easily removed by adults but not by children. . . . After collecting fifteen safety caps which would tax the ingenuity of any precocious child, Dr. Arena filled small bottles with candy, capped them with the safety caps, and gave them to his young patients. The parents were asked to report on their youngsters' success in opening the bottles. . . .

The simplest cap proved to be the safest: a snap-on cap that is extremely difficult to dislodge without pushing up at an opening in a ridge that surrounds the bottle neck.

Reports of these surveys were published in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, and the snap-on cap was sub-

sequently put into use by the makers of two leading brands of aspirin.—February 1961

DIAMOND DAYS

Enos "Country" Slaughter, one of major league baseball's all-time greats, has signed a one-year contract as baseball coach at Duke. He replaces Tom Butters, who resigned to devote full time to his post as executive secretary of the Athletic Fund.

Coach Slaughter joined the St. Louis Cardinals in 1938 after three years with the Card farm team. . . and played with St. Louis for thirteen seasons—interrupted by a three-year service in the Air Corps in World War II—before being traded to the New York Yankees in 1954.

He played on World Series championship teams with St. Louis in 1942 and 1946, and played in three more series with the Yankees. In 1946 he broke a 3-3 tie in the final game to give the Cards the series over the Red Sox. He played at Kansas City in 1955, returned to the Yankees, then was traded to the Braves in 1959, and ended his career in Milwaukee.—March 1971



Here commences the judge: John J. Sirica, the federal jurist who presided over the Watergate trials, also presided over Duke's 124th commencement as guest speaker in 1976. His son John Jr. was graduating that May day.

The senior Sirica had suffered a heart attack earlier that year and was expected to cancel, but he insisted on honoring his commitment. However, a medical complement of Duke emergency experts and equipment was placed at the ready—just in case. Sirica received an honorary degree and delivered his address without incident.

DUKE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

CUTTING BACK

The board of trustees made their first set of decisions about Chancellor Kenneth Pye's retrenchment proposals at their December meeting, voting unanimously to:

- discontinue the existing undergraduate and graduate nursing programs as soon as possible, and not admit freshmen to the present baccalaureate program in September 1981 or new students to the graduate program after September 1981;
- terminate the education department as soon as possible, while retaining secondary school teacher certification and some of the department's programs;
- reorganize the physical education department into a non-academic unit under the jurisdiction of the vice president for student affairs.

These steps will be taken consistent with the university's obligations to current students and tenured faculty.

With most of the discussion and debate taking place in the trustees' committee meetings, the board took one morning to approve proposals that were two years in the making.—January-February 1981

IDEOLOGICAL CURRENTS

Editors:

The recent establishment of a chapter of the National Association of Scholars (NAS) at Duke appears to have generated important and revealing controversy. It has certainly brought deconstructionists, feminists, Americanists, historicists, and their ideological cohorts out of the faculty woodwork. Ninety-three faculty members, some of whom I dare say are "tenured radicals," have signed a petition protesting the formation of the NAS chapter, and Stanley Fish, chairman of the English department, has called the NAS "racist, sexist, and homophobic" (in a letter to the *Duke Chronicle* September 19).

Further, Professor Fish has demanded that the Duke administration forbid NAS members appointments to committees that deal with faculty appointments and tenure.

The actions of the ninety-three and their cohorts are consistent with their common objective, which is to bring about a radical restructuring of the curriculum; that is, to make it conform to their "politically correct" (PC is the term of popular use) ideas! They look upon Western civilization as oppressive and all minorities as the oppressed. They seem to take particular pleasure in bashing the United States and blaming it for all the world's social woes. A hallmark of their intolerant criticism of opponents is Fish's reckless and deceitful remark concerning the NAS.

For those unacquainted with the NAS, I quote their stated objective: "The National Association of Scholars is an organization committed to rational discourse as the foundation of academic life in a free society. The Association is especially concerned about the influence in many scholarly fields of ideological currents of an extremist character. Recognizing the significance of this problem, the [NAS] works to strengthen higher education by encouraging a renewed assertiveness among those scholars who value reason, democracy, and an open intellectual life."

The Duke administration, apparently with the approval of the board of trustees,

seems bent on radicalizing the faculty, the curriculum, and inevitably the students. Fifteen or twenty thousand dollars a year is a lot to pay for what appears to be a fraud upon students and parents who desire a truly objective and liberal education.

Alumni, assert yourselves. Support the Duke chapter of the NAS and call a halt to this wholesale assault on our morals and democratic values!

Marvin M. Mann '32
Green Valley, Arizona

In response to a Wall Street Journal column on the National Association of Scholars, President H. Keith H. Brodie said Duke is "a university where mainstream and radical approaches to ideas can and should be expected to surface and where the brightest young minds in the nation will be free to reach their own judgments in the marketplace of ideas."

NATURAL ERROR

Editors:

I enjoyed your October-November 1990 issue. In your article "Advocate for the Earth," however, you committed the editorial goof of incorrectly identifying what NRDC stands for. The "N" is for natural, not national. With all of your oft-demonstrated talent, it is surprising to see you stumble on such a detail.

A more understandable error was made on page 11 of the article on the *Washington Daily News*. The carbon system does not absorb the organics, it *adsorbs* them.

Malcolm G. Murray Jr. B.S.E. '52
Baytown, Texas

We apologize to the Natural Resources Defense Council for this oversight.

WATER WORRIES DEBATABLE

Editors:

I found the article by Laura Herbst in the October-November issue about "Uncovering Small-town Secrets" to be interesting reading from a human interest per-

spective, but it presents only one side of an extremely complicated situation.

The author had no way of knowing that another Duke graduate was closely involved with the problem concerning the Washington, North Carolina, water supply. I served as a representative of the state agency that enforces state and federal drinking water laws and regulations.

An irony to the situation is that the city water supply did not violate present drinking water standards. Even though the *Washington Daily News* takes credit for having an impact on changing state regulations, as serious as this problem appeared to be, it failed to impress the U.S. Environmental Agency enough to change federal regulations. To give the new city council the credit for cleaning up the water is unfair to the professional consultants and competent, dedicated city public works personnel who found and implemented the temporary solution. Allegations that the city officials were aware of the problem and were keeping it a secret without doing anything about it are overstated and not completely factual. My experience with the city officials was one of openness and cooperation.

The significance of trihalomethanes is controversial within the water supply and scientific communities, and conclusions are debatable. I predict that when we look back at this situation in the years to come, we will find that the articles in the *Washington Daily News* had a much greater detrimental impact on the lives of citizens than did the drinking water quality.

Michael P. Bell B.S.C.E. '61
Greenville, North Carolina

DISSERTATION DISSENSION

Editors:

Your article ["Degrees of Difficulty," October-November] points out the delays and difficulties associated with writing the mandatory dissertation for the doctorate. Just as some universities offer master's degrees without a dissertation, we should extend this privilege to doctoral candidates whose main objective is not research.

The fruit of the protracted doctoral

labors is seldom published and rarely read in its library repository. It is costly to the student and the university: The doctoral writer has to delay full-time employment and the university quite often has to subsidize the researcher.

Another antiquated obstacle is the foreign language reading requirement. Unlike earlier times, most research is available in English or can be commercially translated. Yet many colleges still mandate that doctoral candidates have a reading knowledge of French or German.

Pierre C. Haber A.M. '53
New York, New York

NET RESULTS

Editors:

I was disappointed after reading in *Sports Illustrated* that the seniors on the 1989-90 Duke basketball team did not graduate on time. I used to be able to say that Duke has a good basketball team and all of the players graduate. Now I can only say that Duke has a good basketball team.

I could have said that much if I had gone to UNLV.

John Holland '80
Baltimore, Maryland

Until last year's Duke senior basketball players complete graduation requirements, Coach Mike Krzyzewski has decided not to display the NCAA Final Four banner in Cameron Indoor Stadium.

INTERPRETIVE STANCE

Editors:

I never respond to letters to the editor, but the series of letters about homosexuality and religion which have appeared in the "Duke Forum" recently has driven me to do so. Before I respond to the letters of R. William Hale '74 and Marc D. Carpenter '88, I'd like to thank you for your coverage of issues of importance to gays and lesbians.

Paulo Freire is certainly accurate when he argues (in *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*) that oppressors do not engage in dialogue with the oppressed. The letters of both Hale and Carpenter strive to close off discussion rather than to open up dialogue. Their rhetoric is dehumanizing—yet, I hope they are more willing to listen and think than that rhetoric indicates.

There are several issues which I would

like to raise regarding the biblical pronouncements of Hale and Carpenter. Most generally, these men seem unaware that the reading of the Bible is an act of interpretation. As a consequence, neither writer is able to recognize that biblical interpretation is always located within history. In this regard, I would direct their attention to the use of biblical materials to support slavery! Certainly, neither would recommend a literal reading of biblical texts which advocate enslaving people or which recommend genocide.

Hale describes himself as preferring "to rely on Moses, Christ, and Saint Paul [rather] than on Carl Sagan, Shirley MacLaine, and Norman Lear." While Christians share a reverence for the former three figures, they also share a lengthy Christian tradition. I would recommend both Hale and Carpenter spend a bit of time engaging in a critical understanding of their own religious tradition! A start might include reading Robert Grant and David Tracy, *A Short History of the Interpretation of the Bible*, and Willard A. Swartley, *Case Issues in Biblical Interpretation: Slavery, Sabbath, War, and Women*. After doing this preliminary reading, I would direct their attention to the lengthy theological and ethical debates regarding homosexuality which have occurred within Christianity. In this regard, they might find Peter Coleman's *Gay Christians: A Moral Dilemma* useful.

In regard to the AIDS epidemic per se, Hale writes that "the government deserves none of the blame for AIDS, unless it teaches kids that it's okay to practice homosexual acts, or to be promiscuous, or to use drugs." Leaving to the side the incredible lack of compassion and the ignorance which his remarks reveal, let me simply ask whether Mr. Hale would have been among those who believed that tuberculosis was something that the government should ignore, since it was caused by the slovenliness of the poverty-stricken? If he can see that this argument is nonsense, perhaps he will revise his argument about AIDS. In the case of Mr. Carpenter's remarks, he reveals a remarkable unwillingness to face the possibility that he is homophobic. Perhaps he would at least agree that he is virulently anti-homosexual!

As I reread this letter, it seems that I sound like a Christian. I am not. I am a college professor who continues to hope that a liberal arts education like that provided at Duke has consequences.

Susan E. Henking '77
Geneva, New York

Editors:

I was absolutely outraged at the letters from R. William Hale and Marc D. Car-

penter concerning people with AIDS, which appeared in the October-November issue. I certainly believe in free speech and freedom of the press. I also think that *Duke Magazine* is an appropriate place for controversial articles. However, I also believe in editorial judgment and that there is no place in a Duke journal for printing hate mail. The letters themselves are unworthy of further comment, but I am sorely disappointed that you would publish them.

I am no longer proud of being a Duke alumna if this is the mentality of the alumni association. From now on, instead of sending my annual donation to Duke University, I will be sending it to the American Foundation for AIDS Research.

Linda L. Rosendorf '69
Rockville, Maryland

The "Forum" section provides a place where readers can raise and debate issues of concern to a Duke audience. The danger of open debate is that some readers will take strong offense to some expressed opinions. But a policy of printing letters selectively, it seems to us, is inconsistent with the spirit of a university that thrives on free discussion.

FOR A WORD

Editors:

Regarding the issue for October-November 1990, page 23: "In the book's forward. . ."

I have seen a great many books, but never one with a "forward." Please explain what this is.

George M. Grasty A.M. '46
Whittier, California

Though it could be considered forward of you to correct us concerning the proper "forward," we do appreciate readers' calling us to task. "Forward warned is foreword armed."

REDRESS GRAY

Editors:

I read with interest the article "Taking the Pulse of the Point" in the October-November issue and would like to make the following comments.

Author Mark Vakkur states [of West Point], "I feel that a part of my development was stunted, and I think that's true of anybody who went there. It's such an artificial environment." An artificial envi-

ronment, yes—but it surely does not stunt all who attended the Academy. It obviously didn't stunt Mr. Vakkur. He did well enough there to proceed to medical school, and while a med student to find the time to even write a novel and have it published. Mr. Vakkur made the obvious error by taking what may have been a bad experience for himself and without the proper data, extrapolating it to all who preceded and followed him.

I, personally, found the Academy a very broadening and maturing experience, even within the bounds of its artificial life style. I entered in 1958 after two years at Temple University and the Academy helped me realize that the limits of my abilities were in my mind and that, with hard work and the efficient use of time, I could accomplish more than I had ever imagined. This permitted me to go on to Air Defense Artillery School, Airborne School, and then Duke Medical School, an internship at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, orthopaedic residency at the same institution, and subsequently to the orthopaedic staff of Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, where many of our residents were West Pointers and where, today, the entire staff is composed of West Point graduates. None of us were stunted—on the contrary, we were trained to see beyond the norm and

strive for the best. I would suspect Mr. Vakkur got the same training.

My congratulations to Mr. Vakkur on the publication of his book.

Bertram Goldberg M.D. '69
Aurora, Colorado

POSTMODERN STRUNK & WHITE

Editors:

Along with other faculty outside the department of English and the comparative literature program, I was having difficulty making sense of some of the more *avant garde* examples of postmodern writing. But this past month I had the good fortune to be in the University of Konstanz, in Germany, where I met a young colleague, Professor Wilhelm Strunk, whose special field this is. He has provided the following brief translation, in modern English, of a section ["A Rainbow-Flavor Landscape," October-November issue] of Professor Fredric Jameson's book *Postmodernism, or, The Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism*, just published by the Duke University Press.

Jameson: "Postmodernism raises questions about the appetite for architecture which it then virtually at once redirects."

Strunk: Postmodernism raises questions about taste in architecture and other things.

"Along with food, architecture may be thought of as a relatively late taste among North Americans, who know all about music and story telling, have been less interested in eloquence, and have sometimes painted small, dark, secret pictures for suspicious purposes, redolent of superstition or the occult."

North Americans weren't much interested in architecture and food until recently. They have always been interested in music and story telling, but don't care much for fancy speaking. They have painted suspicious little spooky pictures.

"But until very recently they have not wanted—for good reason!—to think much about what they were eating; and as for built space, there too a protective narcosis has long reigned, a don't-want-to-see-it, don't-want-to-know-about-it attitude that may, on the whole, have been the most sensible relationship to develop with the older American city."

They haven't thought much about what they were eating—for good reasons; nor have they paid much attention to archi-

ecture—perhaps that is the right reaction to older American cities.

"(Postmodernism would then be the date on which all that changes.)"

(Postmodernism begins when these attitudes change.)

"The immediate postwar heritage of this virtually natural or biological species protection has been the diversion of such aesthetic instincts (a very doubtful thing to call them) into instant commodification—fast foods, on the one hand, and, on the other, the kitsch interior decoration and furniture for which the United States is famous and which has been explained as a kind of security blanket—chintz of the first post-war domestic production—designed to ward off memories of the first depression and its stark physical deprivations."

Since Americans were not interested in architecture, they became interested in fast foods—and kitsch furniture and interior decoration, which has also been explained as a reaction to the tough times of the Depression.

"But so-called postmodernism, long after the depression has been forgotten save as the pretext for Reagan's comparison of himself with FDR—has had to build on those uncompromising commercial beginnings."

But the Depression is forgotten, except for Reagan's comparison of himself with FDR, so so-called postmodernism has had to build on fast foods and kitsch furniture.

"As though it had studied under Hegel, therefore, the postmodernism lifts up, and cancels, all that junk (*Aufhebung*), including the hamburger within the diremption of its gourmet meals and Las Vegas within the rainbow-flavor landscape of its psychedelical corporate monuments."

Like Hegel, postmodernism abolishes (*Aufhebung*) the distinction between art and commerce. It includes hamburgers with gourmet food, and Las Vegas colorful office buildings.

Professor Strunk's translation does not retain the poetry of the original, although it attempts to capture the cognitive content (*Bedeutung*). Nevertheless, we hope that his brief fragment will enable the Duke community at least to glimpse the power of postmodernism. In Professor Strunk's own words: "Es ist absolut notwendig Schutzkleidung zu tragen."

John Staddon
Durham, North Carolina

Staddon is a James B. Duke Professor in the psychology department and director of the undergraduate neurosciences program in the zoology department.

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NOT THE SAME OLD FRESHMAN COMP

ILLUSTRATIONS BY CHRIS GIBSON '86

Last fall I began one of the riskiest ventures I could imagine. I found myself tested and stretched, exhilarated and exhausted. I joined with a group of freshmen in the common rite-of-passage experience of freshman life.

Some freshmen make their mark, and presumably their target, by joining the parachuting club. Some freshmen camp out days in advance in order to stand for forty minutes of home-court basketball. Some freshmen harbor destructive thoughts about book-buying lines, or food-acquiring lines, or course-registration lines, or room-mates. All freshmen take a University Writing Course. And thirteen took it from me.

Every program needs an inventor and proselytizer. For the Duke University Writing Program, George Gopen fits the role. Gopen earned a law degree and an English doctorate, simultaneously, from Harvard. At that point he decided he would rather teach English than practice law. He taught at the University of Utah and later took charge of the writing program at Loyola University of Chicago; and since 1985, he has directed Duke's writing program.

Gopen has a view about the usual ways of teaching writing. It's a rather skeptical view. In a seminar for his first-time instructors, he talked about evaluating a student paper not for mistakes, but for the process that its writer went through. We're all creatures of our writing habits, he said; and the trick is to see which habits work and which don't. But most evaluations of student writing bear "no relationship to reality"—the reality of how most people read. Students write to avoid, and teachers look to single out, the misspelled word and the split infinitive and that annoyingly "awk!" sentence. It becomes, for the student, a task of writing to avoid error, not writing for substance. And so teachers operate as "The Big Red Pen in the Sky,"



RITE OF PASSAGE

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISSE

**"All first-year students
take a University Writing
Course. And thirteen
took it from me."**

their red-inked comments "dripping in blood," as Gopen put it.

Gopen's label for his method is "Reader Expectation Theory." His starting point is the idea that every unit of discourse is infinitely interpretable. There's no "right" way for readers to interpret a chunk of prose. What writers can do is to discover how readers go about reading; this allows writers to predict the reading process some-

what, and to get most readers interpreting prose according to the writer's intention. "Bad writing" has very little to do with split infinitives; it has much more to do with readers spending a disproportionate amount of energy tripping over structural obstacles, to the point where the substantive message is lost. "Good writing" means that the reader got delivery of what the author wanted to say.

For example, readers like their context from the start and their surprises at the end. So the beginning of a sentence should prepare the reader for what follows by explaining whose story it is; the end of a sentence should cap off things that have come before it, serving as a sort of dénouement. Readers like their paragraphs to begin by announcing the issue ("Ah," readers can tell themselves, "so that's what I'm here to learn—the definitive story of the bagel!"); and they like the issue to be resolved in a point ("So that's what this guy wants me to believe—the bagel is a threat to our doughnut-loving way of life!") Readers expect to encounter substance in such ways, says Gopen, just as diners expect to get served their broccoli before their strawberry shortcake.

Gopen's method is decidedly anti-rules. That idea is bound to make the traditional-mode grammar teachers of the world, the "Miss Grundys" and "Mr. Gradgrinds," as Gopen calls them, uneasy. It also makes the rules-playing freshman uneasy. "Some want all the rules to come back," Gopen said in the seminar for instructors. "Most resist the idea that they have any thoughts or any right to thoughts. They think the instructor will have the perfect paper in mind, and that's what they write for."

But rules matter less than context, Gopen says. In the sentence "Jack articulated his love for Jill," is "articulated" a weak verb? Wouldn't "exuded" be a stronger choice? Not necessarily—not if the sentence caps 392 pages that describe Jack as so love-struck that he's unable to

utter a single word. The Miss Grundys of the world would consider a sentence like "The window was broken" an open-and-shut case of bad word choice. It's purely passive, and isn't passive passé? Sure, if the critical issue is which neighborhood urchin broke the window with his wayward baseball. Not so if the responsible agent is less central than the state of the window following, say, the rude shock of an earthquake.

Teaching his novice teachers, Gopen had advice for avoiding the rude shock of a classroom flop. Teachers must announce confidence in what they are doing. With a simple action like clearing the blackboard of debris from a previous class, they can make it clear that they own the classroom, at least for fifty minutes. Teachers are performers, Gopen said, and they must project with force; the voice, the gestures, the blackboard writing—they all have to be bigger than off-stage life. Teachers should recognize the fact that different conduits to learning work for different students. Some students are visually-oriented, and need the stimulation of a visually shifting scene—like a classroom-wandering instructor. Others will feast on written handouts, or will take enthusiastically to small-group collaboration.

Teachers, or teachers of writing anyway, shouldn't teach by deducing down from principles. They should lead students in

Accustomed as they are to writing for their teachers' expectations, students often don't have faith in the power of their own thinking.

discovery; the class should be "them-centered," not "material-centered," Gopen said. They should not "hold on to the rostrum for dear life" and show a "Maginot Line mentality."

Graduate and professional-school students in English, law, religion, and other fields form the teaching team. Together we handled 145 course sections, with enrollments of ten to thirteen. "Persuasive Writing" is the one Duke course that no freshman, SAT and Achievement Test scores notwithstanding, can place out of. Some sections have a theme developed by the instructor. My own was "The American Mind," with readings that included de Tocqueville's prescient essays on the Amer-

ica of the 1830s, collected in *Democracy in America*; Robert Bellah's sociological plunge into the troubled American soul, *Habits of the Heart*; Richard Hofstadter's *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*; Allan Bloom's indictment of the forces of moral relativism, *The Closing of the American Mind*; and an *Esquire* look at "The Short Happy Life of the American Yuppie."

The readings—which delved into perennial American issues like individualism, elitism, and materialism—were a launching-pad for class discussion and for paper assignments. Does individualism lie at the core of American culture? I asked. And is individualism a good thing or a bad thing?

That wasn't the question for the first day of class. The question, for myself, was, Could I really do anything for these kids? And could I really fill all the time in a fourteen-week semester, with two course meetings each week, usefully? Would they pay attention to me? Would they like me? (My first two offerings to the class, meant to convey the message of respectability and likability, were a variety of my published writing and a variety of bakery cookies.)

For their part, the students proved to be interesting, bright, sometimes vry and self-deprecating people. To be sure, I felt constantly tested, constantly on stage, to use Gopen's analogy. But even as I worked hard to stretch myself into a classroom performer, I resisted any idea of changing myself. There's a danger in separating your classroom persona from your "real" persona. The danger is projecting insincerity. A basically low-key and laid-back person, I ran a basically low-key and laid-back class. And I found that students don't require a classroom infused with dramatic flair. They're quite reciprocity-minded: If the teacher signals an interest in them, they'll respond well to the teacher.

The first assignment was for the students to write about themselves. They were contributors to their high school newspapers and yearbooks, and many of them took "the highest level English classes my school had to offer." One enjoyed the flexibility of poetry writing, finding prose to be "stiff and boring to write." He also revealed that he enjoyed playing "the part of the rowdy social animal." One noted that "Teachers never really made constructive comments about what I was doing." "I surely hope that the courses I have taken have made me a better writer," said another, "but that probably is not the case." There was this thoughtful self-assessment: "I don't particularly like math or hard science and as you may be able to tell, I don't excel at spelling. . . . I've also learned new and old grammar [sic] rules every year."



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"Steinbeck is my favorite author," another reported. "I like moonlight on the water and the beach in the rain." In a similar vein: "I enjoy tennis, music, and sitting in piles of leaves on cold autumn afternoons."

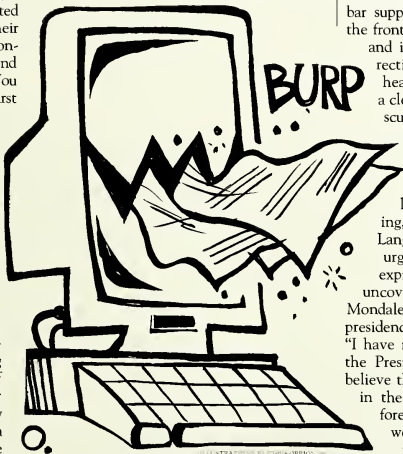
As the writing program sees it, conversation about writing should move beyond the classroom to student conferences with the instructor. These are occasions to work with the student to identify the good, the bad, and the unwieldy in the submitted paper. For most freshmen, this is their smallest-enrollment class, and the conferences provide the most direct and continuing contact with a teacher. (You are the university to them in their first semester, Gopen tells his teachers.) Twelve of the thirteen students word-processed their papers; only one still linked himself to the typewriter. Margin-justified, spelling-checked papers can be seductively neat and professional looking. But the inevitable happens, and isn't always caught: The computer lopped off whole sections of one student paper that, regrettably, never enjoyed a proofreading by its unrealistically confident author.

Some of the most rewarding exchanges, for me, came from persuading students to shake off the influence of the rules-happy Miss Grundy's of their past. Paying no heed to the contrary examples of professional writers, a teacher had long ago impressed on one of my students that a paragraph is lost in space without a topic sentence. She came around to a different view: Sure, readers need their context, but that context can't be reduced to a topic-sentence rule.

The harder job was to persuade students to have faith in the power of their thinking—and I approached this as a class in thinking as much as a class in writing, two activities that are linked inextricably. Effective persuasion demands passion and evidence, I told them: They need to show that they believe deeply in something, and they need to win over the reader by mustering supporting arguments and examples. Students struggled through an assignment in which they had to stake out a viewpoint on a basic curricular question: Should the university curriculum be rooted in traditional Western thinking or should it be multicultural in its emphasis? These issues are too abstract, some said. Professors know more about such stuff anyway. My argument was that as freshman prospects, they chose a university that offers a particular curricular approach. And their next four years will be shaped by the demands of that curriculum. It was hard for me to imagine that curricular discussion has no

room for a thoughtful student voice. But it was tempting for some of them to keep their distance from controversy. Controversy, after all, can rattle The Big Red Pen in the Sky.

The writing program tries to destroy the fixation on the teacher as the ultimate audience. Toward that end, my assignments put students into different roles and had them play to different audiences. As



advertising executives, they outlined a campaign to support "traditional family values." As presidential speech writers, they discussed precision in presidential speech. As cabinet secretaries, they framed strategies for invigorating American intellectual life—and several suggested first abolishing grading in the schools.

Three times or so during the semester, every University Writing Course engages in peer evaluation. Students comment on several peer papers and return them to the authors, who can presumably see the clear path to effective revision. Students in our group were conscientious commentators: It's always satisfying to know that your opinions count, even if it's humbling to be on the receiving end of criticism. One even footnoted a peer for his contribution to her final draft. They realized that a tough-to-penetrate prose structure will, in fact, bring different readers to different interpretations. ("Peer evaluation has been helpful but it can also be very confusing because people sometimes have opposing opinions," one student observed.) And they realized that while writing is easy, effective writing comes from thoughtful revision.

Effective writing also comes from examples of writing successes and failures. The class grappled with examples ranging from a Jesse Helms letter on federal funding of the arts to a syllabus for a history course. Program director George Gopen had helpfully provided the text of a notice to car owners, which read, in part: "A defect which involves the possible failure of a frame support plate may exist on your vehicle. This plate (front suspension pivot bar support plate) connects a portion of the front suspension to the vehicle frame, and its failure could affect vehicle directional control, particularly during heavy brake application." There was a clear message in that wonderfully obscure prose ("possible failure" and "may exist" implying little to worry about, and "vehicle directional control" seeming more innocuous than "steering" problems): Language can obscure meaning, sometimes purposely.

Language can convey clarity and urgency—or undercut an effort to express those qualities. Gopen had uncovered an address from Walter Mondale in his unsuccessful bid for the presidency. Mondale's words read, in part: "I have refrained directly from criticizing the President for three years. Because I believe that Americans must stand united in the face of the Soviet Union, our foremost adversary and before the world, I have been reticent. A fair time to pursue his goals and test his policies is also the President's right, I believe." Reader expectation theory tells you that your sentences should end with a dramatic crescendo; what came lumbering out of Mondale's speech were sentences that ended on a weak, indefinite note. And so the main Mondale message was weakness.

In his seminar for instructors, Gopen advised us that a teacher's impact often isn't easy to perceive right away. It may be years later when the former student starts making connections with not-quite-forgotten material. So I took no offense from the student comment, on the course evaluation form, that I should "avoid the junk" about reader-expectation and "stay with a more traditional commentary." I was down-right heartened by the remark that "He's made us analyze the way we write and change it while still keeping the flavor of our writing."

My favorite fragment from the evaluations, though, was: "Bob never gave me angst over my writing. Also, Bob wasn't just a babbling fool." That struck me as a message that could be put to infinite interpretation. ■

JUST A BUNCH OF INVENTIVE DUDES

Apple Computer CEO John Sculley, delivering the keynote speech to 11,000 technology enthusiasts gathered in Boston for the MacWorld Expo last August, boasted of research innovations and new products designed for his company's Macintosh personal computer. An explosion of new education programs, information databases, business software, and video systems have expanded the potential uses of the Macintosh, he said, making the machine that transformed the computer from an esoteric scientific contraption to an indispensable business tool and trusted household appliance even more user friendly.

Sculley went on to highlight new communications software designed for the Mac, prompting T. Reid Lewis '84 and Doug DeSantis '87, two founders of the upstart company Group Technologies Inc. (GTI), to join him on stage. The three began demonstrating GTI's *Aspects*, an electronic conferencing program that allows several computer users to collaborate simultaneously on a single project. They worked on separate machines, simulating a marketing conference of Macintosh sales representatives, but the audience could track their progress on a single video projector above the stage. While Sculley, Lewis, and DeSantis worked individually on their hypothetical sales strategy, it seemed that all three were writing on an electronic drawing board at the same time.

The audience had seen the introduction of the first mass-market, collaborative software for a personal computer, an innovation with the potential to reshape the way computer users work and interact—the beginning of a new revolution within the computer revolution. And in a world where computers control everything from stock exchanges to national defense systems to home heating systems, *Aspects'* interactive

COMPUTER REVOLUTIONARIES

BY DANIEL MANATT

How many young Dukies does it take to make the electronic conference room a reality and on-line brainstorming the new group dynamic?

technology promised to have far-reaching implications.

If revolutionaries are supposed to be young, then the founders of GTI are well-qualified to be at the vanguard. The company's Clarendon, Virginia, office, just across the Potomac from Washington, could almost be mistaken for a Duke dormitory. The walls of the office's work stations are adorned with "Far Side" cartoons, posters of mountain climbers, and miniature basketball hoops. Twenty-year-olds wander about in torn jeans and flip-flops, talking about last night's basketball game or rock bands coming to town next week. Domino's periodically delivers late-night pizza, and calls are frequently made for snack runs to the local 7-Eleven. The payroll could almost be a dormitory assignment sheet or at least the alumni roster, though a few of GTI's workers are still undergraduates.

In the front room, DeSantis, the company's marketing director, fills in Dimitri Korahais '91 on his new responsibilities as the company's product manager and public relations representative. In the next suite down the hall, James Kittock '92 pores over

his day's work, while Lewis, the president of GTI, touches base with investors while gazing from his corner office toward downtown Washington. Farther back, Dave Stokely '84, product manager, confers with programmer Derick Naef '91, cracking an occasional joke that gets a laugh from Quentin Spencer '87, who works at his desk behind a partition. "We're not thinking IBM here," says Andy Lewis, Princeton '86, GTI's director of product development, explaining the office decor and decorum. "It's more like a bunch of dudes."

GTI might not be thinking IBM, but IBM and other industry leaders are surely thinking about GTI's *Aspects*. Until recently, personal computers have been largely confined to information systems such as databases, data processors, and business applications, with communications technologies taking a back seat. The machines reshaped the way people worked, but did not affect the way they worked together; group dynamics went untouched by the new electronics. Company reports were being produced with computers, but company meetings continued to be conducted as they had always been: Human beings were not only the participants, but also the medium.

Collaborative computer systems, as *Aspects'* software genre is called, aim to improve how humans interact, and consequently could change everything from medical research to corporate meetings. In his book *Shared Minds: The New Technologies of Collaboration*, technology writer Michael Schrage says interactive systems that foster human collaboration such as *Aspects* will have as radical an effect on human communications as personal computers had on individual productivity. Though computer modems, overnight mail, and fax machines have accelerated the rate at which information is exchanged, Schrage notes that no major invention since the telephone has significantly expanded communications. True collaboration requires both the auditory communication of the

telephone and the visual communication of documents. Collaborative computing combines the two, bringing together audio and visual communications.

Although the calendar in the GTI office reads January 3, the company's suites buzz with activity reminiscent of exam week. The office's frenetic activity shatters any hope of getting the staff together for a group interview. Then Korahais, who just two weeks earlier was taking his finals as a Duke undergraduate, suggests that an interview be conducted using the company's conferencing program. "Physical geography is no issue with Aspects," he says, brandishing the PR skills he was hired to use.

tion to the bottom of the collaborative document to give it a sense of finality. Meanwhile, Stokely and Spencer add their comments to the previous questions.

Within minutes, a printed copy of the conference is produced, seemingly the transcript of a lengthy and orderly interview, but really the product of an Aspects "free-for-all" session.

The interview session demonstrates how well GTI's founders work together in making a program that helps people work together, and how far they and their technology have come. Indeed, it was the collaboration of Reid Lewis and Naef that gave birth to the company, although they

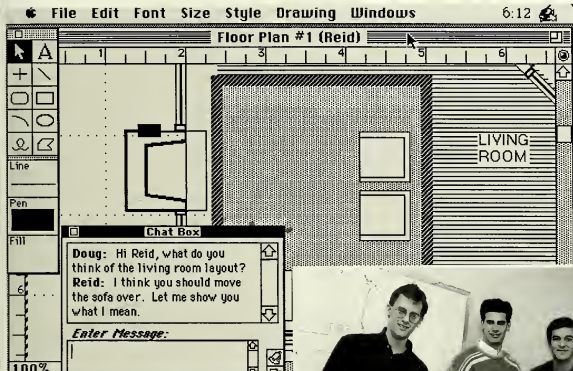
losing a great amount of time and money on fax machines and long-distance bills. Two years and thousands of working hours later, the notes on the napkin would transform the senior Lewis' collaboration problem into GTI's collaboration program.

The Lewis family's collaboration did not stop there: Company president Reid Lewis would soon hire his brother and mother to work on the project set in motion by his father's request. Above her desk, GTI director of technical publications Gladys Shorrock Lewis '60, M.S.N. '62 has childhood snapshots of her two sons and co-workers, Reid and Andy. "I try to play a non-mother role here," she says.

Looking at a picture from Christmas 1973, she recalls one of the Lewis brothers' early collaborations: taking care of the black Labrador retriever puppy they were given that Christmas morning eighteen years ago. In another early venture, they harnessed their dog to a push mower to cut the lawn. When the "Lawn Dog" concept fizzled, they bought remote controllers in hopes of making a "Lawn Droid"—a robot that would cut the grass. "We've always had very important motivations for our fun and work," says Andy, joking about how family chores fueled his father's work and became serious technological experiments.

The Lawn Droid did not prove to be a promising venture, but Reid Lewis and Naef's concept for a collaborative communications system did. Naef, then a rising Duke sophomore, began working on the project full-time during the summer of 1988 while still an intern for Lewis' Virginia-based consulting firm, Advanced Micro Research Associates. The first breakthrough came when the soft-spoken, sandy-haired computer whiz programmed two machines linked with a serial cable to perform basic graphics operations simultaneously. In the next phase of development, Naef, with the support of Lewis, programmed more sophisticated functions and expanded the system to include multiple users. Naef next focused on redesigning the software's core structure to increase the crucial element of speed, drawing on his experience—dating back to high school—developing data compression algorithms, or mathematical routines that drive computers.

Lewis meanwhile incorporated the project as Group Technologies, loaning the fledgling company start-up money from his firm. He brought on programmers Spencer



Soon all in the office are logged on to their Macintoshes, responding to questions and demonstrating Aspects at the same time.

Using the program he wrote along with Stokely and Spencer, Naef logs on to Aspects to begin a conference for up to sixteen participants. His screen appears as an ordinary word processor, but soon the machine beeps to announce that Stokely, Spencer, and Andy and Reid Lewis have joined the session and can begin typing in on what amounts to a shared computer screen.

"I hired Derick as a summer intern," Reid types in, responding to a question about the founding team, "my first experiment with [the undergraduate internship program] Duke Futures."

"My biggest mistake," jibes Naef on the line below.

"Who's in charge here, Al Haig?" Lewis fires back.

"This is an interesting study of group dynamics. The printed interview will seem sequential, but it was created haphazardly—people filling in their comments anywhere," types Naef, moving his observa-



Whiz kids: left to right, Derick Naef '91, Dimon Korahais '91, and Quentin Spencer '87; sitting, Reid Lewis '84, Dave Stokely '84, and Gladys Shorrock Lewis '60, M.S.N. '62; practical aspects of Aspects for collaborative room design, top

did not have any software to help them get their start. Instead, the idea for Aspects was drawn up on a napkin while the two were brainstorming over pizza in June 1988. Andrew Lewis '56, M.D. '61, a researcher at the National Institutes of Health and Reid's father, had turned to his son for help in transmitting documents to and from a colleague in Colorado with whom he edited a medical journal. As it was, he often had to edit articles over the phone,

and Stokely, whom Lewis knew from his Duke days living on East Campus. Initially naming the program the "Electronic Napkin," a reference to the restaurant software on which the original idea was drawn up, Lewis, Naef, and Stokely demonstrated a prototype of *Aspects* to industry executives in San Francisco in September 1988.

Encouraged by their technical success and the positive reception on their trip west, Lewis, Stokely, and Spencer continued work on the project while also juggling their other jobs. Naef meanwhile began a commuting routine, dividing himself between his programming efforts in Virginia and his academic career in Durham. He drove back and forth during the fall of 1989, took a semester leave to focus on the project, then flew most weekends between Raleigh-Durham Airport and Washington's National Airport in the fall of 1990. Early in the project the team used two computers in Reid's one-room office; boxes and notebooks began to reach toward the ceiling as they divided the work and rotated shifts. Naef came in mornings to work on the program, often finding Stokely still parked before a Macintosh at six a.m.

By January 1990, they had completed a Beta, or test, version of the program. They began distributing the software, bringing on Andy Lewis to the company to begin testing the product, as arduous a task as the initial programming. Finally, after *Aspects* had been given a trial run with several companies and users, the product was introduced at the Boston expo last summer. The company made its first commercial shipment October 29.

GTI's collaboration naturally improved as their work on the software progressed. As Naef, Stokely, and Spencer raced to develop the program, they had one major advantage: the product itself. "We wrote the program using it," says Naef, recounting how he and Stokely worked out *Aspects'* bugs while communicating through the program, Stokely and Spencer working in Washington and Naef in his dorm room in Durham. Lewis used *Aspects* to finish GTI's second business plan, writing the document simultaneously with the company's San Francisco-based investment consultant. (A year before, he had had to meet Stokely halfway between Washington and Richmond, where Stokely was then working, to draft the first business plan.)

Then it was Lewis' responsibility as company president to convert that business plan into financial backing. He drew on lessons he says he learned as an undergraduate from economics professors Thomas Havrilesky and Thomas Naylor, as well as technical expertise he received from his studies in computer science. Lewis had even gotten his feet wet raising funds as an under-

"Aspects on every desk top sounds like hyperbole, but who ever heard of a fax five years ago?"

graduate participating in the engineering school's "Mini-Baja" project, in which he and other students designed and built a small off-road vehicle. The stakes in the software industry were not off road, but rather off the charts. GTI's initial profit projections of \$10 million drew some condescension from industry players but little money. Lewis spent much of 1989 searching unsuccessfully for corporate backers, finally assembling a group of individual investors, and by October of that year GTI had the needed funds for their program.

With most of the programming done and financial backing won, timing was the final and uncontrollable variable in GTI's business equation. And the timing could not have been better. In an economic climate in which time is money and travel even more so, *Aspects'* applications and benefits as an electronic meeting program have made the company the darling of Apple Computer: GTI's first press coverage in *MacWorld* magazine last July was soon followed by Sculley's showcasing of *Aspects* at the Boston expo. A barrage of coverage, attention, and inquiries followed, with computer magazines from the U.S. and Japan trumpeting GTI's product as a pioneering system. Computer users from as far away as Germany began using *Aspects*, and a University of Illinois professor has asked the company's permission to study the group dynamics and sociological implications of *Aspects* conferences. Stanford University is considering using *Aspects* to link researchers in Palo Alto and Beijing, China, for joint projects to spare the expense of frequent trans-Pacific flights.

More importantly for business, potential clients such as Boeing, Volvo, and Procter & Gamble, which had been spending \$1,000 an hour on a video conferencing system, are courting GTI and giving *Aspects* a trial run. Although the current economic downturn has hurt most of the business community, GTI stands to benefit from tighter corporate budgets. After slashing its travel budget, Dow Chemical has shown interest in *Aspects* to link its workers and cut down on commuting expenses.

All of this has left GTI's founders a little

awed. As profit curves stretch upward, programmer Naef, whose childhood dream was to be a programmer and entrepreneur like his hero, Apple co-founder Steven Jobs, is a bit dumb-struck. "I'm numb," he says. "I have no clue, no idea how big this is going to be."

"We've done pretty well," Stokely remarks cautiously. "We're still here. Surviving in the software industry is itself a big achievement." Still, Stokely is not without ambition, saying that he hopes one day to see "*Aspects* on every desk top. It sounds like hyperbole, but who ever heard of a fax five years ago?"

"The magnitude of what we created is much larger than what we sold to investors," says Reid Lewis. "Now it appears we've changed the way people will use their computers."

At the very least, GTI has captured the imagination of the computer industry. In January, Lewis and DeSantis traveled to San Francisco for another *MacWorld* expo and to attend *MacUser* magazine's Editor's Choice Awards, the industry's major achievement ceremony. Three hundred of the computer industry's best, brightest, and youngest swapped their usual T-shirts for tuxedos, affecting an elegant and calm demeanor while nervously hoping for the recognition that could boost their products. Few attendees were surprised when the winner of the "Best New Work Group" category was announced: GTI's *Aspects*.

If the world has become a global village, as social critic Marshall McLuhan wrote, then *Aspects* and other inter-personal technologies promise to make the village even smaller. The new wave of electronics that GTI is riding will likely revolutionize human interaction, bringing together people across the country and around the world in instantaneous, electronic meetings at the computerized village square.

Though a new player in the now booming field of collaborative computing, GTI has the advantages of good timing and the support of Apple Computer—two advantages that should keep them at the forefront. And GTI's recognition has brought greater confidence as well as greater ambition. Lewis now talks openly of venturing into other computer systems, such as the IBM PC, and of collaboration with such software giants as Lotus and WordPerfect. And there are other, more exotic collaboration systems on the minds of his coworkers.

"Maybe we'll get into collaborative lawn-mowing," says Andy Lewis. "The Lawn Droid may rise again." ■

Manatt is a senior history major from Washington, D.C., and founding editor of the campus magazine Duke Blue.

interested in studying life in the Fifties, and that he had never seen so many bright, interesting people trying to be so exactly alike."

Before launching himself into acting, Gray saw himself as a singer. Coleman says that "Kevin's confidence as a performer has come through his voice; he's worked to the point where the voice is so good that it has given him a world of confidence." Weakland, who calls himself "the worst singer on the face of the earth," remembers Gray's dorm-room guitar playing, his regard for musicians like James Taylor and Jackson Browne, and his singing.

Gray had enjoyed singing—and listening to music—since childhood. He says: "I love music; I'm really a lunatic, I love everything from opera to rap, I love country, I love classical. I just think music is a great thing. I like the sound of the human voice, and I think that whatever people choose to do with it, it can be amazing. And I feel really, really blessed to be able to sing."

But when he graduated in 1980 as a history major, Gray also came away with a nose that had been broken in three places, and doubts about his musical future. During a fraternity weekend, he had had a water-slide collision with some of his Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity brothers. At first the nose "was perceived as nothing to worry about," he says, "and then it was perceived as something quite a bit more serious than that, and I had fairly rigorous surgery to put it all back together. I thought I was never going to sing again after that. That's when I really began pursuing acting. It was a year before I could sing again, because the vibration actually hurt my face."

Gray says, "I was kind of afraid of acting. I didn't know what it was all about, and it didn't come enormously naturally to me at the beginning—or maybe if it did, I resisted it and felt that it wasn't acceptable." His first acting job after Duke was with the Boston Shakespeare Company, through which he became involved in a Shakespeare-in-the-schools program. "The great classics—they were really not received well," he says with a laugh. "Junior high school kids—they were really pretty cool."

Even with self-doubts about his acting, Gray grabbed after every Duke stage opportunity that came his way. With a small cadre of dramatically inclined students, he braved a difficult schedule and strained facilities to explore his interest. (One of Gray's group, Charles Randolph-Wright '78, remembers performing in a Page Auditorium basement storage area.

The real threats to theater, says Gray, "are forces like television and video cassettes. They have such a graphic, literal nature to them that they stifle the imagination."

To enter at the opposite side of the stage, actors had to climb out a window, walk around the building, and climb into another window—a prescription for disastrous stage entrances during rainy weather.) In a move that solidified his performing interest, Gray spent a semester of his junior year in a London theater program, taking classes, seeing plays, meeting actors, and doing "a little performing on the sly."

Drama professor John Clum calls Gray "one of those students who sticks out, really sticks out, as a performer. He was also one of the funniest kids I ever taught. He was unsure about his acting, though he certainly had the talent to do it. His thing in life was going to be to sing. Clearly, there was a very special tenor voice there, even though in a nineteen-year-old that voice was just beginning to approach what it was going to become. And there was an incredible stage presence, the quality of being larger than life."

Gray performed with the drama program's Duke Players, the student-run musical group Hoof 'n' Horn, and an alternative theater company that he helped to organize. In reviewing Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, in which he played Lord Amiens, the *Durham Morning Herald* singled out Gray for "the naturalness of his portrayal which was enhanced by his handsome mien and voice—a fine balladeer-attendant." For its part, the campus *Chronicle* found him just "notable" in *Fiddler on the Roof*, but had this to say about the student-written *Shut Up, We're Singing!*: "Kevin Gray's wide-eyed, theatrical style was always campy and sometimes a tad too much but, buoyed by his brilliant voice, the actor provided some good, humorous moments." The *Chronicle* reviewer of another student-written show, *Another Saturday Night*, concluded that Gray "carried the serious side of the show with considerable talent."

The *Chronicle* heaped stronger praise on the *Another Saturday Night* performer who played opposite Gray, Ivy Berg ("totally

endearing"), who is now Ivy Berg Kagan. "So here I am sitting on the twenty-second floor of a high-rise in Los Angeles, hearing he is starring on Broadway. It shows you what a twist of events can take place in life," she says wryly. Actually, the twist isn't all that out of proportion: Kagan '80 is an entertainment lawyer with Loeb & Loeb, which has the largest entertainment department of any law firm in the United States.

"At the time, it seemed to me that Kevin did not sing very well," says Kagan, who considered herself in college "a dancer first, singer second, and actor never." "The range and quality in his voice were not anything like what they are now. And he seemed uncomfortable on stage. But he was extremely determined." So determined that he asked Kagan, who taught a dance course and choreographed student shows, to spend hours with him after every rehearsal to develop him into a dancer. "He proved through determination that the inner talent he had could be developed," Kagan says. She ended up choreographing a ballet for *Another Saturday Night*, with Gray as her partner in ballet. "The show had had some dance numbers, but not at that level. With that addition, I had Kevin doing turns, doing ballet movements."

Kagan says she could hardly believe the quality of Gray's voice when she next heard it: Charles Randolph-Wright sent her a tape of the 1988 revival of *Hair*, which he had produced and which had featured Gray. "God, can he sing now!"

The musical director for the student production of *The Fantasticks*, Eve Goldfarb '78, formed what she calls "somewhat of a bullying relationship" with Gray. Now completing a master's in counseling psychology at Boston College, Goldfarb has been a singer, accompanist, and voice coach since her college days. From their first encounter, she says, she was impressed with Gray's "raw talent" as a singer. But she sensed he had "no real grip on the discipline it takes to use the voice in a controlled way. Two-thirds of the time he would flub it, and he would leave the stage with smoke coming out of his ears. One-third of the time he was glorious." Goldfarb bullied Gray into taking private voice lessons. "When he focused, which he did not require himself to do that often at that time, he was quite amazing. With hardly any training at all, he had the makings of a wonderful voice. But unless someone really kicked his butt, he wasn't going to achieve the sort of control he needed. It requires a lot of learning, a lot of training, and a lot of failed attempts."

The accelerating story of Kevin Gray is propelled by talent and determination. It

also has an unorthodox element—a remarkable ethnic richness. Gray's mother is Chinese; she teaches Chinese cooking and does translating and public relations for a Chinese bank. His father, who is in textile sales, is Russian-German-Jewish. With that background, Gray was the subject of speculation for the part of the lead for *Miss Saigon*. For weeks that highly-publicized show was mired in controversy over the issue of ethnically-sensitive casting; and Gray ended up being cast aside. As Jack Coleman says, "It was the typical 'For sure you're our guy,' 'Whoops! You're not our guy' story that everyone has lived through who has spent more than a week in show biz." Gray won't be drawn into the controversy, beyond the bland statement that "both sides have something very important to say." He says, "Like most people in this country, I'm a cultural mix. I don't fit into any of the categories that are truly confronted with limitations. So I am one of the fortunate few."

But his college friends see his ethnicity as basic to Gray's identity. In the theater, they say, differentness can limit as well as feed success. (One rather odd thing it did for Gray was to help land him the role of a Puerto Rican character in a *Miami Vice* episode.) One of those friends, former roommate Alan Weakland, found an instant bond with Gray: Both of their mothers were from Shanghai and had come to the United States around the same time. "You would have a hard time saying that he is truly Chinese," says Weakland, now an attorney in Los Angeles. "At the same time, he can't deny the fact that he is not just like everybody else."

Coleman says that Gray's ethnic mix "was one of the things that made him insecure at Duke. He looked in the mirror and didn't quite know who he was, how he fit in. He used to say to me, 'Why can't I be you?' There was a time in his life when all he wanted was to look like the boy next door. But people like me are a dime a dozen. Kevin is unique." Now that he's becoming better known, Gray's ethnic distinctiveness "will serve him well," Coleman adds. "There are those people who create their own types, people for whom there is no mold, like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Danny Devito. They are not types of people, they're individuals. And now Kevin is creating his own type."

Los Angeles-based director Charles Randolph-Wright, who was in the original Broadway cast of *Dreamgirls*, remembers visiting Gray, during their student days, at Gray's Westport, Connecticut, family home. He would leave with appropriately eclectic "care packages"—"enough to last a year"—of egg rolls and bagels. (That offbeat culinary combination seems to be one of the

"Most of us feel that we're not quite right to fit in the world, whether the weakness is spiritual, sexual, emotional, or physical. But most people don't take their hurt to the extremes that this character does."

archetypal Kevin Gray themes. Eve Goldfarb talks about helping then-fellow undergraduate Gray unpack a donation from home after a show rehearsal. What came spilling out were bagels with egg rolls stuffed into their centers. "I said, 'Kevin, what are you, a Chinese Jew?' He said yes. It was a very odd way of finding out.")

"Kevin is different, and he is exotic," says Randolph-Wright. "It's a difficult position to be in sometimes; people don't know where to put him. I don't know how many jobs he's lost because they didn't want to cast that sort of hard-to-categorize person. He had a lot of difficulties in getting where he is and a lot of challenges, but he took them on. It would have been far easier to have taken another tactic, far easier to be angry and upset, to be vehemently opposed to everything that happens to you. Instead, he discovered who he was, and he didn't worry about what they thought of him. And it's exciting that he did break down the barriers, that he kept pushing, knowing that one day he would attain just what he wanted—not only the cake, but the icing, too.

"For every time Kevin auditioned and was turned down, now he can walk out on stage and get a standing ovation, and believe me, it's all worth it. Someone took a chance on Kevin Gray, even though no one looked like Kevin Gray. Now everyone wants a Kevin Gray."

Gray never watched a performance by Michael Crawford as the original Phantom. He was in the cast with two later Phantoms. But rather than reaching elsewhere for inspiration, he reached within himself. "It was actually more of a case of trying to erase the tapes and start over again," he says. "This is a great company in that it really gives you carte-blanche to fill in the blanks. In some companies you're demanded to do exactly what the person before you did. That is the most expedient

way of replacing people. But it very seldom fits. And I'm certainly bringing myself to this part."

Randolph-Wright hasn't yet seen Gray as the Phantom, but did see him in the production playing Raoul, the infatuated young Count. That was the part that turned out to be Gray's launching pad to the Phantom. "Every person who's ever done Raoul in *Phantom* is blond," Randolph-Wright says. "Kevin is dark. It's an entirely different image. He took that role and made it his own. It's usually played as a wimp, as a light-weight, but Kevin made it far more interesting, so you could understand why the woman finally goes back to Raoul and not to the Phantom. That epitomizes his work. He can take something that's been done, even the Phantom of the Opera, and rather than fall into what people expect, rather than do what comes easily, he can make it something his own. I'm surprised in a sense that they would cast him because he's so young. I'm not surprised that he could pull it off, because he has perfected his art."

Coleman also experienced Gray in his Raoul role. He says: "Kevin said then he wanted to be the Phantom. And I said he should be. In the entire production, I thought the real moments of power and the honest dramatic involvement all came from Kevin. I told him, 'You have definitely got to be the Phantom. You're the only one I see on stage who can bring something to the part.'"

Unlike the emotionally wrenched Phantom that he plays, Gray comes across—certainly to his friends—as someone who is unlikely to be embittered by struggle or skewed by success. "He's introspective; he likes to talk about what he's thinking, what he's feeling, where he fits into the cosmic scheme of things, and I've given him a hard time for over-analyzing," says Alan Weakland. "At the same time he is very thoughtful. Over a long time, he has been an exceptionally good and loyal friend."

"I've been around long enough to know that this business has a lot to offer for the fortunate few who actually get the work," Gray says. "But the price can sometimes be enormous personally, and that price to me is a little too high. I'm not willing to go as far as some people. I'm not willing to give up my family and my relationships. An opportunity to grow as an actor is not a substitute for living my life. This is just what I do, it's not who I am. I hate to put that wall between those sides of myself because, of course, there is an enormous overlap. But I have known people who have really gone into the depths of great sadness and sorrow from this business. This business is an enormous test for one's self-

esteem. There's a great deal of rejection, a great deal of battling to keep your own personal integrity and power out of the hands of other people."

In June, Gray moves to the Kennedy Center, where, as the Phantom, he'll open *Phantom* in Washington, D.C. Until now, the show has played only in Los Angeles and Chicago and, of course, New York.

And in New York, even mask-less, he is finally finding himself recognized.

"Two days before Christmas I was walking in front of the St. James Theater, which is where *Gypsy* is. I was on my way to get a bite to eat before I hit the

make-up chair. I heard a man saying, as we often hear in New York, 'Spare some change, spare some change?' As most New Yorkers do, you become numb to it after a while, so I walked by. And I heard suddenly, 'Kevin Gray, spare some change?' I turned, just dumbfounded, and he said, 'That's right, Kevin Gray, Phantom of the

Opera.' I kept going to get my food, but as I walked back, I put some money in the cup. He said, 'Well, you didn't have to do that.' I said, 'I was sort of amazed that you recognized me.' And he said, 'Well, I may be a drunk, but I know my theater.' ■

THE CIRCLE

In Los Angeles, Charles Randolph-Wright '78 interrupts a phone interview to take a call from his lawyer. The lawyer is Ivy Berg Kagan '80. As an associate in the sprawling entertainment-law division of Loeb and Loeb, Kagan represents production companies, writers, directors, and a comedian. Randolph-Wright returns to the conversation, which focuses on *Phantom of the Opera* star Kevin Gray '80 and shifts now and again to Jack Coleman '80.

This is a close-knit circle of entertainment-industry professionals. They trace their

friendship—and to some extent, their show-biz starts—to Duke, and particularly to a student production of *Godspell* that was directed by Randolph-Wright. As Coleman puts it: "You're like a sports team in that situation. You do bond, especially when you're in such an incipient stage of life, when you're trying to figure out who you are."

Initially a pre-med student at Duke, Randolph-Wright is anything but an easily compartmentalized performer. He received his first theater training in London and began his dance training with the Alvin Ailey School in New York City. His own write-up says his style "fuses drama, music, movement, farce, athletics, and absurdism." He was in the original Broadway cast of *Dreamgirls*, played the "Leading Player" in *Pippin*, has appeared on television's *Hill Street Blues* and *Falcon Crest* (as well as in a host of commercials), and has landed several film roles.

During what he calls the mercifully forgotten "Disco Era," he was a member of several recording groups, and garnered three gold records. ("It's the worst music you ever heard in your life," he says.) He has directed and choreographed plays in Los Angeles and on Broadway, including *Stand-Up Tragedy*, with Coleman in the cast, and the United Nations-sponsored *Hair*...

For the Next Generation, a twentieth-anniversary benefit for children with AIDS that featured both Gray and Coleman.

Randolph-Wright's staging experience extends to "many Off-Off Broadway and regional productions, dance companies, and too many concert and nightclub acts," as he puts it. He has written for the stage; his *Divia Palace* and *The Divia Is Dismissed* are both playing in Los Angeles. The self-

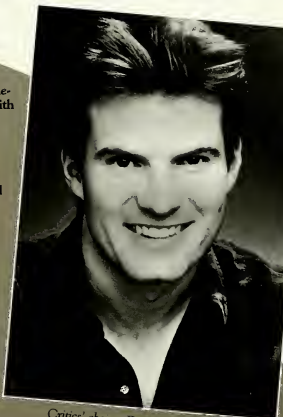
described "king of benefits," he has worked with an impressive array of performers—among them, Bea Arthur, Hal Linden, Milton Berle, Cleo Laine, Bernadette Peters, and the Rockettes.

Coleman, who has had acting, voice, and dance training beyond Duke, was a series regular on ABC's *Dynasty*, playing Steven Carrington, and on NBC's *Days of Our Lives*, as Jake Kositchek. His Los Angeles theater credits include *Bouncers*, for which he captured an L.A. Drama Critics Circle Award (in the "ensemble performer" category), and *Stand-Up Tragedy*, which got him an L.A. Drama Critics Circle nomination ("lead performer"). He has performed in regional productions ranging from *Grease* and *Chicago* to *Love's Labour Lost* and *Othello*.

First produced in Los Angeles, *Stand-Up Tragedy* had a go of it in New York. (Randolph-Wright describes it as the first rap-musical on Broadway.) Coleman says the play got "almost unanimously good notices" but was "slammed by Frank Rich" of *The New York Times*. It closed after a short run. Now Coleman is back in L.A. He's acting in and directing radio drama for the BBC and National Public Radio, and performing with the Classic Theater Works company.

As *Stand-Up Tragedy* demonstrates, the world of entertainment is sometimes exhilarating, sometimes frustrating, and always unpredictable. "If what you're looking for is a blueprint for the next ten years, you should stay the hell away from this business," says Coleman.

Says Randolph-Wright: "You're discouraged



Critics' choice: *Dynasty*'s Jack Coleman '80

every day about this business. Every single day you feel depressed and insane, wondering if you're throwing your life away. You must be out of your mind to go into this business. But if that's what you have to do, you have no choice."

Duke is celebrating *The Phantom of the Opera*'s next stop, in Washington, D.C.'s Kennedy Center, with Gray in the *Phantom* role. Tickets to the June 4 fund-raiser are \$175 each (\$75 is tax-deductible), and include a reception before the evening performance. Proceeds benefit the Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering. For information contact Mary Newman at (919) 684-8841.



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Dancing Against the Darkness.

By Steven Petrow '78. Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, 1990. 240 pp. \$18.95.

In the popular media (outside of supermarket tabloids, where AIDS, like Elvis, lives on), AIDS has been forgotten. The new disease on the cover of *Newsweek* is Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, and for those of us who don't want to think about physical maladies, there are other problems to fill newspapers, magazines, and television news and talk shows.

Why has AIDS been so quickly and easily forgotten when someone dies of AIDS-related opportunistic infections every few minutes? There are a number of answers, but the short attention span of the American public is probably at the top of the list, tied with the fact that the HIV virus has not yet reached epidemic proportions in what is unfortunately called the "General Population" (middle class heterosexuals).

But AIDS has not gone away, though it has leveled off in the gay community thanks to a lot of education and social action within the community, despite little help from the government or the aforementioned General Population. Sexually active teenagers in conservative areas are not going to be so lucky. Nor are the poor, the real target population for AIDS these days.

Steven Petrow's powerful book, *Dancing Against the Darkness*, is proof of the wide variety of people who have dealt with AIDS. It is an education, for those who don't already know, in how dealing with AIDS is more than dealing with a battery of gruesome diseases: It is dealing with rejection from family, friends, and fellow workers. It is dealing with ignorance and bigotry. Above all, *Dancing Against the Darkness* is a testament to the fact that AIDS has infected the bloodstreams and lives of all sorts of people.

Petrow '78 is well equipped to write a book on People With AIDS. He has for years been a staff member at the San Francisco AIDS Foundation, and he went through the brief torment of being misdiagnosed with AIDS. Writing *Dancing*



ILLUSTRATION BY VICTORIA O'BRIEN

Against the Darkness was a repayment for being spared. As a gay man, he has seen the deaths of a number of his friends and how AIDS has made gay men perform regular, fearful inspections of their own bodies. As an AIDS worker, he knows that the virus infects and affects millions of people outside the gay community.

The stories Petrow tells about People With AIDS evoke different, powerful emotions. One can only feel rage while reading Petrow's account of the mistreatment of the Ray family, whose three hemophilic sons were HIV positive as a result of infected blood clotting factor. Their minister and fellow Christians would not let them worship in the church, their local doctor worked against the boys' best interests, and the school, despite U.S. Public Health Service Guidelines, would not let the boys get an education. A court order inspired threats of violence and, eventually, the burning down of the Ray family house. The story of the Rays is one of a poorly educated family trying to come to terms with not only their sons' disease, but also with betrayal by the people paid to serve them, as well as their neighbors. It is also one of a family on the wrong side of the tracks fighting for their rights, and it is the story of the dark side of a small Southern town.

One can feel bafflement at the story of handsome, talented Michael Stone, a prodigious kid who seemed to have everything, but who was a street hustler with a drug problem at sixteen and dead at nineteen. How does that happen, and how do parents and friends deal with that? How does a suburban wife deal with discovering that her husband is dying of AIDS-related infections? Jennifer Greene's story is one of nursing a husband who refused to admit

that he was dying, taking care of two small sons, and dealing with the criticism of friends and family.

The stories Petrow tells are disturbing, sometimes infuriating, often baffling, but they are not depressing. The reader sees not only the bigotry People With AIDS and their loved ones face, but also the bravery, the nobility, of a lot of people. There's a warmth and humanity about this book that is admirable,

particularly on a subject that arouses strong emotions. Even in the case of the Ray family, Petrow is able to remain even-handed. He tries to present the Rays' adversaries with understanding and more compassion than they may deserve. It's a gentle book, one the "general reader" will be able to read without being in any way put on the defensive. Yet it is a story about people who become activists often out of necessity.

Petrow's fascination for the most sensational stories places him perilously close at times to succumbing to the common impulse in AIDS discourse to blame the victim. His weakest chapter tells of Eddie Mohr, a gay man addicted to sexual promiscuity who not only contracted AIDS but was probably an agent of transmission. Petrow begins his chapter on the defensive, aware that he is about to present a picture of gay life Jesse Helms would adore. With all the gay men who have lived beautifully before and with AIDS, Eddie Mohr seems an unfortunate, unnecessary choice of subjects.

Most of Petrow's stories come from the mid-Eighties. AIDS demographics have changed since then. The virus has struck thousands of babies and God knows how many teenage kids. AIDS has made our ghettos even more horrible. It has raised serious questions about the economics of health care in America. *Dancing Against the Darkness* is a good way to begin or continue one's reading about AIDS.

—John M. Clum

Clum is a member of Duke's English department and the drama program. His article "'The Time Before the War': Memory and Desire in AIDS Literature," appeared in December's *American Literature*.

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THE CRISIS COMES TO CAMPUS

Last December 7, Trinity senior Peter Smith had other matters on his mind besides the paper due in the public policy class on leadership. That day, the Denver, Colorado, native and thirteen other university students were arrested by Durham police after a peace march and "die-in" in front of the downtown post office. The students, members of the Duke Coalition for Peace in the Middle East, covered themselves in fake blood and "died" in the street, refusing to move when asked to do so by the police.

The December march and die-in was just one of many rallies and gatherings in which university students participated as the country edged toward war. On January 14, hundreds of students, professors, and Duke employees joined with thousands of Durham residents in an anti-war march and vigil in downtown Durham. History professor John Hope Franklin and political science professor James David Barber, both outspoken critics of war preparations, addressed the crowd of more than 4,000 people. After the outbreak of war, the organizing of the Durham demonstration became the focus of a CBS *Sunday Morning* segment.

A short time later, the student government narrowly defeated a resolution that would have called on Con-

gress to push for a peaceful answer to the brewing conflict. The resolution appealed to Congress "to prohibit the initiation of war by the United States against Iraq until economic sanctions are given time to work." Opponents of the resolution argued successfully that the nation should learn the lessons of fifty years ago, when the world failed to check Hitler's aggression.

Just days before the outbreak of war, *The Chronicle*, the student newspaper, refused to publish the full text of President Bush's widely circulated letter to student editors. The letter asked for "complete and enthusiastic support" among college students during the Gulf Crisis. The newspaper said it would not publish the entire letter—though it did excerpt portions—because "it is not editorial policy to publish unsolicited government opinion or mass mailings." That decision drew some criticism, and resulted in a paid advertisement that included the full text. The advertisement was sponsored by *The Duke Review*, a conservative-minded student newspaper, and the College Republicans.

Ironically, the students arrested in the December march had their court appearance set for January 15, the deadline imposed by the United Nations for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. Charges against the

fourteen students were dismissed because they were not notified that their parade permit had expired before they were arrested.

The night the war began, a crowd of about 150 anti-war demonstrators and fifty from the other side gathered at the chapel steps to voice their contrasting opinions. Even the protesters criticized Iraq and voiced support for American troops. Political scientist Barber, in endorsing the continuation of economic sanctions, labeled Saddam Hussein "a ruthless dictator." The Black Student Alliance, organizer of one of the rallies, said, "We pray for the safety of all involved in the conflict, and we strongly state our support for the troops overseas. This does not contradict our stance against the war—in fact, our stance is motivated by our concern for them."

And student opinion was certainly not single-mindedly anti-war: When he was on campus wearing his Navy R.O.T.C. uniform, sophomore Steve Whearty, from Marlton, New Jersey, was sought out by another student. Whearty was wary of a harsh encounter concerning the conflict. Instead, the student was looking for a chance to commend the Navy for "doing a good job over there."

For his part, Peter Smith found himself writing a class paper—after getting an exten-



sion—on the experience of getting arrested. He said studying Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr. during the semester helped him to think about the issues of war and protest, and to make up his mind more clearly on the debate. Does he consider his protesting part of his Duke education? "Absolutely—perhaps the most important part."

War and peace
opponents were
expressed Jan-
uary 15 on the
chapel steps

—Dennis Foley '90



PROVOST TO PRINCETON

Provost Phillip Griffiths will leave Duke at the end of the academic year to become director of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey. Griffiths, elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1979, is also a professor in the mathematics department. He has been provost since 1983.

"The opportunity to work with distinguished scholars at the institute has a special attraction, especially for a mathematician," Griffiths told *The Chronicle*. Founded in 1930, the Institute for Advanced Study is one of the world's foremost centers for theoretical research and intellectual inquiry. Almost every prominent mathematician and theoretical physicist in the world has spent some time at the institute as a faculty member or visitor. Albert Einstein came in 1933 as one of the first faculty members and remained until his death in 1955.

Griffiths earned his doctorate from Princeton University. Before coming to Duke, he taught at Princeton, at Harvard, and also—as a Guggenheim Fellow—in Beijing and Nanking, China.

President H. Keith H. Brodie commended Griffiths for attracting distinguished professors to Duke, overseeing the launching of the School of the Environment and the Institute of Statistics and Decision Sciences, and strengthening the role of the faculty.

DESERT DISPATCH

Continued from page 11

tivist is a fearful prospect.

Perhaps more frightening are the motives with which the soldiers here are armed for combat. Boredom and hatred. We hold no concern for the Kuwaiti people, and no comprehension of international economics. And, frankly, we do not wish to be the ones bothered enough to usher in the "new world order."

So we are left only with boredom and hatred. We are bored and demand action, after only a few months, because we have been conditioned to think we have a right to happiness in the form of instant gratifi-



PROMOTING POLICY STUDIES

The Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs has received two \$1-million gifts. Ralph Ketner, chairman emeritus of Food Lion, has endowed the common area of the planned public policy building and established a discretionary fund for the institute. Also, the institute's Center for the Study of Communications and Journalism was one of three communications centers to receive grants from the

Ground-breaker: new Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, to be named for Duke president emeritus Terry Sanford

Knight Foundation to endow a Knight Chair in Journalism.

Ketner made the gift with the encouragement of his son, Robert C. Ketner '80, a member of the institute's board of visitors, the Society of Centurions, the Founders' Society, and the Washington Duke Club Fellows. Half of Ketner's gift is a one-to-three challenge to Duke to raise an additional \$1.5 million to fund the Joel L. Fleishman Commons, the central core of

cation. After all, most crises on TV are solved in only thirty minutes, not counting the commercial breaks. We hate because: (1) Saddam is truly hateful; (2) he has disturbed our lives; (3) there is nothing here we love; and (4) it is a motive which comes so easily. What scares me about this is the possibility that if and when the shooting starts, our soldiers, fueled only by frustration and hatred, will not know when to stop.

As a Christian who actually holds to such antiquated notions as the sanctity of human life, original sin, and the existence of moral absolutes, I joined the Army in part to give Caesar my due. Now I fear waking up some morning to discover I have actually joined the ranks of Attila. It

is of course doubtful that we would even approach the levels of horror the Iraqis have already inflicted. But that justifies nothing, unless revenge is a principle we wish our society to follow. I pray that my generation may escape the test of war altogether. If not, I pray I would be wrong in my predictions—utterly, humiliatingly wrong. But if I prove to be right, then look for those of us who tried to make a difference—if we survive—to slink into monasteries somewhere to recover.

—18 December 1990

Hutchinson '89, who majored in history, is an Army second lieutenant and a medical platoon leader with the 24th Mechanized Infantry Division in Saudi Arabia.

the institute's \$15-million building project.

Print journalism is the expected focus for the person named to the Knight Chair in Journalism. The chaired professor will work within public policy's Center for the Study of Communications and Journalism. The center sees its mission as expanding the public's understanding of the role of a free press in American democracy, and providing a broad, interdisciplinary education in issues involving media and their effect on society.

The Knight Foundation was established in 1950 and is one of the nation's largest private foundations. In addition to community, journalism, and higher education grants, the foundation makes selected grants in arts and culture.

SINGULAR SENSATION

Julie Harris, who holds the record for number of Tonys awarded, premiered *Lucifer's Child* in late January in the Reynolds Industries Theater at Duke. She joins the ranks of celebrities Mikhail Baryshnikov, Rex Harrison, Jack Lemmon, and Jason Robards, who have performed in the Duke Broadway Preview Series.

Written by William Luce, the one-character play is based on the autobiographical recollections of Danish writer Karen Blixen, best known for her book *Out of Africa* under her pen name Isak Dinesen. Harris has developed a reputation for her remarkable portrayals of a variety of dynamic women, including Sally Bowles in *I Am A Camera*, Joan of Arc in *The Lark*, Mary Todd Lincoln in *The Last of Mrs. Lincoln*, and Emily Dickinson in *The Belle of Amherst*, a play also written by Luce that garnered Harris her fifth Tony.

"I love biographies," Harris says. "I get very excited by the truth that comes out of what people have left behind, like letters. It's like listening to someone's heart."

In addition to her Tony Award-winning portrayals of St. Joan, Lincoln, and Dickinson, Harris has also brought to the theater such figures as Charlotte Brontë, Nora Barnacle Joyce, Dora Carrington (a member of the Bloomsbury Group), Fanny Osborne (the wife of Robert Louis Stevenson), and Sonia Tolstoy.

Karen Blixen, Harris' latest biographical

challenge, spent eighteen years running a coffee plantation in Africa before returning to Denmark to write about her life. By 1958 she was a world-famous author planning her first lecture tour in the United States. This period is invoked in *Lucifer's Child*, directed by Tony Abatemarco and produced by Ronald Lee. After leaving Duke, the play will tour—with performances in Lexington, Kentucky; Washing-

BEGINNINGS REMEMBERED

United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jack Matlock Jr. '50 delivered this year's Founders' Day convocation address in December. Citing economic troubles, ethnic strife, and a host of other dilemmas facing Soviet society, Matlock said the Soviets have just begun the difficult road in transition to democracy. The end of the Cold War could usher in a new period in which the most powerful nations join to attack the world's most pressing problems, he said.

At the same ceremony, industrialist and philanthropist Charles Wade '38 and long-time Woman's College administrator Mary Grace Wilson were honored with University Medals for Distinguished Meritorious Service.

After graduation from Duke, Wade went to work for R.J. Reynolds Industries, where he remained until his retirement as senior vice president and director in 1980. In presenting the Distinguished Service award to Wade, President H. Keith H. Brodie praised the industrialist/philanthropist as "loyal, compassionate, funny, outspoken, unpretentious, and tolerant." Wade chaired Duke's board of trustees during the late Sixties and early Seventies and now serves on the board of trustees of The Duke Endowment.

Wilson came to work for Duke in 1930 as a house counselor and social director. She

later became the dean of residence and then dean of undergraduate women until her retirement in 1970. Brodie called her "an awe-inspiring model for literally thousands of students. Strict but fair in disciplinary actions, she was nonetheless slow to judge the person, responding with compassion to young people in distress."

Also recognized at Founders' Day were associate professor of surgery and physiology and senior staff surgeon Onyekwere E. Akwari, chosen University Scholar/Teacher of the Year; Lenox Baker Children's Hospital volunteer Kathryn Fox, for the Humanitarian Service Award; and assistant professor of religion Dale Martin, for the alumni association's Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award.



The Belle of Duke: Harris as Isak Dinesen in Pierrot costume for *Lucifer's Child*

ton, D.C.; Los Angeles; and San Francisco—before a possible berth on Broadway.

Past performances in the series have included Baryshnikov in *Metamorphosis*, Lemmon in *Long Day's Journey Into Night*, Robards in *A Month of Sundays*, and the late Rex Harrison in the final production of his career, *The Circle*.

In addition to being the first one-person play produced in the preview series, *Lucifer's Child* was the first production to hold all of its rehearsals in Durham. And Duke Drama will, for the first time, receive a percentage of the profits once the play begins its commercial engagements. As with other preview performances, students were able to work as interns on the project.

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Composition by Liberated
Types, Ltd.; printing by PBM
Graphics Inc.

© 1991, Duke University
Published bimonthly; voluntary
subscriptions \$20 per year: *Duke
Magazine, Alumni
House, 614 Chapel Drive,
Durham, N.C. 27706;*
(919) 684-5114.

FEATURES

THE NOT SO ACCIDENTAL TOURIST **2**
Judy Copeland put her legal career on hold for three years to pursue her "grand adventure," traveling—not always grandly or predictably—from Indonesia to Zambia

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THE NOT SO ACCIDENTAL TOURIST

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

JUDY COPELAND:

EMBRACING THE EXOTIC

She put her legal career on hold for three years to pursue her "grand adventure" of traveling alone. From Indonesia to Zambia, she survived by making friends in faraway places.

Being robbed in Zambia and chased by warring tribal factions in New Guinea weren't the most trying parts of the journey. And it wasn't contracting malaria (three times) or salmonella, nor eating grasshoppers or whatever other local delicacies were offered. The low point of Judy Copeland's three-and-a-half-year solo trip to out-of-the-way countries and secluded communities was being on display, the oddity, the Other—a stranger in strange lands.

"It's necessary when you travel for years and years to take a vacation from traveling," says Copeland '69. "People who look at travel as a time to lie on the beach or see a lot of museums might not understand that. But the kind of traveling I was doing, going off into villages where I was sometimes the only foreigner, can be very stressful."



Solo flight: Copeland in Bali

And yet the soft-spoken eldest daughter of missionaries recalls those moments only when prompted, and then in a bemused, nonchalant tone. Copeland is very even-keeled, an unflappable adventurer. Yes, loneliness set in from time to time, but overall the experience was wonderful. The only reason she called it quits last fall, she says, was because the money ran out.

Copeland's vagabond lifestyle has its origins in a childhood growing up in Japan, India, and the United States (her parents now live in Raleigh, North Carolina). When she was six, Copeland had her first exposure to the complexities of cultural differences. The family returned from Japan for a one-year furlough in the United States, a transition Copeland remembers as traumatic. "Japan was the only place I had known," she says. "I was very shy, and in Japan people are very polite and civilized. In the beginning,

Faraway friends: *clockwise from top right, Indonesian sisters; at a Ugandan orphanage; river guide in Papua New Guinea; with local kids in Ambon, Indonesia; and traffic on the trail between villages*



Americans seemed crude and overly aggressive. It was the most difficult time of my life."

Taught never to hit another person, Copeland became the victim of attacks by the neighborhood bully. Finally, her father took her aside and told her that regardless of what she had learned in Japan, in America she should defend herself against physical intimidation. The next time the boy picks on you, Copeland's father told her, it would be okay to hit back.

"It made me extremely happy to hear that," she recalls. "But I just couldn't wait until he hit me again. I went and found him and socked him right there. We got into a big fight with all the neighborhood children watching and wanting me to win. Here I had been this shy little girl and the highlight of the entire year was that these kids were cheering me on. It was my first lesson in cultural relativity: What's bad in one place can be good in another."

Living in a variety of other cultures, says Copeland, was the primary force in shaping her life. But while exposure to divergent lifestyles and values instilled her with an almost instinctive ability to adapt to new situations, it also meant that she didn't forge the kind of enduring friendships that less mobile people do. "I suppose I'm the sort of person, especially when I was younger, to whom ideas and principles were more important than interpersonal relationships."

After earning a bachelor's degree as a religion major at Duke, Copeland took odd jobs here and there—as a nurse's aide in Colorado, a waitress at Shoney's back in Durham, a savings and loan teller in Portland, Oregon. It was during this latter stage of her life, from 1970 to 1977, that Copeland became involved in the women's movement, and for several years served as president of Portland's chapter of the National Organization for Women (NOW). A local television station was charged with sex and race discrimination and, through NOW, Copeland filed a petition with the FCC to deny the station's operating license. In the end, the station implemented a strong affirmative-action policy, and Copeland discovered the excitement and reward of litigation. She entered the University of Oregon law school and became editor-in-chief of the *Law Review* her final year.

She was hired at San Francisco's Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, but says she "wasn't quite in the mood yet to settle down with a regular career in a law firm." Instead, she landed in Japan, working in international corporate law. And she began to save money and plan a grand adventure, one not bound by time or geographical constraints.

Copeland knew her family would appreciate her plan, but she was less forthright

Exposure to divergent lifestyles and values instilled her with an almost instinctive ability to adapt to new situations.



Copeland: "different island, different culture"

with her workaholic Japanese colleagues. "I tried gently to explain to them what I had in mind," she says. "Even though at that point I planned to be gone a year, I told them it would be about three months. Even that was shocking to them." Her preestablished contract with the firm completed, and having made no arrangements for return employment, Copeland embarked on her trip with only vague ideas about where to spend the weeks and months to come.

After a few weeks backpacking in Taiwan to get conditioned, Copeland's first stop was in Papua New Guinea, north of Australia in the Coral Sea. She intentionally arrived during the annual Highlands festival, when all the neighboring tribes convene for dancing and games. Determined to avoid the "touristy" group excursions offered in many exotic locales, Copeland planned instead to hook up with other unorthodox travelers who might be interested in trekking off the beaten path. Although there were several hundred "outsiders" at the festival, most were herded around on buses by hired guides.

"There were a few young people who

were independent travelers, but they were not interested in going out into the bush," says Copeland. "I think they were scared." She obviously was not, but took the time—as she did everywhere she traveled—to find out from the locals what the climate was like in the community and between villages.

So she went to the chief of police of Tari, a close-by town, and he recommended she visit the Huli Women's Kai House, a sort of coffeehouse run by the women of the Huli tribe. With income from the shop, the Huli women were funding a variety of projects, and Copeland was struck by the organization's cohesive and resourceful nature.

"As their economy changes from a barter to a cash system, they were having problems with [polygamous] husbands leaving older wives for younger women and not giving the wives any support. In the old days, the rejected older wives and their children could have lived off the land that they farmed. But now they need money for children's school fees, clothing, and other items that have newly become essential. The women were coming up with all kinds of creative ideas to make money, like starting a chicken farm, which wasn't an indigenous activity. I told them I was excited about their work and asked if it would be possible for me to accompany them the next time they went out to do field work in the villages.

"I had stumbled on the safest possible way to trek. Here I was in this big group of Huli women who knew everything about survival. They knew which path to take and which areas were enemy territory. Often, the tribal battles are scheduled, so the women knew in advance when things were going to happen." Such information came in handy once as the group hastened to cross a particular bridge well before a planned afternoon fight there.

Copeland's savvy in enlisting the help of the inhabitants bought her access to relatively virgin terrain, but just as important, it guaranteed her protection from immediate danger. While walking with the Huli women, she learned that another tourist traveling by herself had been raped and robbed the previous month.

"Because I was their guest," she says, "I was treated with great hospitality and respect by the whole village. It would have been very different if I'd just started wandering out in the bushes without knowing anyone and a group of men had happened upon me, which is apparently what happened to that woman. It's very important in that part of the world to be part of some group, so the first thing I did anywhere I went was to try to make friends with a local person and be under their protection.

And then there was really nothing bad that could happen, unless we met up with a hostile group, but they seemed to have sense enough to avoid that."

Her time in New Guinea stretched into two months, spent with various isolated tribes. On her last night in the country, Copeland stayed in an oceanfront hotel in the town of Wewak. "I was by myself and thought, isn't this fantastic? One day I can be out in the bush with no running water or electricity and the next I can be in this hotel on the beach."

The next day she flew west to Indonesia, a string of more than 1,000 islands in southeast Asia. Indonesians have a saying that translates roughly to "Different island, different culture." Copeland found that to be true, and spent the next nine months trying to satisfy her deepening curiosity about the region. "I would be in one valley and wonder what I would find if I just

went over the next mountain range to the other side," she says. "What kind of people would be there? How would they be dressed? Would they be friendly or not? How would they behave?"

Rugged topography and the subsequent difficulty in getting from place to place sometimes made contact between villages infrequent—and occasionally nonexistent. On one island, Copeland found villagers who were unaware of cultures of neighboring communities. Fortunately for her, most Indonesians learn a common language, originally designed for commercial transaction between islands, in addition to their traditional ethnic dialect.

As she progressed, Copeland discovered that she had little need for some of her gear. Families would open their doors to her or insist she share what food they had. The only time she brought out her portable stove, she says, was to demonstrate the strange device for a curious family.

Sri Lanka, India, and Pakistan were next on her agenda, and in these countries, too, she used her status as a single woman to gain access to people and places restricted to men or opposite-sex couples. "In certain tribal areas of Pakistan, my hosts told me they would never have invited me in had I been a man or part of a couple because

they don't like outside men to see the women in the family. They are extremely protective of women and the women are extremely shy."

Because the idea of a woman alone was alien in many cultures she encountered, Copeland often concocted "elaborate lies" about a fictitious husband and kids. "In India, I made up various ages for myself between fifty and sixty and told them I was a grandmother. To my consternation, they believed me. But it is hard for foreigners to guess Westerners' ages. I would show pictures of my nieces and nephews and say they were my grandchildren. A person who



Multiculturalism: clockwise, mummy moment in Indonesia; in Pakistani tribal costume; Sulawesi rice fields, and a Bali cave temple



is too scrupulous about telling the truth might have trouble doing that, but it definitely contributed to my safety."

Paying close attention to local customs and dress also endeared her to the locals. In some places, that meant forsaking

tank tops because women kept their upper arms covered, or fashioning a veil for her head. In Zanzibar, an older woman came up, touched her head covering, and said *Umependeza*—Swahili for *You look really great*.

"One of the main focuses of my adventures was to try to meet local women, which took an effort. Men would crowd around wanting to know this or that, but the women would hang back. Women tourists sometimes told me the local women didn't like them. But it's natural that women who are restricted in the things they can do will feel resentful or jealous if they see a

foreign woman with much more freedom, especially if they think she is flaunting herself in front of their husbands."

Despite her feminist beliefs, Copeland never felt the urge to "campaign" on behalf of the women she met. "I feel very strongly that as a guest in someone else's culture, I should pay attention to the way their culture works before I start expounding on my own ideas. Western feminists have a tendency, I think, to be cultural imperialists. We think we have all the answers to third world problems when most of the time we don't.

"One thing I noticed when I did meet local feminists was that their ideas about what needed to be done were very different from what a Western feminist might think. And their ideas were right because they understood the context of their own situation."

By now, Copeland had spent nearly two years traveling. Her longest stay in any one location had been three months in Kashmir, spent making short treks while waiting for the roads—cut off by seasonal floods and landslides—to become passable. By the time she arrived in Africa for the next leg of her journey, Copeland needed a break. Her remedy to travel burnout was to spend a month in Nairobi doing "nothing"—disappearing into the crowds and enjoying her anonymity.

"If you talk to any long-term traveler who spends a lot of time staying with local people and dealing with the rigors of uncomfortable transportation, you find that they become exhausted from bumpy roads and the loss of privacy. My solution was to go to a fairly Westernized place, get a cheap hotel room and read and write, plan what to do next, or think about what happened during my last escapade. Nairobi is a fairly modern, Westernized city, and it felt wonderful to walk down the streets without everyone looking at me."

The respite also gave Copeland a chance to weigh whether she really wanted to continue. Maybe two years of the unknown was enough. "But I knew once I got a job and started working again, I would probably never have the opportunity to do that kind of travel again. So I pressed forward and I'm glad I did, because by the time I left Africa, I really loved it."

In Africa, Copeland started in Kenya, then went to Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Zambia (where a passing truck driver interrupted a robbery attempt on her by a group of young men—they did

get her wallet and watch but not her traveler's checks, passport, backpack, or other valuables).

On one sojourn through the Ugandan countryside, Copeland experienced the strange sensation of being a source of unexplained fright and amusement for the locals. Emerging from the woods and walking toward a group of villagers, Copeland was ready to try out the few phrases she'd learned in their language. When they saw her coming, the local people screamed and ran away. Toting a heavy pack, she could never catch up to the ever-retreating group. Night was falling but she kept walking, not wanting to pitch her tent until she had made contact with the people whose land she was on. Finally, worn out and on the verge of tears, she stumbled upon a

country store, where a young man who knew English agreed to take her to meet the chief of the parish. They found him in one of the huts used by the local men to imbibe a potent home brew.

"The chief came out of the hut and started talking to me and a huge crowd began to gather, including some of the people who had run away," she says. "And every now and then the men standing around us would burst out laughing. The chief would kick them in the rear end and say 'Stop that laughing!' But they would start again. I never did find out what was so funny."

Last November, Copeland returned to the States, drained financially but emotionally rich. The grand total for her three-and-a-half year trip came to \$25,000. That sum included everything from transporta-

tion, lodging, and food to maintaining her health insurance premiums and keeping her California Bar Association dues up to date.

And if she'd had three times the money would the trip have lasted three times as long? "No. If I had three times the money, the trip would have lasted six times as long. The more time you have, the less money you spend. When you only have a week or two, you tend to take the more expensive mode of transportation and you don't end up staying with the locals. Once you get away from where the tourists go, things are very cheap."

Copeland's first attempts at reacculturation were awkward. On the way back to the States, she found herself unable simply to ask the man at a London information booth for schedule information. In East

WELCOMING THE STRANGER: FAITH MEETS FUTILITY IN BOLIVIA

Bernardsville is a quiet, snug, suburban community in the northern end of New Jersey's Somerset County. It's a far cry from Bolivia, a third world nation in South America where the official language is Spanish. But the two came together at the Church of Saint John on the Mountain when Jodi-beth McCain '89 explained to her fellow parishioners why she had chosen to spend her next three years in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. She was embarking on a program sponsored by the Mennonite Central Committee (MCC).

One of the most meaningful parts of college, McCain explained, was the time she had spent at Emmaus House, a Christian community in upper Manhattan for New York's homeless. "This is a place," she told them, "where people who once lived on the street can regain their self-esteem and the self-confidence to move on to their own jobs and apartments. We needed God's strength living in the midst of poverty and pain, and in Emmaus Community we found that strength."

A major concern of the Mennonite churches is a literal interpretation of Christ's admonition to feed the poor, clothe the naked, and welcome the stranger, she explained, and for that reason she chose to work with the MCC. Following several days of orientation in Pennsylvania, McCain was to begin a three-month residence with a host family in Santa Cruz, a fast-growing city of about 700,000 in eastern Bolivia.

In her first year, McCain became acquainted with her barrio neighbors, their concerns, their needs, and their desires. This was to give her the basis for setting the goals for the second and third years of her stay. Basic health needs, inter-cultural

relations, housing, and homelessness among children were her areas of concentration. The following is a sample of letters she wrote to friends describing her experiences.

December 1989

Season's Greetings from a land where children play joyously without toys, roosters crow in the center of the city, light-speckled lizards run straight up the walls; where roaches grow as big as butterflies and butterflies as big as birds, where the air holds the scent of papaya and mango and burn-

ing trash, milk comes from cows grazing in the common grove, and where I can pass my bus fare up through many hands to the driver and have my change passed back.

Christmas here is green and hot (I imagine it's similar to Bethlehem) and less commercialized, more simple than back home. Christmas in all lands is a child's celebration, for the children are delighted to hear of baby Jesus in a manger, the Christ child with whom they can relate. It's also a celebration of children. Jesus comes as a simple human child who needs care and nurtur-

In the barrio: Katuchillan neighbors



JODI-BETH MCCAIN

Africa, where she'd just been, it is very rude to approach someone demanding information without first establishing a rapport. "I just couldn't get out what it was I wanted," she recalls. "I had to chitchat with him for a while before I could ask him, even though I knew it was probably inappropriate. He probably thought, 'What's wrong with this lady?'"

As she spends time readjusting to her new static lifestyle, Copeland admits that she will probably experience some of the same cultural alienation she felt as a child. But she harbors no remorse for the time spent far outside the American mainstream.

"Before I started this trip, I knew that whatever I got out of it would be worth it. I was willing to accept the fact that it might be detrimental to my career. In life, we have

"As a guest in someone else's culture, I should pay attention to the way their culture works before I start expounding my own ideas."

to make many choices, and if we choose one thing we lose something else. I decided this trip was the one thing I really wanted,

and I've never had a moment of regret about that decision."

One would think that she might have shaped a philosophy about life or the human condition after spending so much time in other worlds. But Copeland is reluctant to generalize. "Some people do regard travel as a spiritual quest, but I think people delude themselves by thinking that by going here or there they will find the meaning of life lying on the ground for them to pick up. That can't be found by going on a trip.

"But if there was anything at all that I learned, it was by watching the parable of the Good Samaritan enacted on almost a daily basis. The most important lesson of the trip was answering the question: Who is my neighbor? And I think I'm finally grasping that."

ing. When Jesus is a man, He speaks of the importance of becoming like children.

I've been thinking much about children because in Bolivia I am such a child. I'm filled with awe and excitement and the inescapable sense of my own dependency. Childlike I'm led to the markets, meals, and bus routes. Last night the three-year-old granddaughter of my language family took me by the hand and brought me to a church service her grandpa was leading—I had no idea where she was taking me. I repeat new words four or five times until I finally receive a nod. Sometimes my efforts evoke unexpected laughter. I'm uncertain of so much.

Here in Bolivia this Christmas season, I have an opportunity to be childlike. It can be frustrating. And yet I feel it's also a special gift to be taken by the hand and led.

March 1990

As I settle into my new home in La Cuchilla, I discover more and more of what we call at MCC "the Bolivian reality." Before I tell you a little bit about my new home, I'd like to share some numbers with you that tell so much about the people I'm getting to know:

- Bolivia is the second poorest country in our hemisphere (second to Haiti).
- 50 percent of Bolivian children do not survive to ten years of age.
- 50 percent of Bolivia's legal exports go to service the foreign debt. Bolivia's debt obligation is \$350 million a year—a sum which translates into the minimum wage for 25 percent of the population.
- 1.4 percent of the Bolivian government's budget was for health services in 1986. Government salaries for nurses is ap-

proximately \$85 a month, \$160 for doctors.

- 1.3 percent of Bolivia's GNP goes to education (compared to a Latin American average of 4.4 percent and 6.7 percent in the U.S.).

- Of 1,000 city children, twenty-one graduate from high school. Of 1,000 rural children, five graduate from high school.

- Teachers' starting salaries are \$40 a month.

Now a bit about my barrio (or neighborhood)—it is truly a neighborhood. The little children flow, playing, through each other's lots; everyone knows everyone. And everyone is getting to know me—my neighbors have welcomed me with lemons and oranges from their trees, eggs from their chickens, potatoes from their gardens, and *empanadas* from their kitchens. I am greeted as I walk down the street. I have drawings by the children on my refrigerator. Although I've only been here a little more than a week, my street is already feeling like a community to me.

Yesterday I visited with Ana and Elizabeth (mother and daughter) and their children. They live in a one-room house of wood planks and tin. We sat under a shade tree and spoke of the United States and Bolivia. Ana told me that Bolivia is the most tranquil country in South America, and that "Somos pobres, pero feliz." ("We're poor, but happy.") And I agreed.

My home has two rooms of brick; I share the lot, well, and dry latrine with the owner of my house. Since it's very unusual for a woman to live alone here, they've been watching out for me. The other day, Aleja told me she hoped we would be "like a family" I'm being taken care of, and I'm grateful.

So that's a glimpse of life here. I've started working with Habitat (helped teach a course last week called "Women Planning for a Better Home"), met the priest who runs the shelter for street kids, and next Tuesday I'm introducing all my little neighborhood friends to MCC's library here in the barrio.

May 1990

I consider Monday night my initiation to the barrio. I was walking along the street to my house as the sun set beyond the *cancha* field, and I thought I'd stop by to see Grober, who hadn't visited me in almost a week; I thought his father must not have had work, so he was helping him around the house.

Grober is always visiting me. He likes to dance the Lambada, help me with whatever I'm doing, and pretend to be a monkey. I admire him—at five years old, he has the responsibility to care for his little brother while the rest of the family is at work or school. Grober carries little Dani around the neighborhood piggy-back, brings him food, comforts him and wipes his nose.

I came to their yard and asked his older brother where Grober was. Pablo pointed to a swollen boy with a shaved head wearing Grober's shorts. It was Grober. He had sores all over his head and body, a cough and fever, and even his legs were swollen. One of the children told me that a little girl down the street had swollen up like that—she died. His mother told me that they didn't have the money to take him to a doctor. I said I'd return to talk tomorrow.

Someone was burning trash in the schoolyard. I recognized Eli, the owner of

Continued on page 41

CULTURAL LIFE AND SAVAGE OBSESSIONS

BY DEBORAH NORMAN

MARIANNA TORGOVNICK:

GONE PRIMITIVE

Africa and the South Pacific permeate high and low culture, scholarly works and adventure novels, trends in gallery art, and fads in fashion. In her book, a Duke English professor explores the obsessions, fears, and longings that have shaped Western views of the primitive.

Most doors along the quiet corridor of the English department are closed, and so is hers on this rain-gray afternoon between semesters. But there is a message. Taped to Professor Marianna Torgovnick's door is a postcard of a Fifties-hip young woman in dark glasses, slouched amid modern furniture and African masks. Like a "While You Were Out" slip, the postcard offers boxes to check. "Gone to lunch," "Gone fishing," and "Gone crazy" are blank. The choice marked is "Gone Primitive"—a most unexpected destination for an English professor. Except that Torgovnick happens to have just written a book on the subject.

Gone Primitive—Savage Intellects, Modern



Torgovnick: unmasking myths

Lives, a wide-ranging work that took five years to complete, explores Western fascination with "the primitive," from Tarzan to ethnographer Claude Lévi-Strauss' *Tristes Tropiques*, and challenges conventional Western attitudes toward "primitive" societies. Torgovnick shows these attitudes, articulated by such respected figures as writer Joseph Conrad, psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, Museum of Modern Art director William Rubin, and Lévi-Strauss, have led to patterns of speech and thought in our own culture that are, she concludes, "a little off," revealing savage obsessions of our (and their) own.

In this, her "debunking book," as she calls it, Torgovnick "opens the seam" between science and intuition in the figures



CONRAD: REVISITED AND REINTERPRETED

Heat of *Darkness* is a staple of college courses—read by practically every freshman as an introduction to great fiction. It has enormous force for students, undergraduate and graduate alike. . . . Its version of the primitive has become a fact despite its fictionality.

When we encounter Conrad in college courses, we usually encounter the master stylist, the novelist in the great moral tradition, the chronicler of “psychological complexity,” of the modernist “void.” Style is emphasized over content, and the content is selectively described, with an emphasis on psychology and epistemology conceived as separate from politics. The introductory section on Conrad in the widely used *Norton Anthology of British Literature* captures the general tone. It tells us life aboard ship and in certain remote settlements—coupled with the manipulation of point of view—were Conrad’s “means of exploring certain profound moral ambiguities in human experience.” Conrad’s central point, for the *Norton Anthology*, is “the difficulty of true communion, coupled with the idea that communion can be unexpectedly forced upon us—sometimes with someone who may on the surface be our moral opposite, so that at times we can be compelled into a mysterious recognition of our opposite as our true self.”

Profound ambiguities, moral questioning, the complexity of experience, the difficulty of true communion, a mysterious recognition of our opposite as our true self. These have constituted, and still do, the essential, received version of Conrad. The desirability of certain values such as individualism inscribed the *Norton Anthology*’s basic terminology and the processing of the other as a version of “our true self” go unquestioned in formulations like this one, which is entirely typical of a historically important, and once a dominant, set of reactions to Conrad’s writings. Conrad as a modernist master was, for the most of this century, the only Conrad. And in certain places, he is still the only Conrad in town.

In recent years, though, it has become possible to encounter a different Conrad, especially in Marxist criticism—the imperialist Conrad, the articulator of racial and class values and prejudices. In 1988, Norton recognized changing views by publishing a new critical edition of *Heart of Darkness*. . . . Today, some critics even say that the only value in reading Conrad is to expose the rotten Western attitudes he articulates, the colonialist rhetoric. . . . In

our reactions to Conrad, we seem to have come very far, very fast. But one has only to watch the profession to know that the older image of Conrad as master stylist and sage will be hard to dispel, especially by newer, overwrought images of Conrad as Western demon. At conferences, papers critiquing Conrad as imperialist inevitably provoke indignation among humanists and formalists, who use these high values as a charm against the attackers; the two sides listen to each other with strained civility but remain unconvinced. . . .

I have read the *Heart of Darkness* many times and have always been a bit repelled by it. But I have never been so much repelled as on this reading, specifically focused on its version of the primitive and hence on the African woman. . . . [M]y objection is that this vagueness [in style] can be



and has been so often linked to terms like “psychological complexity” or the “mystery and enigma of things.” The work’s language veils not only what Kurtz was doing in Africa, but also what Conrad was doing in *Heart of Darkness*.

To lift the veils, we need to move in and out of the boundaries established by the text, maintaining a balance between the narrative’s criticism of imperialism and yet lavish, even loving, repetition of primitivist tropes. We need to talk about what the novella refuses to discuss except in the vaguest terms—“the horror, the horror”—what Kurtz was about in Africa. “I don’t want to know anything of the ceremonies used when approaching Mr. Kurtz,” shouts Marlow with passion. But we need to know about them or, if we cannot know, to speculate about these and other things

that the novella will not say.

What, then, has Kurtz done? He has, as is made quite clear in the novella, corrupted the idea of work and carried it to the extreme of enslavement. He has taken the mechanics of imperialism and applied them so relentlessly that even the Belgian managers consider his methods “unsound.” Kurtz has allowed himself to be worshipped by his African followers. As fantasy, this idea of cream always rising to the top is perfectly acceptable, indeed almost invariable in the West; Kurtz’s mistake has been only going too far in making the fantasy a lived fact, loosening the “restraint” Marlow finds necessary in all things.

But Kurtz has done more, a “more” that remains less specified than his corruption of imperial policy. It is a curious fact that the novella does not do more than hint, for example, in the most indirect way, at Kurtz’s relation to the woman who presides over the Africans’ farewell; it is even a more curious fact that no critic I have encountered pays much attention to her either. Kurtz has apparently mated with the magnificent black woman and thus violated the British code against miscegenation, a code backed by the policy of bringing wives and families of colonialists and administrators whenever possible. The woman is decked with leggings and jewelry that testify to a high position among the Africans—the position, one assumes, of Kurtz’s wife. She gives voice to the ineffable sorrow Marlow hears aboard ship the day before he finds Kurtz, and she alone is so devoted to Kurtz that she remains, arms outstretched after her lord, when the other Africans disperse at the sound of Marlow’s ship’s whistle.

Marlow clearly conceives of her as a substitute for, an inversion of, Kurtz’s high-minded, white “Intended.” Like the Belgian woman, she is an impressive figure, but unlike the Intended, she is not “high-minded”: She is presented as all body and inchoate emotion. The novella cuts from the figure of the African woman with outstretched arms to the Intended: one woman an affianced bride, one woman, all body, surely an actual bride. Yet the novella will not say so. As in the Tarzan novels, miscegenation is simply not within the ken of the narrative; it is a “love which dare not speak its name.”

From *Gone Primitive: Savage Intellectuals, Modern Lives*, by Marianna Torgovnick, copyright 1990 by the University of Chicago Press. Used with permission.

she studies. She argues that modern ethnographers have unconsciously projected Western cultural biases onto the people they studied. And she has come to suspect that to truly "get it right," one must get to know other cultures from within, as do Westerners who have spent their childhoods within other cultures, without pretensions to scholarly objectivity. She is wary of sources who claim to "have it all down" in some objective way, and scoffs at the "us-them" dichotomy so often erected between the Western observer and the primitive "Other" observed.

One vexing issue Torgovnick tackles immediately in the book is the use of the term "primitive," tainted as it is with ethnocentrism. She points out the word, first used in the fifteenth century to mean the "original or ancestor" of animals and possibly humans, by the end of the eighteenth century had acquired evolutionist overtones. It began to be used to refer to "aboriginals," "inhabitants of prehistoric times," and "natives" in non-European lands, and implied these were still-evolving forms of human existence.

Yet she finally embraces the problematic word, finding that "we simply do not have a neutral vocabulary." She holds that other terms used to describe these groups are equally flawed, including "third world," "underdeveloped," and "traditional," because they take the West as the norm and define the rest as inferior. And finally, she rejects an easy solution—to use proper names to designate specific groups, such as the Gikuyu or the Dogon, because it would "miss the point." The primitive exists in our minds as a generalized notion, she says, a mythical site—rather than a roster of facts about individual peoples.

In "opening the seam" between science and intuition, Torgovnick rips ruthlessly, turning the fabric of ethnographers' observations inside out and peering at the knots and tangles of their discourse as immodestly as they themselves have gazed on the lives of their subjects. In one chapter she takes a literary turn through Freud's study, noting that the thickets of African, Asian, Greek, and Roman statues clumped in the room prompted a colleague to comment that "the archaeologist created the psychoanalyst in Freud." Stressing the fictional and creative, rather than the scientific quality of Freud's work, Torgovnick observes that the statues were more than mere decor—they were "containers of myth and clues to human nature, collaborators in the stories Freud told about men and women, morality and sexuality, civilization and the forms of life that came before it. They spoke to Freud of his deepest obsessions."

What those obsessions were has a lot more to do, she believes, with Freud's fear

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of the anti-Semitic turmoil of Europe in the Thirties than with the scientific geography of the human psyche. Torgovnick finds Freud's writings consistently informed by his desire to relieve the intense alienation and homelessness of being a Jew in Christian Europe. This desire is given concrete form in "his" corner of the study, furnished with a male Roman bust on a classical column—the comforting image of a Roman citizen, one of "us"—surrounded by "them," the category into which Jews so often were tossed: mythological, half-human creatures, among them a frightened African confronting a rhinoceros.

The decor, Torgovnick says, "echoes the narrative on the couch," the patient working through various "primitive" states of mind to share the "civilized" outlook of the doctor.

Torgovnick finds that Freud's sensitivity to his peculiar historical situation stimulated his belief in the inevitable need for hierarchy and dominance, played out in the little tableau of Roman citizen versus primitives occupying his study. She suggests that there are other, healthier patterns that include the complexity and validity of infant and female experiences, with their "oceanic" absence of boundaries and divisions.

In a section on "Transcendental Homelessness" (which includes the Freud piece), Torgovnick taps popular yearnings about who we are and where we came from, and the dread that our imagined primitive origins may soon be erased by the meshing of all cultures into a global village. Westerners, she observes, generally hold linear, evolutionist notions of time, giving rise to the belief that the primitive can show us a state "before there arose troubling differences—of sexuality, of economic life, of religious beliefs, of humans from nature. . ."

The charm of this belief is that it allows us to go home again: If primitive peoples (and places) exist as traces of our common past, then our origins remain accessible. If, however, primitive societies have devel-

oped in their own ways as we have in ours, then we cannot have evolved from them. To frame it in Christian terms, they cannot be our genesis, and we never can get back to the garden.

The sense of separation—and of imminent loss—that Torgovnick describes is particularly interesting because it resonates in so much contemporary work of those who document traditional American cultures such as the people of Appalachia, the various Indian peoples, or the Spanish Americans of Northern New Mexico. John Nichols (*The Sterile Cuckoo*), *The Milagro Beanfield War* expresses this ache poignantly in *If Mountains Die—A New Mexico Memoir*, in which he writes about leaving his East Coast roots to settle in a land that seemed in some mystical way to be his natural home: "With envy I observe neighbors—a small farmer working beside me on the ditch, an old Pueblo friend who walks through his bean field humorously cursing the wild morning glory—with envy I observe them and feel bereft because I do not have the ability. . . to accept simpler rhythms of time and place."

Similar sentiments echo in popular music: Torgovnick received a copy of Bobby McFerrin's ("Don't Worry, Be Happy") *Medicine Man* tape for Christmas, and contends "it analyzes quite well in these terms." Certainly many of the lyrics speak of going home, healing, and new life:

*I am a medicine man, healin' my plan. . .
I got melodies to take you home
And my dance will help your blood to flow
I got words to make the devils go. . .*

Torgovnick, by the way, challenges the belief that primitive societies remained static for thousands of years, changing rapidly only after contact with the West. She believes that they have developed over time in ways different from those of the West, citing recent studies of changes in sculpture among such groups as one clue. While she concedes rapid changes followed contact with the West, "it seems unreasonable to assume only such contact made change possible." She also notes dryly that "primitives, as often as not, do not vanish but change into the urban poor," thus becoming part of "us" and closing off the possibility for urban moderns to go home to a simpler, less chafing life.

Debunking aside, Torgovnick believes the truth about primitive groups is elusive, and acknowledges the difficulty, for Westerners, of bringing African and other perspectives to bear. She wryly admits, "I've kind of given up on finding anything I can absolutely believe as 'The Truth,' in a singular way about any of these groups. You

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VIEW INTO A DIFFERENT WORLD

BY S.D. WILLIAMS

DOCUMENTARY STUDIES:

LEARNING FROM THE OVERLOOKED

Luisa Tio '91 and Sarah Carroll '90 turned their Honda Accord onto a dirt track in North Carolina's Johnston County and drove to a long, low, cinder-block building that overlooked soybean fields. One end of the building contained a communal kitchen and bathroom; the rest was divided into small apartments. They had come looking for "Belinda," a twenty-seven-year-old migrant worker (the names of workers have been changed). Because she was pregnant and unable to work in the fields, Belinda usually stayed at the camp and cleaned laundry and cooked. But this day she wasn't there. Instead, Tio and Carroll found Gabriella.

Gabriella was an old woman. She was alone at the camp and invited the visitors into her apartment. Mosquitoes flew in and out through the broken screens. It was a warm day. Gabriella offered the women some Mogen-David wine. They declined but stayed to talk. Gabriella began to tell them about her son, who had killed himself not long before. Tio and Carroll were uncomfortable hearing such intimate talk from a stranger, but they listened. Then

they told Gabriella they would be back to see Belinda, to please tell her so, and they left.

When the women came back to the camp, Belinda had returned. Tio and Carroll introduced themselves. They were Duke students. As part of a course offered by the Center for Documentary Studies, they were working as volunteers with the Tri-County Community Health Center. They had the title of prenatal counselors. They were keenly aware of their status as outsiders.

"I sort of laughed at us being prenatal counselors," says Carroll now. "One of our women had had seven children, and what do I know about children?"

"When we met Belinda for the first time," says Tio, "she said, 'Can we go and eat?' She was supposed to be eating healthy foods, but she had us drive her to a greasy spoon, and she had onion rings and a greasy hamburger. We sort of let ourselves be used—by her and our other women—by helping them with errands."

Tio and Carroll took their charges to sign up for food stamps, obtain Social Security cards, and keep their appointments at the





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Last summer fourteen Duke students
went to the tobacco fields
to learn about
migrant workers' children.
But it was more than
just taking notes and pictures.

health clinic. They took them out to eat and to buy food and other necessities. They were aware of the cultural differences between them, two well-to-do Duke students, and poor black and Hispanic migrant workers, but they had come to bridge a gap in their education.

"I wasn't being particularly altruistic about this," says Carroll. "I wanted a view into a different world, a world so close to us. We eat the crops these people pick, but we don't ever think about the people, and I think we should think about it and know they are living hard lives."

Over the summer they came to know Belinda well. She talked to them about her other children, who were with their grandmother in Florida, and about her boyfriend, who was very protective. Tio and Carroll took her to a performance at the American Dance Festival in Durham and felt that they were becoming friends with Belinda. In September, after school had started again, Tio and Carroll drove back to the camp to see Belinda's new baby.

"When we went back she wasn't as excited as we were," says Carroll. "She was kind of looking over her shoulder and said, 'You'd better get out of here.'"

"Something had happened," says Tio. "One of the men had had a heart attack and died. The crew leader's wife had been in a car accident and died. There was a lot of tension at the camp."

Gabriella, seated in the dirt yard between the cinder-block building and the field, told them that the fear and tension were part of the cycle of camp life. "She doesn't know this is what it's like to be in the camps," Gabriella said. This was Belinda's first year. She would have to get used to it.

Then Tio and Carroll drove out the dirt track and onto the paved road, through Raleigh, away from the hot fields, and back to Duke. Presumably, Belinda, her new child, and her boyfriend moved on after the harvest was in.

The project in which the students took part—officially called The Educational Experience of Migrant Children—had been eighteen months, eighteen years, or thirty years in the making, depending upon how far back one wants to trace the story. It revolves around Robert Coles, the child psychiatrist who is usually associated with Harvard University but who also has been



Migrant summer: clockwise from top right, the "Borozco" family, of Mexico's Rio Grande Valley, start picking cucumbers at 5 a.m.; a brother and sister at work site; on tobacco days each crew fills two to four bulk barns before dark; a five-gallon bucket of cucumbers earns one ticket (worth nearly 50 cents), and this teenager usually fills 140 a week; a rainy day means no work, so television is a respite from 100-degree days in the fields



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This project
“had to be a participatory and aid project,
because the need was so big,”
says Iris Hill, executive director
of the Center for Documentary Studies.



teaching at Duke since the early 1970s. Coles is one of the founding directors of Duke's Center for Documentary Studies, which, in many ways, is a culmination of his life's work.

Coles was born in Boston but served as a doctor in a Biloxi, Mississippi, military hospital from 1958 to 1960. He never completely left the South after Biloxi, and has made his love for the region known in portions of such books as *Goodbye to the South*. He was active in the civil rights movement and spent a decade interviewing Southern families caught up in cultural transition. His writing has always been narrative. He became attached to the Southern sense of community, and particularly to the stories Southerners tell each other. His work in the South can be seen as a loving way of immersing himself in its culture, even when it was going astray.

In the early 1970s, after speaking at a conference at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Coles met Alex Harris, who had an exhibition of photographs of migrants, sharecroppers, and mountaineers hanging in Chapel Hill. Harris, an Atlanta native who had studied with photographer Walker Evans, was documenting the lives of Southern people. He and Coles began to work together on projects in the Southwest and Alaska.

In 1980 Harris started the one-man Center for Documentary Photography under the umbrella of Duke's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, and there he helped to publish books of documentary photographs from such distant locations as South Africa and from as nearby as Durham. In 1984 he received a grant from the Lyndhurst Foundation to create and publish five books about the South that would combine photographs and text. Suddenly he found his center's mandate expanding. The Center for Documentary Studies grew out of the photography center. It didn't announce itself publicly until January 1990, but it had been creating itself for a couple of years.

Coles had taught a Duke course in the Seventies on migrant workers. Two years ago, along with the documentary center's executive director, Iris Hill, and others, he talked about starting a similar course. By the winter of 1990, Luisa Tio, Sarah Carroll, and twelve others were reading about migrants, talking to workers from service organizations, and preparing for their summer in Johnston County.

"I felt we couldn't do this as just a documentary project," says Hill. "It had to be a participatory and aid project, because the need was so big. This course involves research, teaching, outreach, dissemination of information, and community service. In some way the documentary center is about

"I sort of laughed at us being prenatal counselors," says student Sarah Carroll. "One of our women had had seven children, and what do I know about children?"

all of these."

In May 1990 the students arrived at Smithfield's Short Journey Center, a Catholic retreat where they would live dormitory style. The center had once been a school for poor black children, a "short journey" from nearby Shiloh Baptist Church. Most of the Duke students were from metropolitan areas, and the culture shock started immediately.

"It was so rural and seemed so isolated, and that affected all of us," says Tio. "There were fields all around us, and it was already hot. We weren't used to being in the country, and at first we had no project to work on."

Many of them had originally planned to work as teachers' aides at the state-supported Migrant Education Summer School program in Benson. But North Carolina's budget crisis delayed the opening of the program until well into June. The students were left with nothing to do but assist day-care teachers in a local Head Start program, and the teachers were not prepared for fourteen assistants. On their own, the students made arrangements to work with the health clinic and with Farmworkers Legal Services.

Each student documented his or her experiences during the summer, in words or pictures. Luisa Tio oversaw the publication of their work, *Migrant Summer*, and there was a photography exhibit on campus last spring. Liza Hazirjian, one of the students, is working on a paper that may become a model for a national program through which college students will work with migrant families. Her work is funded by the U.S. Department of Education.

The center's interest in overlooked people is obvious, and it draws much of its inspiration from the documentarians who worked in the United States sixty years ago. During the Depression, the Farm Security Administration sent photographers to document rural American life, and the Federal Writers' Project dispatched writers to

record the reminiscences of "ordinary" people. Writer James Agee and photographers Walker Evans and Dorothea Lange helped shape a new morally-based art as they recorded the lives and struggles of ordinary Americans. Their work and the work of others like them, of their predecessors Jacob Riis and Lewis Hine, gave rise to the label "documentarian."

"The Center for Documentary Studies is dedicated to capturing the reality of people's diverse experiences in our complex culture," reads the center's literature. "It reflects a commitment to documenting people's daily struggles and to using varied approaches to understand the human condition."

To this end it supports researchers in Mississippi who collect the snapshots of black families and record stories associated with those pictures to help in understanding how black Mississippians see themselves. It embraces the work of researchers documenting the lives of older North Carolinians who choose to live alone and independently, and the work of others documenting the lives of country doctors in an urban-oriented society. It is the center of a multi-university examination of black American life in the Jim Crow South.

Executive director Hill says the center's goals are to support documentary research by the ten founding associates and others, to disseminate the fruit of that research so that it can benefit a larger community, and to teach students about documentation and about the lives of overlooked peoples. The center's steering committee has decided to focus on four areas of research: the American family, African American life and race relations, law and politics, and ecology and the environment.

The starting point will be people like Belinda, Gabriella, or Alicia, who was slaughtering a sheep beside her trailer when she went into labor and worried what would happen to the meat. Alicia had seven children, six of them illegal immigrants. The family paid \$90 a week to rent their broken-down home, and on a good week Alicia's husband brought home \$130. In the hospital, none of the nurses spoke Spanish, and Alicia knew no English. Tio and Carroll, who speak Spanish, visited her and her baby, the only child to be born in the country legally.

"We don't have to know about these people or their lives," says Carroll, who, having graduated, lives with a migrant family in order to document the ways such a family leaves the migrant life and settles into a community. "We can go through life and not know about this. But it would be irresponsible." ■

Williams '74 is a free-lance writer living in Durham.

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

FIRST IN THE FIELD

When Muriel Theodorsen Williams B.S.E. '46 and Marie Foote Reel B.S.E. '46 received their degrees, they were Duke's first female engineering graduates. Today, even with more than 200 women enrolled in the undergraduate engineering program, women are still a minority in their classes and their academic field.

But when Williams and Reel returned to Duke for an informal talk with current engineering students on April 12 in the school's Nello L. Teer Building, the tables were turned. Female engineering undergraduates outnumbered their male counterparts fifteen to one as they joined the pioneering pair to discuss the experience of being a woman in a male-dominated field.

According to Williams and Reel, their challenges at Duke came not so much from the work, or even from their male peers, but from the Woman's College administration. While the male engineers handled a female presence "very well, with really no problem at all," Williams recalled, Woman's College deans and advisers felt that "we were going straight to hell in a handbasket" for their academic gender transgression. As far as the Woman's College was concerned, "we were here to learn to be ladies and woman leaders—and engineering just didn't fit in with all that," Reel said. "They were truly convinced that this was not the area we belonged in." And although they excelled in their engineering studies—Reel graduated *magna cum laude*—"Still," she said, "once in a while we'd be pulled aside and told, for instance, that our strides were too long, to take smaller, more ladylike steps when we walked."

When Reel and Williams graduated and moved on from Duke, they found they couldn't move on from the problems facing them as female engineers. Even the first step, getting a job, was more difficult for them than for their male counterparts. During their senior year, the Woman's College placement bureau decided that IBM was the "genteel place," in Reel's



Engineering women: trailblazers Reel, left, and Williams

words, for female engineers to work, and the bureau advisers took it upon themselves to tell other recruiters that Reel and Williams already had jobs with IBM. Eventually they found jobs on their own: Williams has worked as a statistician for Minute Maid and as a consultant in the calibration of precision tools; Reel became an assistant editor of *Electrical Engineering* magazine, has taught at Texas A&M, and was chief specifications engineer for De Leuw Cather, design consultants for Washington, D.C.'s Metro system.

In response to a student's question, Reel said she was "never discriminated against to the point where working was impossible, but still, I felt I had to work harder than the men. I felt I had to be good enough so that no one could say I was average or worse, compared to the men." Both women agreed, however, that no matter how hard they worked or how much they achieved, their male employers probably never regarded them as potential high-level or executive employees.

For Williams, the biggest challenge came not from the job itself but from balancing her job with her work at home. In fact, Reel and Williams told the students, trying to strike a balance between work and family continues to be the most diffi-

cult and ethically challenging issue for women engineers—and for women in general. Reel recounted her "hardest interview ever," during which the male interviewer grilled her about her children, their ages, and how she planned to fulfill her roles as both a mother and an employee—questions males rarely faced in interviews.

Williams advised women who would be future engineers to "try to make some of your work—for example, working on a computer—a part of a job you can do at home; then you'll have it made." Reel had some slightly more philosophical advice: "Most CEOs, male or female, have no family life, and that's much more socially acceptable for a man than for a woman. Having a family almost precludes going all the way to the top. It's just a matter of setting priorities in your life. Being a 'superwoman' is impossible."

At a reception that evening, portraits of Reel and Williams were added to a collection commemorating "Women Firsts" at Duke in a portrait gallery created by the Women's Studies program in the parlor of the East Duke Building.

—Lea Davis '91

BOARD BACKS DIVERSITY

Duke's alumni leaders went on record in support of what they describe as Duke's goals "to attract a culturally diverse student body and faculty and to create an intellectual and social climate that celebrates the diversity of contemporary American culture."

Meeting in Durham on April 13, the executive committee of the board of directors of the 83,000-member Duke Alumni Association (DAA) passed a resolution encouraging Duke President H. Keith H. Brodie, trustees, and faculty to continue to protect and "promote principles of academic freedom and civil discourse of social and scholarly issues." According to DAA President Lee Clark Johns '64, the resolution was passed unanimously in response to media coverage that implies Duke is attempting to "dictate thought, behavior,



Number One fans: Indianapolis went to the Blue Devil on a certain NCAA weekend to become Party Central. At left, Dick Sebastian '56 with a cheerleader and the Man in Blue; at right, exuberant fans spark some pep at the rally.

Watching the victory on television with a festive crowd was the next best thing to being

there. Below, Blue Devils gathered at Brother Jimmy's, a New York City restaurant and bar owned by Jim Goldman '83. Clockwise from the left, Amy McClune '86, Farley Bolwell B.S.E. '83, Elizabeth Molsen '85, Andy Cooper '84, Teresa Miles '85, M.B.A. '87, Diana Moy '85, an unidentified fan, Tom "TJ" Jarrett '83, and Lillian Garcia '86.

The morning of the UNLV game, the Duke Club of Indianapolis, whose president is Ralph Della Ratta '75, threw a party at the Indianapolis Zoo that put the Indy 500 to shame; pep bands, cheerleaders, Duke pompons and painter hats, a whale and dolphin show, and enough barbecued ribs and chicken for the nearly 1,000 in attendance.



and policies." In the resolution, the executive committee said it believes that such criticism does not accurately represent the "intellectual and administrative environment at Duke today."

"We've been concerned about the false picture of Duke we believe is being painted in some national publications," says Johns. "We know that alumni get most of their news about Duke from the national media, so we decided it was time to respond and to share with them the points of view of some of us who return to campus frequently to talk with students, faculty, and trustees."

President Brodie, who discussed the same issues in a letter to all alumni, thanked the executive committee for its support. "The world which looks to Duke and its graduates to provide leadership in a new century," he said, "requires that the diverse group of bright, young people we attract to Duke are free to conduct their scholarship and research in a free and open environment."



Distinguished Alumni: the late Robert C. Heller '40, M.F. '41, a pioneer in remote sensing and former faculty member at the University of Idaho; Fred B. Knight M.F. '50, D.F. '56, retired dean of the College of Forest Resources at the University of Maine; and Sandra L. Postel M.E.M. '80, vice president for research at Worldwatch Institute. The Ralston Award was established in 1988 to honor C.W. "Bill" Ralston '47, who was dean of the forestry school from 1968 to 1976.

Heller, who died in 1990, developed many of today's remote sensing techniques. He was an adviser to NASA's Apollo and Skylab projects, the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organization, and to several foreign governments. A flight instructor during World War II, he joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service and headed a project to assess forest insect outbreaks through aerial photography. For his innovative methods of monitoring land use from high altitudes and space, he received the Forest Service's Superior Service Award. Knight recently retired from his career

in forest entomology with the USDA Forest Service and his teaching and academic career at the universities of Michigan and Maine. He was dean of Maine's forest resources college, associate director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, and Dwight B. Demeritt Professor of Forestry. He has been an adviser to the USDA, the National Academy of Science, and the Maine Department of Conservation.

Postel is vice president for research for Worldwatch Institute, an environmental organization that focuses on global issues. Her research is primarily related to water and forestry issues and the economics of environmental sustainability. She is an associate project director and writer for Worldwatch Institute's annual "State of the World" reports, which are translated into twenty languages and used as texts in 600 American colleges and universities. A contributor to numerous publications who also is featured by the national media, she is an adviser to the Seventh Generation Company, the Environmental Media Association, and the International Water Resources Association.

ENVIRONMENTAL HONORS

As we move toward becoming the new School of the Environment," said George F. Dutrow '59, M.F. '60, Ph.D. '70, dean of Duke's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, "I think it is particularly appropriate that we recognize these three individuals. They exemplify the far-reaching contributions that Duke alumni have made to natural resource management and education throughout our history, as well as the contribution that we can expect to make through our graduates in the near future."

Dutrow was referring to the 1991 recipients of the Charles W. Ralston Award for

FAME FINDS FIVE

The Basketball Hall of Fame honored Dick Herbert '35, retired sports editor of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, with its Curt Gowdy Award for his contributions to basketball in the print media. The award is named for broadcaster Gowdy, who served as president of the Basketball Hall of Fame for seven consecutive one-year terms.

Herbert was president of the U.S. Basketball Writers Association in 1959-60 and founder and editor of its monthly newsletter for twelve years. In 1988 he was among the first group of writers elected to the USBWA Hall of Fame. After retiring in 1971 from the *News and Observer*, where he was also a columnist for twenty-nine years, he became public relations director of the American Football Coaches Association until 1984. During his career he has headed the Atlantic Coast Conference Sportswriters Association, the Southern Conference Sportswriters Association, and the Football Writers Association of America. He is a member of both the state's and Duke's sports halls of fame.

Three All-Americas and a veteran college athletics administrator recently joined Herbert, a 1984 inductee, in the Duke Sports Hall of Fame. The four—Roger Beardmore '73, William K. "Billy" Bryan '77, Randall D. Denton '71, and Gene Corrigan '52—were inducted in April ceremonies during a weekend that included golf and tennis tournaments.

Beardmore was a two-time All-America track star in 1972 and 1973 and holds the school record in three events, including the 3,000-meter steeplechase. He finished fourth in the 1973 NCAA Championships. Beardmore is a Baptist minister in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Bryan earned All-America honors in 1976 as the center on Duke's football team and the ACC's prestigious Jacobs Blocking Trophy his senior year as the best lineman in the conference. A two-time All-ACC selection, he was the fourth-round draft choice of the Denver Broncos, playing thirteen seasons and participating in four Super Bowls for the Broncos. Bryan is an FBI agent in Birmingham, Alabama.

Denton, a Duke basketball center, was named All-America in 1971, leading Duke in points and rebounds all three seasons. He is still ranked eleventh on the Duke career all-time scoring list and owns the school record with a 12.7 career rebounding average. He is second behind Mike

Gminski '80 in total rebounds with 1,067. A fifth-round draft pick of the Boston Celtics, he spent six seasons in the ABA and the NBA playing in Memphis, Utah, and Atlanta. He works in sales and marketing for a linen supply company in Raleigh.

Corrigan, a member of the 1951 lacrosse team that finished as the national runner-up, became a college administrator. He began his career teaching Latin, English, and history while coaching football, basketball, and lacrosse at St. Paul's School in Baltimore. He has been a lacrosse coach at Washington & Lee, sports information director and athletics director at Virginia, athletics director at Notre Dame, and, for the past four years, commissioner of the ACC. He lives in Greensboro.

MAKING CONNECTIONS

Nearly 250 alumni came to Durham in April from different states, different careers, and different lifestyles, joining some 200 faculty members and students in the Duke Women's Studies symposium "Women's Lives and Friendships."

The conference's theme was making connections. Harvard psychologist Carol Gilligan delivered the keynote address, "Joining the Resistance." She discussed the results of her work on the psychological development of female adolescents.

"A crisis of relationships which boys tend to face in early childhood," Gilligan

said, "is faced by girls later," at the edge of adolescence. This can "cause girls to disconnect themselves from themselves in ways which are psychologically wounding." When girls receive mixed signals on how they are supposed to respond to conflict, they suppress "healthy honesty" and become passive or unsure of themselves. Gilligan's work focuses on documenting this crisis and finding ways to "foster girls' healthy resistance" to such disconnection.

Workshops included Duke literary scholar Jane Tompkins, speaking on "Integrating Personal and Professional Life"; author Lois Elderly on women's letter writing; and a panel discussion featuring Duke undergraduates. Mae Henderson, a scholar of Afro-American literature at the University of Illinois at Chicago, prefaced her late-morning plenary address on Toni Morrison's *Beloved* with the statement that coming back to North Carolina, the state in which she was born, was a kind of pilgrimage for her. "I began thinking along 'mother lines,'" she said, and dedicated her talk to her mother, Roberta Henderson.

The final speaker was Columbia University professor and author Carolyn Heilbrun, who connected the life and work of novelist Willa Cather with fables of aging.

—Deborah Chappel Ph.D. '91

ALUMNI SCHOLARS

The Duke Alumni Association has awarded three \$6,000 merit-based stipends to the children of Duke alumni. The latest trio to receive Alumni Endowed Undergraduate Scholarships will be entering the Class of 1995.

Charles D. Choi was named the Charles E. Jordan Scholar. Jordan '23, L.L.M. '25, former chairman of the Duke Athletic Council, was the first to administer the A.B. Duke Student Loan Fund, which later became the Angier B. Duke Scholarship. He retired from Duke in 1966 and died in 1974.

Choi graduated from Virginia's West Springfield High School, where he was president of the National Honor Society, captain of the mathematics team, assistant editor of the senior newsletter, and a member of both the class council and the principal's student advisory board. He was also on the varsity track and cross-country teams. He received a National Merit Letter of Commendation and, last summer, attended the Virginia Governor's School for Science and Technology. He is the son of Junho Choi Ph.D. '78.

Karlen M. O'Connor is the Anne W. Garrard Scholar. Garrard '25, A.M. '30



The lawn goodbye: annual picnic for seniors at Alumni House

was dean of women at Greensboro College before joining the Duke alumni office. She was director of alumnae affairs and assistant director of alumni affairs until 1971.

O'Connor, of St. Louis, Missouri, attended Villa Duchesne, where she was a member of the National Honor Society. She was manager of the varsity field hockey team, secretary of the Thespian Society, a peer tutor, and a member of the speech team and the Varsity Club. She played varsity soccer and ran track. She is the

daughter of Gary O'Connor M.M. '77.

Alexander Ross McKenzie is the Alan K. Manchester Scholar. Manchester Ph.D. '30 was dean of freshmen from 1935 to 1949, dean of undergraduate studies from 1949 to 1956, and dean of Trinity College from 1956 to 1963. He retired in 1967 as University Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of History. He died in 1983.

McKenzie, of Bluefield, West Virginia, was a member of the National Honor Society at Bluefield High School. He was presi-

dent of the Honor Choir, the Junior Civitan Club, and the Students Against Drunk Driving (SADD). He was a member of the student council's executive committee, the Environmental Club, the Spanish Club, the Physics Club, and the Junior Classical League. He attended Boys' State and the Governor's Honor Academy. He also received the National Merit Letter of Commendation. His parents are Rebecca Gould McKenzie '64 and Keith D. McKenzie '64. His brother is Charles Kent McKenzie '88.

CLASS NOTES

WRITE: Class Notes Editor, Duke Magazine, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27706

NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for typesetting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for three to four issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.

20s, 30s & 40s

Anthony "Wes" Westerhof A.M. '29, Ph.D. '35 and **Margaret "Peg" Girvan Westerhof** A.M. '34 were the honored attendees at the Duke Club of Central Iowa's alumni party in March. They were among the first couples to be married in Duke Chapel.

Lenox D. Baker M.D. '34 was presented the Southern Medical Association's Distinguished Service Award for 1990 during the association's October meeting. He has also received the Physicians' Award of the President of the United States and a distinguished alumnus award from the Duke Medical School, where he is a professor emeritus.

Mary Heyward Ferguson '38, A.M. '40 had the fifth edition of her book *Images of Women in Literature*, a college text, published last December. She was a featured speaker at the Modern Languages Association's December 1990 meeting in Chicago, where she spoke on "The Future of Feminists." She lives in Pittsburgh, Pa.

G.W. Bumgarner B.D. '39 is the author of *The Methodist Episcopal Church in North Carolina, 1865-1939*. He is a retired minister living in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Robert R. Everett B.S.E.E. '42 received the Special Medallion Award in August 1990 from the Air Traffic Control Association in recognition of his contributions to the science of air traffic control. A trustee and former president and chief executive officer of the MITRE Corp., he chairs the FAA Research, Engineering, and Development Advisory Committee mandated by Congress. A resident of Concord, Mass., he received the Distinguished Engineering Alumnus Award in 1978.

Bernard F. Fetter M.D. '44 retired in 1990 after 40 years as professor of surgical and diagnostic pathology in Duke's medical school, where he earned four Golden Apple awards as well as the 1983 Distinguished Teaching Award from the Medical

Alumni Association. The Bernard Fetter Teaching Scholar Award, a fully endowed fellowship program, has been established in his honor.

Peggy Heim '45 was presented the Special Merit Award for Outstanding Contribution to the Profession and the Association by the Association for the Study of Higher Education. She is senior research officer at Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association College Retirement Equities Fund.

James A. Howard '49 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Va.

50s

Waring W. Smith '51 was elected a 1990 Fellow of the Society of American Foresters in recognition of outstanding service to forestry and to the Society. He retired in 1987 as the regional woodlands manager for the Franklin region of Union Camp Corp.

David Nylen '52 is the 1990 recipient of the McEniry Award for Excellence in Teaching at Stetson University, where he is a professor of marketing. He is author of a widely-used college textbook, *Advertising: Planning, Implementation, and Control*, and of many other publications. He and his wife, Carlene, have three children and live in DeLand, Fla.

John M. Rosenberg '53 received the John Minor Wisdom Public Service and Professionalism Award, given annually by the litigation section of the American Bar Association. He is executive director of the Appalachian Research and Defense Fund of Kentucky, which serves low-income residents in rural Kentucky.

Cecil E. Spearman '53 was elected president of the International Racquet and Sports Association. After 25 years of work in the health care industry, he now owns and operates four tennis clubs and three health clubs. He and his wife, Jean, live in Laguna Beach, Calif.

William M. Bartlett B.S.C.E. '54 was named chief operating officer of the national law firm McDermott, Will & Emery in November. He also serves on the Duke School of Engineering Dean's Council.

A. Frank Hooker Jr. '54 was elected to a three-year term on the board of directors of the American Furniture Manufacturers Association, the nation's largest furniture manufacturers' trade association. He is president and CEO of Hooker Furniture Corp. in Martinsville, Va.

Charles O. Pitts '54, since his retirement in 1979 after 25 years in the Marine Corps, has researched the history of Carteret County, N.C., and family genealogy. He is also a history professor for East Carolina University teaching at Carteret Community College in Morehead City. In October he received a third award of special merit from the N.C. Society of Historians. He and his wife, Pat, live in Beaufort.

William W. Kelly A.M. '55, Ph.D. '57 was elected president of the Association of Private Colleges and Universities in Georgia. He is also president of the Georgia Foundation for Independent Colleges, a nationally-affiliated fundraising organization. He has two sons: Robert, who's working on his M.B.A. at Duke's Fuqua School, and **Gregory Clark Kelly** '90.

Thomas B. Stockton B.Div. '55, Duke trustee and a United Methodist Church bishop, represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of Virginia Commonwealth University. He lives in Richmond, Va.

Sylvia Alice Earle '56, Ph.D. '66 received the Radcliffe College Alumnae Association Medal for her "outstanding contributions to the community of women." She is the founder and chief executive officer of Deep Ocean Engineering, Inc., of California. Her recent projects include researching deep water marine plants, underwater vehicles, and songs of humpback whales. Her many accomplishments were recognized in the July 1989 issue of *New Yorker* magazine.

Joe Grills '57, an assistant treasurer of IBM Corp., chairs the Financial Executives Institute's committee on investing employee benefits assets.

John W. Pettit '57 was named to the board of Mediant Healthcare Group in November. The former general counsel of the Federal Communications Commission is managing partner of the Washington, D.C., law office Hopkins & Suter.

Jack Preiss Ph.D. '57 received the international Alsberg-Schoch Award in October for his pioneering research in starch synthesis. He is a biochemistry professor at Michigan State University in East Lansing.

James W. Applewhite '58, A.M. '60, Ph.D. '69, professor of English at Duke, was presented the Zoe Kincaid Brockman Memorial Award at the September meeting of the N.C. Poetry Society.

Edward P. Berger '58, A.M. '59 represented Duke in May at the inauguration of the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He lives in Beverly Farms, Mass.

G. Jackson Ratcliffe '58 was elected a director of the corporation for Olin Corp. He is chairman, president, and chief executive officer of Hubbell Inc. in Orange, Conn. He lives in Southport, Conn.

James Alexander Booher '59 founded, in Palm Beach County, Fla., one of the first medical ethics committees of its kind in the country. He has a private practice in obstetrics and gynecology and has been re-elected chief of staff at Palm Beach Gardens Medical Center. He and his wife, Mary, live in N. Palm Beach. Their daughter, **Bridget Booher '82**, is features editor of *Duke Magazine*.

George F. Dutrow '59, M.F. '60, Ph.D. '70, a colonel in the Air Force Reserve, returned from six weeks' duty in September 1990. He was responsible for directing the departure of cargo planes that ferried troops, vehicles, and equipment to the Middle East. He is dean of Duke's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies.

MARRIAGES: Neal D. Miller '52 to Kathryn J. Baker on Nov. 25, 1989. Residence: West Lawn, Pa.

60s

Patricia P. Bradley '60 is vice president-alumnae of Delta Gamma fraternity for a two-year term. She writes that she is "very proud of the Beta Theta chapter at Duke, which recently received an award for the highest GPA of the nation's 129 chapters."

Glenn E. Ketter Jr. '60, J.D. '63 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Livingstone College and Theological Seminary in Salisbury, N.C.

Robert W. "Judge" Carr B.S.E. '61 was named assistant director of development for Duke's engineering school in October. He worked for 18 years in the construction industry and was on the Engineering Alumni Council for seven years.

James L. Vincent B.S.M.E. '61 is chair and chief executive officer of Biogen, Inc., in Cambridge, Mass. He is on the Dean's Council of Duke's engineering school and on the board of directors of IDEXX Corp.

Betty Grimes Bengtson '62 was named director of university libraries at the University of Washington in June 1990. She lives in Seattle.

David A. Johnston '62 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of Rollins College. He lives in Winter Park, Fla.

Frank N. Jones Ph.D. '62 was appointed a professor in the department of interdisciplinary technology at Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, in October.

Carol W. Bilbro '63, M.A.T. '65 was one of eight women inducted by the Academy of Women, a program sponsored by the Young Women's Christian Association to recognize outstanding women in Raleigh, N.C. She has been active in civic service, especially for children and the arts, for the past 20 years.

Bruce Clayton A.M. '63, Ph.D. '66 is the author of *W. J. Cash: A Life*, published by Louisiana State University Press in February. In November he was elected to a three-year term on the Pa. Humanities Council, an affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Bettie Sue Siler Masters Ph.D. '63 joined the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio in October as a biochemistry professor. She is the first appointee to the Robert A. Welch Foundation Chair in Biochemistry.

Grant T. Hollett Jr. '64, a rear admiral in the U.S. Navy, was selected for Flag Rank in the Navy Reserves. He moved into the Reserves from active duty in 1969 after service in Vietnam, and now is an assistant for readiness for Readiness Command Region. As a civilian, he is president of Cherry Electrical Products in Waukegan, Ill., vice president of the Chicago Navy League, a member of the board of

UNDERSTANDING ASTHMA

When Maryann Dumont Stevens '56 discovered that her first child had asthma, she went to the library to learn more about the condition. What little she found wasn't much help—technical books written by doctors for other doctors.

Stevens' two other children were also born with asthma, and through the years she became something of a self-made expert on the subject. Now she's sharing her knowledge with other parents of asthmatic children. Her book *Breathing Easy* is an informative, personal account of dealing with a physically and emotionally challenging disease.

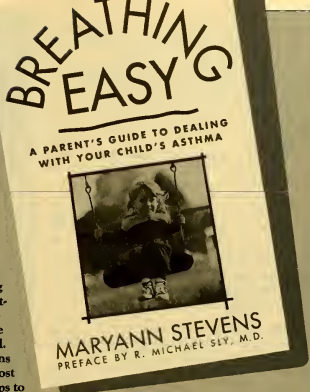
"When you're pregnant, you assume your child will be rosy-cheeked and perfectly well," says Stevens. "I certainly never thought I would have a child who had asthma. But once she was born, she required so much daily involvement that I didn't have a chance to think more than one week ahead."

As Stevens explains in *Breathing Easy*,

certain things such as allergies, emotional stress, and respiratory infections can cause chemical changes in the lungs. The result is that airway passages narrow, so that the asthmatic "breathes in fresh air, but has difficulty expelling old air." The resulting buildup of carbon dioxide can be extremely harmful.

Although Stevens and her husband lost count of all the trips to the emergency room they had to make while raising their children, they refused to let asthma become the focus of the family. It's very important, she says, to create a normal environment. "So often what happens is that parents inhibit children; it's not a lack of love but too much love. You can't wheeze for them, much as you'd like to. You have to let them enjoy their childhood, because it's the only one they have."

Stevens is a good example of how adversity can become oppor-



tunity. After spending countless hours in the pediatrician's office, Stevens was offered a job there doing administrative work. By the time she resigned eight years later, she had become head nurse and learned a lot about medicine in the process.

With prompting from her college roommate, Judith Dunwoody Hines '56, Stevens decided to write down what she had discovered about asthma. *Breathing Easy* was published this year by Prentice Hall Press.

Now that her children are grown and her book is out, Stevens has turned her energies to an equally demanding assignment. As a supervisor in the visitor's office of the White House, Stevens keeps things running smoothly at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, from arranging tours, scheduling visits by dignitaries, and choosing handbell and choir groups, to planning the annual Easter Egg Roll on the White House lawn.

directors of Northern Illinois Industrial Association, and on the Dean's Council at Duke. He and his wife, Lynn Conrad, has a son who attends Duke, and two daughters.

Jay R. Miller Jr. '64 was selected for Flag Rank in the U.S. Navy Reserves. He went on active duty in the Navy in 1964 and moved into the Reserves in 1969. A former airline pilot, he is the general partner for Miller Land and Title Co. and lives in St. Petersburg, Fla., and Park City, Utah.

Peter K. Nunez '64 was sworn in on March 8, 1990, as assistant secretary of the treasury for enforcement. President Bush nominated him in November 1989. Since 1988 he had been a partner in the litigation department of Brobeck, Phleger and Harrison in San Diego. He and his wife and their two children live in Alexandria, Va.

Joan H. Smith '64, A.M. '65 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Ore.

Eli N. Clark M.Ed. '65, D.Ed. '71 represented Duke in April at the installation of **James R. Leutze** Ph.D. '68 as the new chancellor at UNC-Wilmington.

W. Earl Sasser Jr. '65, Ph.D. '69 was named the UPS Foundation Professor of Service Management at Harvard Business School. An expert on service management and faculty chair of the school's M.B.A. program, he is coauthor of several books, including his

most recent, *Service Breakthroughs: Changing the Rules of the Game*.

Charles H. "Chuck" Rogers B.S.E.E. '66 was appointed vice president in charge of the VIDAS Program for automated microbiology testing and of the Vitek facility in Rockland, Mass., in November.

John M. "Jack" Hayes B.S.C.E. '68, M.B.A. '76 was promoted to assistant vice president of the Texas loan servicing center of the Student Loan Marketing Association. He lives in Killen, Texas.

William B. Lawrence '68 represented Duke in May at the inauguration of the president of Wyoming Seminary College Preparatory School. He lives in Kingston, Pa.

Anne B. Mize '68 is the board chair of A Territory Resource Foundation, which funds grassroots organizations working for social change in the Northwest.

Ann Moss Bradley '69 works in the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism's office of scientific affairs, where she conducts public affairs activities and science writing. She lives in Alexandria, Va.

Lawrence J. Brasher '69, Ph.D. '86 is the director of the Warren W. Hobbie Center for Values and Ethics and an assistant professor of religion and philosophy at Catawba College in Salisbury, N.C.

Clarke E. Cochran A.M. '69, Ph.D. '71 had his book *Religion in Public and Private Life* published in

September. He chairs the political science department at Texas Tech University in Lubbock, Texas.

MARRIAGES: **Linda Loeb Clark** '64 to Edgar L. Newman in April 1989. Residence: Lancaster, Pa. . . .
Anne B. Mize '68 to J.S. Geza Kouats in April 1988.

70s

John Noblitt '70 was elected vice president of the Chicago Title Insurance Co. He is a board member of two charitable organizations, The Light Factory, a photographic arts organization, and The Nevins Center, an adult mentally-handicapped workshop. He and his wife, Heloise, live in Charlotte.

George L. Walker '70 is manager of analytical research and development for Schering-Plough HealthCare Products in Memphis, Tenn.

Thomas B. Allin '71 was named senior vice president, international relationship partner, president, and managing director of McDonald's Development Corp. He is responsible for the development and expansion of McDonald's restaurants in all of Europe, except Germany and the U.K. He and his wife, Lesley, have two children and live in London, England.

Martin L. Bryant '71, a fellow at Washington University in St. Louis, was named one of the winners of the Young Investigator Awards, given by the American Society for Microbiology in October. He received a certificate and \$2,500 in academic support.

Daniel A. Pitt '71 manages a telecommunications research group at the IBM Zurich Research Laboratory. He and his family live in Thalwil, Switzerland.

Michael E. Ray '71 was named general counsel and secretary of First Atlanta Corp. and its lead bank, First National Bank of Atlanta, in September. He and his family live in Decatur, Ga.

Margaret V. Stephens '71 was appointed business development and marketing manager of the Washington, D.C., office of Reed Smith Shaw & McClay. She earned her M.B.A. in June 1990 from the University of Maryland.

Paul S. Follansbee B.S.E. '72 was named a Fellow of ASM, the materials information society, in September. He is deputy division leader in the materials science and technology division of Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico.

Andrew C. Parker '72 is a consul at the American Consulate General in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, where he lives with his wife, Sheryn, and their daughter.

Donald M. Miller Ph.D. '73, a senior scientist in the University of Alabama at Birmingham Comprehensive Cancer Center, was named interim director of the medical center's division of hematology-oncology and associate director of the Cancer Center.

Steven R. Miller '73 was chosen as one of 47 artists to be featured at the International Art Competition at the Pyramid Gallery in Soho, N.Y. His painting *Venetian Canal* was displayed.

David S. Diggs '74 left Bell Atlantic Mobile Systems to become general manager, mid-Atlantic region, for Dispatch Communications. He and his wife, **Darcy Lewis Diggs** B.S.N. '77, and their twin daughters live in Timonium, Md.

Larry Gostin J.D. '74 published his book *Surrogate Motherhood: Politics and Privacy* with Indiana University Press in June 1990. The book is a collection of essays regarding the controversy following the case of Mary Beth Whitehead and Baby M. He is the executive director of the American Society of Law and

MANAGING THE MILITARY'S MINISTERS

As chief of the U.S. Army Chaplain Corps, Major General Matthew A. Zimmerman Jr. M.Div. '65 represents a cadre of men and women who hold a significant position in the military establishment. Chaplains, according to Zimmerman, are charged with ensuring the "free exercise of religion" among military personnel. They are both military officers and ministers of the more than 120 religious denominations and faiths represented in the military. The chaplains' mission takes them to a variety of unusual environs to conduct their ministry—from the jungles of Southeast Asia to the desert sands of Saudi Arabia.

In addition to their religious duties as teachers, preachers, and sacramentalists to the people of their own faith, chaplains provide counseling and social services to all soldiers and their families. The Persian Gulf crisis, for example, involved an intense ministry to



Zimmerman, divine guidance for Army chaplains

family members who have been left at home while soldiers work in Saudi Arabia. Because chaplains have access to what is known as "privileged communication," servicemen and women are free to share their concerns and problems with the knowledge that their confidence will not be betrayed.

"The chaplain stands

as a symbol of divine and national care," says Zimmerman. The Army's commitment to this care can be traced back to the Revolutionary War and the U.S. Constitution. Three of the eight clergymen who fought at Lexington and Concord, the Revolution's first battle, served as military chaplains. Many of the colonial chaplains were

volunteers, although George Washington argued as early as 1756 for a regimental chaplain paid by the Army.

Zimmerman, an ordained Baptist minister, worked in campus ministry and earned a master's degree in guidance and counseling before joining the chaplain corps in 1967. Ask Zimmerman if he had any desire to be the chief of Army chaplains when he first entered the military, and he'll tell you no, absolutely, no. He originally intended only three years in the service, but later decided to stay.

Despite the seriousness with which he takes both his ministry and position in the military, Zimmerman doesn't allow it to go to his head. "When I informed my daughter that I had been nominated to be chief of chaplains, I said, 'God is good.' And she looked at me and said, 'Yeah, and he has a great sense of humor, too!'"

— Carter Askren

Medicine and adjunct associate professor in health law at Harvard University.

Patricia B. Robinson '74, a graduate of the University of Virginia's Darden School of Business, was elected as a trustee for the Darden School Foundation. She is the president of Gilbert Paper Co., a division of Mead Corp. of Menasha, Wis.

R. Sanders Williams M.D. '74 holds the James T. Willerson, M.D., Distinguished Chair in Cardiovascular Disease at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center. As chairman of cardiology, professor of internal medicine, and director of the Ryburn Cardiac Center, he concentrates on preventive and molecular cardiology. While in training at Duke, he held the Glaxo Professorship for Clinical Investigation. He and his wife, **Jennifer Scheid Williams** B.H.S. '74, live in Dallas.

Karen G. Cloniger '75 was elected a fellow in the American College of Cardiology. She earned her M.D. from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray Medical School and is a partner in Central Fla. Cardiology Group in Orlando.

Marjorie E. Sun '75 received a nine-month Fulbright fellowship as a journalist in Tokyo. She was a staff writer for *Science* magazine in Washington, D.C., for 10 years.

James Drucker J.D. '76 is founder and owner of Global Sports, a Philadelphia-based sports marketing and television production company.

Robert S. Griscti '76 is a partner in the Gainesville, Fla., law firm Turner & Griscti. He earned his J.D. from the University of Florida and specializes in criminal defense litigation.

Charles F. Hawkins '76 is manager, compensation and benefits, for Merck & Co., Inc.'s Calgon Water Management Division. He and his wife, Jean, have two children and live in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mark E. Robinson '76 was appointed chief of staff to the governor of Massachusetts. He was a partner with the Boston law firm Hale and Dorr. He and his wife, **Sarah Felter Robinson** '76, and their two sons live in Lexington, Mass.

Erika Rosenberg '76 writes that she is raising angora rabbits for wool. She and her husband, John, and their four children live in Medford, Ore.

Lawrence J. Walters M.H.A. '76, a commander in the Navy, reported for duty with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in Washington, D.C., in October. He joined the Navy in 1967.

Mark Barry '77, who earned his M.B.A. from Vanderbilt University, is senior account executive for Eric Ericson and Associates, Inc. in Nashville, Tenn. He is president of the Nashville chapter of the American Marketing Association.

Alexandra R. Brown '77, who earned her Ph.D. from Columbia University in October, is an assistant religion professor at Washington & Lee University in Lexington, Va.

Joseph M. D'Amico '77 is in private practice in orthopaedic surgery in Stamford, Conn. He and his wife, Maryellen, have two children and live in Old Greenwich, Conn.

Richard B. Emlet '77 received a Presidential Young Investigator Award from the National Science Foundation. An assistant professor at the University of Southern California, he focuses on the historical and functional bases for understanding the evolution of developmental patterns of organisms.

B. Kelly Graves '77 was elected in September to the board of directors for the International Association for Financial Planning. He is executive vice president for Carroll Financial Associates, Inc., in Atlanta, Ga.

Steven E. Lewis M.H.A. '77 was appointed director of audit for T.J. Maxx in Framingham, Mass., in November.

Maureen Demarest Murray '77 was appointed to the N.C. State Bar Disciplinary Hearing Commission, which decides disciplinary cases against attorneys. A partner in the law firm Smith Helms Mulliss and Moore, she is also a member of the B.N. Duke Scholarship Advisory Committee, the health law section of the state bar, and the Women's Professional Forum. She lives in Greensboro with her husband, Doug, and their newborn son.

Howard Eibert-Schwartz '78 is assistant professor of religious studies at Stanford University. He is the author of *The Savage in Judaism: An Anthropology of Israelite Religion and Ancient Judaism*, published in September, and an earlier book, *The Human Will in Judaism*.

Rebecca R. Lula B.S.E. '78, who graduated from Harvard Business School in 1985, is a finance director for Kenetch Power Resources, an alternative energy firm, in Washington, D.C. She and her husband, Scott, and their son live in Reston, Va.

Beth Pearson McAtee B.S.M.E. '78 is a project engineer with Westinghouse Electric Corp. in Pittsburgh, Pa. She and her husband, Kevin, and their daughter live in Murrysville, Pa.

Gale Weaver McLardie '78, after an 11-month childcare leave, returned to Procter & Gamble part-time as a marketing manager in the patient care products department. She and her husband, Greg, have three children and live in Cincinnati.

Wray A. Russell '78 is a chief financial officer for Peachtree City Development Corp. in Peachtree City, Ga., where he and his wife, Jan, and their daughter live.

Richard Alan Snow M.H.A. '78 joined the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird as an associate in the administrative law department. He is a member of the American College of Healthcare Executives.

Carol Lee Wilkerson '78 is a supervising attorney for the U.A.W. Legal Services Plan, specializing in civil litigation. She and her husband, James, and their twin sons live in Alpharetta, Ga.

Gregg J. Berdy '79 has entered private practice in ophthalmology, specializing in cornea and external disease. After completing his residency at St. Louis University, he took fellowship training at the University of Michigan and in ocular allergy at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. He and his wife, Sue, and their two children live in Creve Coeur, Md.

William Preston Delvaux '79 was ordained in the Presbyterian Church of America and is starting a new church in Nashville, Tenn., where he lives with his wife, Heidi, and their daughter.

Gregory B. Peters M.B.A. '79 was appointed president of CTEC, a joint venture of Rohr Industries

and General Electric Aircraft Engines, in October. He was Rohr's director of manufacturing development and support.

Juliann Tenney J.D. '79 is executive director of the Southern Growth Policies Board. She will direct a 13-member staff that develops plans for economic growth in 13 Southern states and Puerto Rico. She was director of economic and corporate development for the N.C. Biotechnology Center, located in Research Triangle Park.

Margaret Word-Sims '79 joined the faculty of Southern Illinois University's medical school in November as an assistant professor of medicine. Her research and publications have focused on the measles virus and on the analysis of groups at high risk for infection by the AIDS virus.

MARRIAGES: Patricia Lynn Coan '79 to Dennis Stephen Carroll on Sept. 15. Residence: Alexandria, Va. . . **Rebecca R. Lula B.S.E. '78** to Stefan Scott Schneider on Dec. 2, 1989

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to Andrew C. Parker '77 and Sheryn Hylton Parker on April 25, 1990. Named Arielle Amanda. . . First child and son to **J. Christopher Smith '77** and Linda W. Smith. Named Charles Christopher. . . Second child and son to **Richard Jack Bowers III B.S.E. '74** and Karin Nelson Powers on July 6, 1990. Named Jackson Erik. . . Twin daughters to **David S. Diggs '74** and **Darcy Lewis Diggs B.S.N. '77** on April 10, 1990. Named Sara Elizabeth and Charlotte Marie. . . Second child and son to **Lawrence T. Looser '74** and Beverly A. Carr on June 22, 1990. Named Charles Edward. . . First child and son to **G. Richard Wagoner Jr. '75** and **Kathleen Kaylor Wagoner '77** on June 7, 1990. Named William Matthew. . . Second child and daughter to **Janet Zechin Dib '76**, M.S. '78 and Theofiel Dib on March 24, 1989. Named Christine Elizabeth. . . Second child and daughter to **Carl Blanton Lutken '76** and Thomas Curry Lutken on Sept. 29, 1990. Named Emily Revere. . . Third child and daughter to **Garry E. Ober '76** and Jennifer Ober on July 12, 1990. Named Claire Elizabeth. . . First child and son to **Audrey McBeth Wilson B.S.E. '78** and Moddie V. Wilson III on July 15, 1990.

Named Moddie V. IV. . . Second child and son to **Laurel Akin DeWare '77** and Jesse M. DeWare IV on Oct. 9, 1990. Named Jesse M. V. . . Twin daughters to **Darcy Lewis Diggs B.S.N. '77** and **David S. Diggs '74** on April 10, 1990. Named Sara Elizabeth and Charlotte Marie. . . Second child and first son to **Maureen Demarest Murray** and Doug Murray on Sept. 1, 1989. Named Matthew Clay. . . Third child and daughter to **Anna Gunnarsson Pfeiffer '77** and Leonard Pfeiffer IV on May 23, 1990. Named Lauren Dorothen. . . Third child and second son to **Stephen J. Sullivan '77** and **Jean Farrell Sullivan '77** on April 26, 1990. Named Michael Stephen. . . First child and son to **Kathleen Kaylor Wagoner '77** and **G. Richard Wagoner Jr. '75** on June 7, 1990.

Named William Matthew. . . First child and son to **Peter L. Diaz '78** and Barbara F. Diaz on Jan. 31, 1990. Named Peter Jr. . . First child and son to **Rebecca R. Lula B.S.E. '78** and Stefan Scott Schneider on Sept. 9, 1990. Named Alexander Butler Schneider. . . First child and daughter to **Beth Pearson McAtee B.S.M.E. '78** and Kevin Regis McAtee on Sept. 30, 1990. Named Elizabeth Ruth. . . Twins, second and third children, to **Gale Weaver McLardie '78** and Greg McLardie on Oct. 10, 1989. Named Kyra Margaret and Stuart James. . . First child and daughter to **Audrey Burton Solnit '78** and Ben Solnit. Named Rebecca Burton. . . Twin sons to **Carol Lee Wilkerson '78** and James Wilkerson on May 19, 1989. Named Matthew Lee and Eric James. . . First daughter to **William Preston Delvaux '79** and Heidi Coulter Delvaux

on May 4, 1990. Named Aubig Elizabeth. . . Third child and second son to **Laurel Elliott '79** and Mark Elliott on Feb. 22. Named Samuel Brock. . . Second daughter and third child to **L. Scott Loepp '79** and **Joan Thomas Loepp '81** on July 26, 1990. Named Sarah Christine. . . First child and daughter to **Melanie Frisman Moreno M.H.A. '79** and Rene Moreno Jr. on Oct. 3. Named Ilana Simone. . . First child and son to **Carol Dawes Williamson '79** and Larry Williamson on July 26, 1990. Named Matthew Robard.

80s

John K. Ball '80 became president in May 1990 of R.M. Shoemaker Co., a family-owned construction company and the ninth largest general contractor in the Philadelphia area. He lives in Wayne, Pa., with his wife and two children.

Donald P. Bassell '80 is a financial analysis supervisor for Mobil Oil Corp. at the Beaumont Refinery in Beaumont, Texas, where he lives with his wife, Sharon.

Deborah A. Mathias Burton '80, a home-maker, lives in Elkhart, Ind., with her husband, Bill, and their two children.

Mark L. Eshman '80 is senior vice president and principal of Dabney/Resnick Inc. and Dabney/Resnick Asset Management in Beverly Hills, Calif. He and his wife, Jill, have a daughter.

Robyn J. Levy '80 finished her residency in pediatrics at Harbor UCLA Medical Center and followed that with an allergy and clinical immunology fellowship. She is in private allergy practice in Atlanta, Ga.

Bryan S. Shepherd '80 is a programmer with the IBM Corp. in Atlanta. He and his wife, Ann, live in Lithonia, Ga.

Brett W. Bickham '81 was promoted to project manager, programming, sales and marketing information systems, for Schering-Plough Health Care Products in Memphis, Tenn.

Percita Loren Ellis B.S.E. '81 graduated from George Washington University's medical school and completed an internship in family practice at the University Medical Center in Jacksonville, Fla. She is a third-year psychiatry resident and second-year psychiatry fellow at Shands Hospital in Gainesville, Fla.

Susan Held Goldstein '81 is associate director of admissions for Columbia Business School, where she earned her M.B.A. She and her husband, Robert, and their son live in Westfield, N.J.

C. Anne Grossnickle '81 was promoted in October to assistant vice president with Booke & Co., a consulting firm in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Ilene G. Reid '81 is an associate with the Washington, D.C., law firm Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, specializing in employment and intellectual property law. She was a newspaper reporter in Buffalo, N.Y., and Orlando, Fla. She and her husband, Mitchell Gerber, and their son live in Bethesda, Md.

Gail Slocum '81 was elected to a four-year term on the Menlo Park City Council in November and is the council's youngest member ever. She is a general business litigator with the law firm Fenwick and West in Palo Alto, Calif., where she and her husband, Jordan, and their three cats, live.

Robert S. Tepper B.S.E. '81 was promoted to department head responsible for circuit design at Applied Micro Circuits Corp., a semiconductor firm specializing in high performance integrated circuits. He and his wife, Carmen, and their daughter live in San Diego, Calif.

Melissa Tountas Conte B.S.E. '82 graduated from Emory University's medical school in May 1990 and is a resident in anesthesiology at Emory. She and her husband, **Ronald J. Conte** A.M. '83, live in Dunwoody, Ga.

Stephen M. Dorvee J.D. '82, a partner in the Atlanta law firm Golden & Gregory, was elected to a seat on the city council of Roswell, Ga., in October.

R. Andrew Frost '82 received the H. Sicher First Research Essay award for his master's thesis on TMJ and orthodontic treatment at the American Association of Orthodontics annual meeting in Washington, D.C., in May 1990. He practices orthodontics in St. Louis. He and his wife, **Kathryn McSpadden Frost** '82, have two sons.

Jane A. Mobille Gonard '82 graduated from the American Graduate School of International Management (Thunderbird) in December 1989. She is a senior financial analyst in the business analysis group of MCI Communications Corp. in Washington, D.C.

Charles S. Haworth M.D. '82, a lieutenant commander in the Navy, completed the six-week Officer Indoctrination School in Newport, R.I. He joined the Navy in 1979.

Susan Emerich Henderson B.S.N. '82 is working for a private firm as a rehabilitation nurse. She lives with her husband, Gerald, and their child in Harbor, Pa.

Robin J. Klitzkin B.S.E. '82 is an assistant vice president at Bankers Trust Co. in New York City. She and her husband, Alan, live in Whitestone, N.Y.

Joanne Battle Salon '82 was appointed assistant vice president with The Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. in Fort Wayne, Ind. She is also account manager in the reinsurance division.

Michael John Alix '83 is a vice president for Merrill Lynch Capital Markets in New York City. He and his wife, Anne, live in Montclair, N.J.

Suzanne K. Helms Book '83 was promoted to vice president and manager, real estate special assets, at First Interstate Bank of Denver, N.A. She is also a member of the Denver Games Committee organizing the U.S. Olympic Festival for 1995. She and her husband, Jeffrey, live in Denver.

Emma Umama "Suky" Cazier '83 is pursuing her master's degree in environmental engineering. She and her husband, Ed, and their daughter live in Anchorage, Alaska.

Harvey M. Chimoff '83 is assistant product manager for Lipton Tea Bags at Thomas J. Lipton Co. in Englewood Cliffs, N.J. He lives in Edgewater, N.J.

Ronald J. Conte A.M. '83 graduated from Georgia State University's law school in June 1990 and is an associate in general litigation in the Atlanta firm Hurt, Richardson, Garner, Todd & Caldenhead. He and his wife, **Melissa Tountas Conte** B.S.E. '82, live in Dunwoody, Ga.

Keith Rory Forbes B.S.E. '83 is working toward his Ph.D. in material science at Stanford University. He is married to **Marion Glover McLaurin** '84.

Clifford Gould '83 is an associate in the corporate and finance department of the Atlanta law firm Booth, Wade & Campbell. He and his wife, Colleen, live in Atlanta.

Brian S. Hernandez '83, M.B.A. '89, who served four years in the Navy before entering business school, is a manager for AT&T in Charlotte, N.C.

Julia Wyatt Love '83 is the controller for Treburn Country Club in Durham, N.C. She and her husband, **Robert M. Love** '85, and their son live in Durham.

Dorothy Meister "Gigi" Short '83 earned her master's in management at Northwestern's Kellogg Business School and is a systems senior consultant at Continental Bank. Her husband, **Mark Alan Short** '83, who also earned his master's of management degree at Northwestern's Kellogg Business School, is a vice president with Northern Trust Co. They have a son and live in Wilmette, Ill.

Eileen T. Cookson '84 earned her doctorate in pharmacy in 1989 and has since completed a one-year post-doctorate fellowship in drug information at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia. She is a clinical pharmacist and coordinator of drug education and information at Riverview Medical Center in Red Bank, N.J. She and her husband, Sean Bisoza, a pilot, live in Spring Lake Heights, N.J.

Louis W. Doherty '84 was named an associate at the Winston-Salem law office of Petree Stockton & Robinson. He received his J.D. in May 1990 from UNC-Chapel Hill, where he was a staff member and research editor for the *North Carolina Law Review*. He and his wife, Carolyn, live in Winston-Salem.

Lars C. Erickson '84, a lieutenant commander in the Navy, completed the six-week Officer Indoctrination School in Newport, R.I. He joined the Navy in June 1981.

Peter F. McIlveen B.S.E. '84, a licensed professional engineer, is president of W. McIlveen Associates Inc., consulting engineers, in Avon, Conn. He earned his M.B.A. from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1987. He and his wife, Lucy, have a son and live in West Hartford.

Marion Glover McLaurin '84 is finishing her pediatrics residency at Stanford University. She is married to **Keith R. Forbes** B.S.E. '83.

Mark H. Mirkin J.D. '84 was made counsel to the law firm Quarles & Brady in W. Palm Beach, Fla., in September.

Russell D. Owen '84, Ph.D. '89 accepted an Intramural Research Training Associate Fellowship in the Laboratory of Molecular Carcinogenesis at the National Institute of Environmental Health Services in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Debra Moses Stephens '84 received her law degree from Howard University in 1987. She and her husband, Don, are lawyers in W. Palm Beach, Fla.

Robert Fraser Stokes '84 is a third-year internal medicine resident at the University of California at San Diego's medical center. He began a gastroenterology fellowship in July. He and his wife, Sharon, a dentist, live in San Diego.

Susan G. Tolmach '84 works in international marketing for Lancome cosmetics company in Paris, France.

Russell R. Tuck III '84, M.S. '87, Ph.D. '90 is a systems architect for MasPas Computer Corp. He and his wife, **Debbie Tice Tuck** '85, M.H.A. '89, live in Sunnydale, Calif.

Ted W. Wold J.D. '84 joined the Dallas consulting firm Hyde Danforth & Co. in October as a principal.

Matthew D. Bacchetta B.S.E. '85 was one of 12 students who received the William Mitchell Sherman Award at the University of Virginia's Darden Graduate Business School in 1990. The award is given for academic excellence, competitive responsible spirit, and service.

J. Michael Chapman '85 is a counselor at the Dunn School, a private boarding school in Las Olivas, Calif. He is a graduate student at Antioch University in Santa Barbara, where he is working toward his master's in clinical psychology. He and his wife, Paula, have a baby girl.

A. Biddle Duke Jr. '85 is a journalist for Santa Fe's *New Mexican*. He and his wife, Idoline, live in Santa Fe.

Steven P. Kiefer '85 received his M.D. from the University of Louisville's medical school in 1989. He is a resident in neurological surgery at Case Western Reserve University Hospitals in Cleveland, Ohio, where he and his wife, Teresa, live.

Robert M. Love '85 graduated from UNC-Chapel Hill's law school and is an associate with Harlow, Stark, Hultquist, Evans & London in Research Triangle Park, N.C. He and his wife, **Julia Wyatt Love** '83, and their son live in Durham.

Cynthia A. Grantho Luis-Guerra '85 is an Air Force captain responsible for testing a primary NATO computer system. During her previous assignment to Strategic Air Command Headquarters, she earned her master's in international relations from Creighton University. She and her husband, Antonio, live in Birkenfeld, Germany.

John E. Merryman '85 graduated from the University of Cincinnati's medical college and is an intern at the Indiana University/Purdue University at Indianapolis Medical Center.

Elizabeth Harris Owen '85 is studying full-time for her master's degree in computer engineering at N.C. State University.

Tanya G. Pullin A.M. '85 works in trademark and trade regulation matters for Deacons, a Hong Kong-based law firm.

Mark A. Reuter M.Div. '85 is chairman of the theology department at Christchurch School in Chesapeake Bay, Va., where he teaches religion courses and coaches football, basketball, and track.

Andrew G. Scheman '85 is working toward his M.B.A. and operates a retail business in New York City. His wife, **Ann Chanler Scheman** '85, is working toward her Ph.D. in clinical psychology. They live in New York City.

Debbie Tice Tuck '85, M.H.A. '90 is an administrative resident at Kaiser Permanente Medical Center in San Francisco. She and her husband, **Russell R. Tuck III** '84, M.S. '87, Ph.D. '90, live in Sunnydale, Calif.

Elizabeth Musselwhite Wallace '85 is the promotions director of WRAL-FM in Raleigh, N.C., where she and her husband, Robert, live.

Jeffrey B. Wertheim '85 is an associate with McKinsey & Co. in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, **Laura Levy Wertheim** '86, live in Bethesda, Md.

Michael B. Bee A.M. '86 was commissioned a Coast Guard ensign in October upon his completion of Reserve Officer Candidate indoctrination. He joined the Coast Guard Reserves in June 1977.

Nicholas A. Buonconti Jr. '86 is a member of the Chicago law firm McDermott, Will, and Emery. He graduated from the Miami School of Law in 1990.

Martha Anne Fairchild M.Div. '86 was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian Church in April 1990. She is pastor of two Vermont churches, the Topsham United Presbyterian Church and the East Corinth Congregational Church.

Peter Broughton "Guns" Gill '86, a Marine Corps captain deployed to the Middle East, writes that "someone will pay" if he misses hoops season again.

Lisa Auslander Haft '86 is a student at Le Cordon Bleu in Paris, France, where she and her husband, William, live.

Craig H. Huntley B.S.E. '86 is an engineering applications specialist for Data Chromatics, Inc., a

ADVOCATE AMID ADVERSITY



Although she has lost dozens of friends to AIDS, Fraser Nelson '81 continues to invest herself emotionally and politically in their behalf. When she left her job as director of the Roanoke AIDS Project two years ago, Nelson planned to take time out to regroup emotionally.

"I was going to funerals all the time," Nelson recalls. "I lost so many people that I didn't have time to resolve my grief. One of my goals when I moved [to Minneapolis] was to stay in AIDS work but take a break from one-on-one support."

As senior planner in the AIDS division of the Minnesota Department of Health, Nelson now works within the state bureaucracy instead of through grass-roots organizations. But she retains the same sense of commitment to helping others that drew her to political and social causes in the first place.

At Duke Nelson double-majored in medieval history and political science. After graduation she worked in Mario Cuomo's 1982 New York gubernatorial campaign. Another campaign followed: former North Carolina governor Jim

Hunt's unsuccessful bid to unseat Jesse Helms in 1983. Nelson also worked for the then-fledgling investigative weekly newspaper, *The Independent*, and lobbied in the General Assembly on behalf of the North Carolina Coalition for Choice.

But her AIDS involvement began when she moved to Roanoke, Virginia. While working as a health issues group, she was enlisted to help obtain funding for AIDS patients. Soon she found herself taking on the formidable task of AIDS education and outreach in a small,

conservative town. By the time she left, the AIDS project was up and running, with three permanent staff positions and additional state funding.

In 1989 she was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis. "Friends told me to try acupuncture, meditation," she says. "Not one to let adversity hinder her forces, Nelson had to force herself deliberately to slow down. "I learned so many things helping my friends with HIV that I finally began to take the advice I had been giving out for years."

Time out: Nelson honeymooning in Paris

computer technology firm in Baltimore. He supervises the engineering department's creation of computer-aided design systems.

Lesley Lee Looper '86 teaches first and second grades at Stoneville Elementary School in Stoneville, N.C. She lives in Greensboro.

James R. Lovelace '86 earned his J.D. in May 1990 from the University of Texas' law school, where he was a notes and research editor of the *Texas Law Review*. He is a litigation associate with Miller & Chevalier in Washington, D.C.

Stephen J. Meyer '86 resigned from Chemical Bank in New York City, where he was an assistant vice president in the middle market area, to pursue an M.B.A. at Stanford University.

David J. Monderer '86 is a law student at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill.

Ruth J. Monning '86 is library director for the *Durham Herald-Sun* newspaper, based in Durham, N.C.

Elizabeth L. Moody '86, M.B.A. '88 was awarded the designation Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA). She works for the Association for Investment Management and Research in Charlottesville, Va.

Frederic H. Thaurer '86 is manager of network sales for Fiber Optics Communications Specialists in Worcester, Mass.

Lauren Levy Wertheim '86 is an instructional designer for Applied Science Associates in Landover, Md. She and her husband, **Jeffrey B. Wertheim** '85, live in Bethesda, Md.

Jonathan W. Biggs '87 is an associate with the firm Stubbs, Cole, Breedlove, Prentiss & Biggs in Durham, N.C. He earned his J.D. from Vanderbilt University in May 1990.

Lisa A. Curto-Williams '87 is deployed aboard the USS *Flint* as part of carrier group in Operation Desert Storm. She is a helicopter pilot on a six-month detachment with the ship, which is stationed in the waters off Saudi Arabia.

Amanda Harville Giles '87 is a third-year graduate student at the California School of Professional

Psychology in Fresno, Calif., where she is pursuing her Ph.D. in clinical psychology. She earned her master's in June 1990.

Ann Picket Perko '87 won the \$500 first prize in the Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition at UNC-Chapel Hill's law school. Her essay, "Copyright Issues in Computer-Generated Works," is also in the running for one of five national prizes. She is a staff attorney with Legal Services Corp. in Tallahassee, Fla.

Peter N. Reinthal Ph.D. '87 was appointed assistant biology professor at Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, in October 1990. He taught at Duke in 1986-87 and at Hunter College in 1988-90.

Michael A. Snyder M.B.A. '87 is an investment manager for Prudential Capital, Inc. He and his wife, **Barbara Borska Snyder** '88, live in Philadelphia, Pa.

W. Craig Williams '87 is stationed at U.S. Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif. He is a first lieutenant weapons system officer attached to Marine fighter attack squadron 121, engaged in Operation Desert Storm.

Calvin G. Eshbaugh '88 attends medical school at the University of Miami.

David Frost '88 has been performing with the bilingual tour group of the National Theater of the Performing Arts. He appeared last spring as Don Juan in the classical Spanish comedy *Mornings of April* and *May* by Pedro Calderon.

Jean Plzak Haab '88 is pursuing her M.D. at Thomas Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, Pa.

Stuart H. Johnston '88 participated in the U.S. Navy's Operation "Sharp Edge" aboard the amphibious assault ship USS *Saipan*, whose home port is Norfolk, Va.

Barbara Borska Snyder '88 is working on her M.S. in group process and group psychotherapy at Hahnemann University. She and her husband, **Michael A. Snyder** M.B.A. '87, live in Philadelphia.

Mark A. Staehel B.S.M.E. '88 was designated a naval aviator and earned his Wings of Gold in

September after 18 months of flight training. He joined the Navy in May 1988.

Jennifer B. Weiss '88 is in her third year of law school at Washington University in St. Louis. In November 1989 she was awarded the Gladys Stamm-Boester Scholarship. During the summer of 1990, she worked for the St. Louis law firm Bryan, Cave, McPheeters and McRoberts and will be employed by them when she graduates.

James H. Altieri '89 has completed Officer Indroctrination School at the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, R.I.

Lawrence Blumenthal '89 is teaching English and studying Japanese in Japan.

Chryseis Anne Corson '89 earned her master's in English education in 1990 through a fellowship awarded to her by Columbia University. She is teaching English and computer writing at Bethpage High School in Bethpage, N.Y.

Suzanne Marie Fajans '89 is a graduate student at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn.

Ramona L. Lau '89, an ensign in the Navy, completed the six-week Officer Indroctrination School in Newport, R.I. She joined the Navy in June 1989.

Scott D. Marder '89 has completed Officer Indroctrination School at the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, R.I.

Tracy L. Rohrer '89 is working in the social science department and coaching the boy's JV soccer team at East Forsyth High School. She has completed her M.Ed. from UNC-Greensboro.

Paul D. Seeman '89, an ensign in the Navy, completed the six-week Officer Indroctrination School in Newport, R.I. He joined the Navy in April 1989.

James A. Spangler II M.E.M. '89 joined the firm of Barrett Kays and Associates, consulting civil engineers and environmental scientists in Raleigh, N.C.

Timothy Geoffrey Werner '89 is a graduate student at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn. **MARRIAGES: Donald P. Bassell** '80 to Sharon Goldsmith on Oct. 13. Residence: Beaumont, Texas. . .

Byran S. Shepherd '80 to Ann Phillips on Aug. 4, 1990. Residence: Lithonia, Ga. . . . **Mark R. Alperin** M.B.A. '82 to **Kathleen Conway** '82 on July 14, 1990. Residence: Westwood, Mass. . . . **Susan Emerich** B.S.N. '82 to Gerald van Syckel Henderson Jr. on Feb. 4, 1989. Residence: Hatboro, Pa. . . . **Robin J. Klatzkin** B.S.E. '82 to Alan S. Bochner on Sept. 22. Residence: Whitestone, N.Y. . . . **Jane A. Mobile** '82 to Jean-Jacques Gonnard on Aug. 25, 1990. Residence: Washington, D.C. . . . **Michael John Alex** '83 to Anne Catherine Dresselhus on Aug. 15, 1990. Residence: Montclair, N.J. . . . **Keith Rory Forbes** B.S.E. '83 to **Marion Glover McLaurin** '84 on June 23, 1990. Residence: Stanford, Calif. . . . **Clifford Gould** '83 to Colleen P. O'Neill on April 21, 1990. Residence: Atlanta. . . . **Kristi Jo Heffernan** '83 to Kenneth Jason Duke on Oct. 13. . . . **Irma J. Kanter** '84 to Warren Nimetz on Nov. 17. Residence: New York City. . . . **Marion Glover McLaurin** '84 to **Keith R. Forbes** B.S.E. '83 on June 23, 1990. Residence: Stanford, Calif. . . . **Debra Mossa** '84 to Tom Stephens on May 5, 1990. Residence: W. Palm Beach, Fla. . . . **Kate Mason Rentschler** '84 to James Keith Ausbrook on July 8, 1990. . . . **Robert Fraser Stokes** '84 to Sharon C. Hubbard. Residence: San Diego. . . . **J. Michael Chapman** '85 to Paula Sutton on April 14, 1990. Residence: Santa Barbara, Calif. . . . **A. Biddle Duke Jr.** '85 to Idoline Aurell Scheerer on Sept. 8. Residence: Santa Fe, N.M. . . . **Stevan P. Kiefer** '85 to Teresa Orpilla on Oct. 6. Residence: Cleveland Heights, Ohio. . . . **Elizabeth Lynn Musselwhite** '85 to Robert Brown Wallace Jr. on June 30, 1990. Residence: Raleigh. . . . **Jeffrey B. Wertheim** '85 to Lauren Amy Levy '86 on Sept. 9. Residence: Bethesda, Md. . . . **Mark Steven Alarie** '86 to **Rene Irene Augustine** '87 on June 23, 1990. Residence: Columbia, Md. . . . **Lisa Auslander** '86 to William Hagl in March 1990. Residence: Paris, France. . . . **John Anthony Falco** '86 to **Rebecca Patton** J.D. '91 on March 9, 1991. Residence: Durham, N.C. . . . **Lauren Amy Levy** '86 to **Jeffrey B. Warthall** '85 on Sept. 9. Residence: Bethesda, Md. . . . **Robert A. Schar** J.D. '86 to Amy Binder on April 7, 1990. . . . **Rene Irene Augustine** '87 to **Mark Steven Alarie** '86 on June 23, 1990. Residence: Columbia, Md. . . . **Stephen J. Cahill** B.S.E. '87 to **Sandra A. Joyce** '87 on Sept. 8. Residence: Hartford, Conn. . . . **Harold Newton Lovvorn III** '87 to **Suzanne McElwee** '87 on July 7, 1990. . . . **Catherine Morgan Sharry** '87 to Johnny T. Mariakakis on June 17, 1990, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Chapel Hill. . . . **Christin Jaya Eaton** '88 to John M. Garcia on May 27, 1990. Residence: Ann Arbor, Mich. . . . **Brian David Kishar** '88 to **Amy Kathryn Steinberger** '88 on Aug. 5, 1990. Residence: Timonium, Md. . . . **Donald Ball McCullough** M.B.A. '88 to Susan Marie Olsen on Sept. 8. . . . **Cynthia J. O'Sullivan** A.H.C. '88, M.S. '88 to Mark L. Watson on April 21, 1990. . . . **Lauren Harvard Salmon** '88 to Mark Andrew Varah on Aug. 4, 1990. Residence: Oakland, Calif. . . . **Amy Kathryn Steinberger** '88 to **Brian David Kishar** '88 on Aug. 5, 1990. Residence: Timonium, Md. . . . **Suzanna Maria Fajans** '89 to **Timothy Geoffrey Warner** '89 on June 9, 1990.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Douglas T. Davidoff** '80 and Amy Curtis Davidoff on Sept. 26. Named Robert William. . . . Second son to **Elizabeth Grover Guffay** '80 and Steven Guffay on Sept. 20. Named Trevor Walker. . . . First child and daughter to **Carol McKeown Haaly** '80 and Bill Healy on Oct. 11. Named Kathleen Marie. . . . First child and daughter to **Mark L. Eshman** '80 and Jill Eshman in April 1990. Named Emily. . . . Second child and son to **Richard A. F. Schafer** '80 and Nancy Webb on June 30, 1990. Named Cameron

Creal. . . . First daughter and daughter to **Linda W. Haile Mackie** B.S.E. '81, M.S. '84, Ph.D. '87 and **A. William Mackie** J.D. '84 on Feb. 5, 1990. Named Diana Wallress. . . . First child and daughter to **Leslie Cornell Martin** '81 and Charlie Martin on Aug. 16, 1990. Named Anne Elizabeth. . . . First child and son to **Irene G. Reid** '81 and Mitchell Gerber on June 2, 1990. Named Samuel Levi. . . . First child and daughter to **Jacquelyn Still Romanoff** '81 and Stuart Romanoff on April 12. Named Alexandra Morgan. . . . First child and daughter to **Robert S. Tepper** B.S.E. '81 and Carmen Tepper on July 2, 1990. Named Rebecca Lee. . . . Second son and child to **Kathryn McSpadden Frost** '82 and **R. Andrew Frost** '82 on June 24, 1990. Named Wyatt Andrew. . . . First child and daughter to **Susan Emerich Henderson** B.S.N. '82 and Gerald van Syckel Henderson Jr. on April 25, 1990. Named Emily Warren. . . . Son to **Thomas J. McEvoy** '82 and **Marie Toyama McEvoy** '84 on July 3, 1990. Named Matthew Philip. . . . Son to **Adams Bailey Nager** '82 and **Elizabeth Carr Nager** '85 on Nov. 7. Named Adams Bailey Carr. . . . Daughter to **Robert M. Naah** '82 and Laurie Nash on Oct. 6, 1989. Named Rebecca Joelle. . . . First child and daughter to **Cynthia Louise Shimer** '82 and **Eric Nathan Wiebe** '82 on April 17, 1990. Named Emily Shimer. . . . Daughter to **Emma Umana "Suky" Cazier** '83 and Ed Cazier on Feb. 11, 1989. Named Maria Isabella. . . . Son to **C. Kent Christian** '83 and Suzanne Christian on Nov. 6. Named Alexander Kent. . . . First child and son to **Allison Haack Glackin** '83 on Sept. 17. Named Kylie Davis. . . . First daughter to **Craig A. Hoover** J.D. '83 and **Kimberly Hill Hoover** J.D. '83 on May 9, 1990. Named Stephanie Claire. . . . First child and son to **Julia Wyatt Love** '83 and **Robert M. Love** '85 on Sept. 22. Named Matthew Wyatt. . . . First child and son to **Dorothy Mestier "Gigi" Short** '83 and **Mark Alan Short** '83 on Oct. 14. Named David Mestier. . . . First child and son to **Joan Young Trautman** '83 and **David Lawrence Trautman** '83 on July 25, 1990. Named Benjamin Lee. . . . First child and daughter to **A. William Mackie** J.D. '84 and **Linda W. Haile Mackie** B.S.E. '81, M.S. '84, Ph.D. '87 on Feb. 5, 1990. Named Diana Wallress. . . . Son to **Marie Toyama McEvoy** '84 and **Thomas J. McEvoy** '82 on July 3, 1990. Named Matthew Philip. . . . First child and son to **Peter F. McIlveen** B.S.E. '84 and Lucy McIlveen on April 8, 1990. Named Steven Peter. . . . Twin daughters to **Mary Ann Potkiewicz Wilmarth** A.H.C. '84, M.S. '84 on Nov. 2. Named Victoria Alyssa and Lauren Alexandra. . . . First child and daughter to **J. Michael Chapman** '85 and Paula Sutton on Aug. 24, 1990. Named Taylor Anne. . . . First child and son to **Robert M. Love** '85 and **Julia Wyatt Love** '83 on Sept. 22. Named Matthew Wyatt. . . . First child and son to **Michael Messinger** '85 and **Amanda Flaherty Messinger** '85 on Oct. 6. Named Conor Michael. . . . Son to **Elizabeth Carr Nager** '85 and **Adams Bailey Carr** '82 on Nov. 7. Named Adams Bailey Carr.

90s

Rena Christen L.L.M. '90, who earned his M.B.A. at the University of St. Gallen and a law degree at the University of Zurich, is head of the legal department of Momura Bank in Zurich, Switzerland.

Yarta Clemens-Major M.S. '90, who completed her master's in coastal geology after escaping from native Liberia amidst a violent war, was featured in the *Durham Morning Herald*. Competing rebel factions in Liberia made her escape from the country extremely dangerous, and at various checkpoints she was held at

gunpoint and interrogated. Although she is now safe and living with a friend in Durham, she still faces the pressure of sending money to her struggling family in Sierra Leone.

David S. Cunningham Ph.D. '90, a first-year faculty member at the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul, won the \$15,000 Bross Prize, a national award of the Bross Foundation at Wake Forest University. He received the prize for his manuscript, *Faithful Persuasion: In Aid of a Rhetoric of Christian Theology*.

Rachel Sue Hinerman '90 is a first-year student at Thomas Jefferson University's medical college in Philadelphia.

Glenn R. Jamison B.S.E. '90, an ensign in the Navy, reported for duty in October 1990 with Training Squadron-Two, based in Milton, Fla. He joined the Navy in June 1990.

Lauren R. Kotkin '90 was appointed sports coordinator for the U.S. Committee Sports for Israel, responsible for coordinating the application process of the almost 500-member U.S. World Maccabiah team of Jewish athletes, trainers, coaches, and medical staff. She is also responsible for coordinating the U.S. Pan American Maccabiah Team and the U.S. Australian Maccabiah Team.

Kevin P. Lenox B.S.E. '90, a Navy ensign, reported for duty in October 1990 with Training Squadron-Two, based in Milton, Fla. He joined the Navy in May 1990.

Mary M. Maniscalco '90 is a first-year student at Thomas Jefferson University's medical college in Philadelphia.

Karen Elizabeth Wood '90 is a first-year student at Thomas Jefferson University's medical college in Philadelphia.

MARRIAGES: **Diane Carolyn Roden** '90 to A. Scott Hudson on Sept. 22. . . . **Jennifer Lynne Straub** '90 to **Lawrence Carlton Moore III** '90 on Aug. 18, 1990, in Duke Chapel. . . . **Rebecca Patton** J.D. '91 to **John Anthony Falco** '86 on March 9, 1990. Residence: Durham, N.C.

DEATHS

Harry Lae Dalton '16 on July 26, 1990, in his home in Charlotte, N.C. He fought overseas with the Air Corps during World War I and, soon after his return, formed the Cotton Brokerage Company, representing several textile companies in the South. In 1925 he began a career with American Viscose Company and moved to Charlotte. In 1948 he was named director of public relations and sales for the company, and he retired in 1960 as vice chairman of the board. He later co-founded Home Finance, which became American Credit Corp., and Barclays American, for which he was chairman of the board. He was active in civic affairs and received several state and national awards. The Dalton Rare Book Room in Perkins Library at Duke was named in his honor. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a daughter, a son, and four grandchildren.

James Watson Davis '20 on Nov. 27, 1987, of emphysema. He is survived by his daughter, a brother, **William Joseph Davis Jr.** '26, and a nephew, **William Smith Wright** '44.

Asa Parker Midgatt '25 on Jan. 25, 1990, in Elizabeth City, N.C. He is survived by his wife, Martha.

Stanford R. Brookshire '27 in Charlotte. He served as mayor of Charlotte from 1961 to 1967. He is survived by his wife, Edith, a son, a daughter, two brothers, a sister, and eight grandchildren.

Elizabeth Parker Parker '27 on Aug. 17, 1985, of heart failure and Alzheimer's disease. She is survived by her son, two sisters, and a granddaughter.

Thomas Edison Abernathy '29 on March 18, 1990. A native of Durham, he worked for the postal service for 34 years. He is survived by his wife, Jessie, two sons, a daughter, three sisters, six grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren.

Wilburn Clyde "W.C." Calton '30 on July 29, 1990, of cancer. He was president and chairman of the board of N.C. Equipment Co., where he worked for 55 years. An active volunteer for the N.C. division of the American Cancer Society, he had a cancer education/prevention center in Raleigh named for him in 1987. He was also on the advisory board of the Salvation Army and the executive committee of the YMCA of Raleigh, and was a past president of both the Raleigh Merchants Bureau and the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce. He is survived by his wife, Mary, three sons, a daughter, fifteen grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Vernon Franklin Sechrist '30 on June 11, 1990. A journalist, he joined *The Rocky Mount Telegram* in June 1930 and at the time of his death was the paper's editor emeritus. A Navy veteran, he was assigned to the carrier *Midway* when it was commissioned in World War II. An Eagle Scout, he was a lifetime scout master, having organized his first troop in November 1930, and in 1984 he received the National Eagle Scout Association Scoutmaster Award and the Silver Beaver, scouting's highest award. He has no immediate survivors.

Henry F. Mottenstein '31 on June 25, 1990, in Millersburg, Pa. He earned his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania's medical school and had a private practice in Millersburg. He was a past president of the local school board and a founder of a local health clinic. He is survived by his wife, Ethel, two sons, a daughter, a sister, a brother, and eight grandchildren.

Daniel M. Reed '32 on April 17, 1990, in Clemson, S.C., of a stroke. He is survived by his wife, **Sara Connelly Reed** '33.

George W. Grayson '32 on June 29, 1990. He was a retired postmaster in Spindale, N.C. He is survived by his wife.

Charlotte Elizabeth Flynn '33 on July 30, 1990, of cancer, in Washington Park, N.C. She earned her master's degree in library science from the University of North Carolina. She was a librarian at Reynolds High School in Winston-Salem, N.C., and a regional librarian in eastern North Carolina. Later she worked in her father's real estate business and for the H. Reid Mitchell Jr. Insurance Agency. She is survived by two sisters.

John Isaac Hopkins '34, A.M. '36, Ph.D. '38 on June 30, 1990. He was a professor at Davidson College and chair of the physics department. He is survived by his wife, Genevieve, a son, three daughters, a sister, a brother, and eleven grandchildren.

Charles K. Richardson '34 on Jan. 22, 1990, after a long illness. He was the owner and operator of C.R. Products in Bow, N.H., where he had lived since 1947. He was active in the Boy Scouts and his church. He is survived by his wife, Sally, three daughters, five grandchildren, and a brother.

George A. Watson Jr. '34, M.D. '39 of Durham, N.C., on March 6, 1990. A retired pediatrician, he served as a medical consultant for the N.C. Department of Human Resources. He is survived by a daughter, **Jean Watson Weatherspoon** '55, a son, and two grandchildren.

James H. Armstrong '35 on May 16, 1990, in Rogersville, Tenn. He is survived by his wife, Ann, and two daughters.

Florence Pos Arnold '35 in June 1990. She is survived by a daughter.

John B. Grant Jr. '35 on Jan. 7, 1990. He was a retired systems analyst for the Burroughs Corp. A resident of Clemmons, N.C., he was a member of the Centenary United Methodist Church in Winston-Salem. He is survived by his wife, Katherine, three sons, a daughter, two brothers, a sister, and four grandchildren.

Thomas T. Rogers Sr. '35 on June 16, 1990. While at Duke, he was president of Sigma Nu fraternity and president of Omicron Delta Kappa, a national honorary leadership fraternity. He had been head football coach at Wake Forest University. He is sur-

vived by his wife, Frances, a daughter, two sons, and three grandchildren.

George P. Watkins '35 on June 26, 1990, in Duneedin, Fla. A member of Sigma Nu fraternity at Duke, he was a retired sales engineer with Crucible Steel Company. He is survived by his wife, Kathryn, and three granddaughters.

John Woodrow Wilson '35, Ph.D. '38 on March 1, 1990. A resident of Durham, he was a research scientist with the U.S. Air Force. He is survived by a daughter, a son, and two sisters.

Emily McElmurray McNeill M.Ed. '36 on Sept. 8, 1989, in Atlanta, Ga. She was a retired

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school principal. She is survived by her daughter, **Leslie McNeill Dees** '63.

Richard Erwin Austin '37 on March 28, 1990. Until his 1977 retirement, he was executive vice president and assistant controller at Westinghouse headquarters. He was also a member and past president of the National Accountants Association. He is survived by his wife, Desi, and a daughter.

William E. Washburn LL.B. '37 on July 13, 1990, in Melbourne, Fla. He was the assistant chief attorney for the Veterans Administration in Nashville, Tenn. He is survived by a son, two daughters, seven grandchildren, and a great-grandson.

Thomas Edward Butterfield Jr. LL.B. '38 on July 28, 1990. He was a partner of Butterfield, Joachim, Brodt, Morrison & Longenbach in Bethlehem, Penn.

Herbert Lloyd Cain A.M. '38 on June 13, 1990, of cancer. He earned his master's in Greek and Latin, and in national competition he won the Thomas Day Seymour Fellowship to the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece. Because of World War II, he was unable to attend. He was a teacher at Davis and Elkins College and was awarded a research fellowship at Duke, but the war again prevented his attendance. He worked in the War Department's censorship office in Miami during the war; later, he was transferred to the head office in Washington, D.C. After the war, he did political research for the State Department. He resigned and moved to Damascus, Md., where he opened a woodworking business, Cain's Early American Furniture, and retired in 1979. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, three sons, a daughter, and a granddaughter.

Gwendolyn Adams Courtney '39 on Aug. 16, 1990. She is survived by her husband, **William M. Courtney** '38, and her son, **William M. Courtney Jr.** M.B.A. '85.

S. Frank Horne '39, M.D. '42 on Aug. 29, 1990.

Elkins Read Jr. '39 on Oct. 31, 1990, in San Antonio, Texas. He is survived by his wife, Wanda.

Robert C. Heller '40 on July 29, 1990, in Orinda, Calif. A Navy veteran of World War II, he was a research forester for the U.S. Forest Service and later taught at the University of Idaho for seven years, retiring as professor emeritus in 1981. He is survived by his wife, **Lois Donehue Heller** '41; three daughters, including **Sally Heller Rankin** '66, M.S.N. '78; a brother, and eight grandchildren.

Frank C. Pierce '40 on May 19, 1990, in Hightstown, N.J. He was the president of Shangle & Hurt Inc. Building Materials of Hightstown and served on the advisory board of the First Fidelity Bank Corp. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, two sons, a daughter, a sister, and six grandchildren.

Francis M. "Bud" Rodgers III '40 on March 13, 1990, after a four-year illness. He lived in Virginia Beach, Va., where he was an account executive with The Griswold-Eshleman Co. He is survived by his wife, Eileen, and their four children.

Robert W. Wert '40 on June 9, 1990, while on a lengthy bicycling trip. He lived in Normandy Beach, N.J.

Elizabeth Murray Boswell '41 on Aug. 13, 1990. While at Duke, she was the Women's Student Government president. She was a researcher in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. She is survived by her husband, Paul, as son, and a grandchild.

Norman Bernard Cotter '42 on May 30, 1990. A member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity at Duke, he was an officer with the Finance School during World War II and taught Officers Candidate School classes when the school was stationed at Duke. In 1953 he

moved to Charlotte, N.C., as a Volunteer State Life Insurance Co. agent. He later was an independent insurance broker and was a certified life underwriter. He is survived by his wife, **Emily Vaughan Cotter** '42, three sons, a brother, three sisters, and one grandchild.

John M. Lofton Jr. J.D. '42 on Feb. 16, 1990, in Grantville, Kansas. He was associated with the St. Louis Post Dispatch Co.

Margaret M. Thompson '42 on April 19, 1990. A native of Durham, she taught in the Durham city schools for 41 years. She is survived by a son, two sisters, and five grandchildren.

Russell L. Carter '43 on Sept. 30, 1990, in Vance, S.C. He was a senior scientist at Ortho Diagnostics, Inc., in Raritan, N.J. He is survived by his wife, Nancy, a daughter, a son, and a grandson.

Mary Martin Hagan A.M. '43 on Feb. 2, 1990. She was a teacher in Milton and Huntington, W.Va., high schools. She is survived by her husband, Charles, four children, and seven grandchildren.

Clyde R. Mann '44 on Nov. 22, 1989, in New Smyrna Beach, Fla. A brigadier general in the Navy, he participated in Duke's V-12 program during World War II. He is survived by his wife.

Kelly N. Summey Jr. '44 of Mt. Holly, N.C., on Dec. 26, 1989, of a heart attack. He is survived by his wife, Emily.

Barbara Jane Mayhew Howerton '45 on July 26, 1990, in Grand Rapids, Mich., of cancer. She is survived by her husband, **Beverly R. Howerton** '46, two sons, two granddaughters, and a sister.

Norbert Bernard Goebel M.F. '46 on July 12, 1990, in Clemson, S.C. He is survived by his wife, Lucille.

Donald Allen Kilmer '46 on Feb. 8, 1990, of cancer. In 1977 he retired from the Navy after 30 years. He is survived by his wife, Norma, and a brother.

Richard A. Meade '46 in 1990. He was the long-time executive director of the Easter Seal Society of Macon County and had served as president and secretary-treasurer of the Roseville Rotary Club. He is survived by his wife, Mary Lou, two sons, a daughter, a brother, and three grandchildren.

Sylvia Joan Schrack '46 on Sept. 6, 1990, of cancer. She worked for the Montgomery County Library and served as director of Ariadne Press. She is survived by her husband, Roldal, a son, a daughter, and her sister, **Carol F. Hoover** '40.

Starr O. Latimer B.S.M.E. '47 on April 26, 1990.

Ann M. Bethune '48 on Aug. 17, 1990, in Louisville, Ky. She is survived by her husband, Everett, a daughter, a son, and six grandchildren.

William John DeMaria M.D. '48 on Sept. 10. He was associate director of Medical Education at Duke and was in charge of continuing education. In 1976, he became medical director of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of N.C. He is survived by his wife, Mary, two sons, and a daughter.

Gordon L. Dwigins B.S.C.E. '50 on Aug 10, 1990.

William B. Gibbs B.S.M.E. '50 in the spring of 1990. He is survived by his brother, **C. Leon Gibbs** B.S.E.E. '49.

Samuel Roscoe Moorhead '50 on Nov. 16, 1990. An Air Force veteran, he earned his M.D. from the Medical University of South Carolina and did his internship in Indianapolis and a pediatric residency in New Orleans. He practiced pediatrics in Anderson, S.C., for 30 years. He was on the board of directors of First Federal Savings and Loan Association and the

former Southern Bank and Trust Co. He was a member of the Anderson County Medical Society and a fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics. He is survived by his wife, Ada, his father, three sons, two daughters, a brother, two sisters, and four grandchildren.

Edward Stone Ph.D. '50 on July 14, 1990, in Athens, Ohio. He was a Coast Guard veteran and a retired distinguished professor at Ohio University, where he had chaired the English department. He was past president of the university's Phi Beta Kappa chapter and was the author of seven books and numerous articles. He is survived by his wife, Marjorie, three sons, and two grandchildren.

Frederick M. Lauter '52 on June 3, 1990, in Dover, Del. He is survived by his wife, Ruth.

Thomas P. Marple B.S.E.E. '52 on July 9, 1990. He is survived by his wife, Agnes.

John Burkus Ph.D. '53 on July 19, 1990, of cardiac arrest. He was a research chemist at Naugatuck Chemical for 25 years. He is survived by his wife, **Jean Burkus** A.M. '51, two sons, and a daughter.

F. Parker Duncan '53 on July 23, 1990, in Durham, N.C. He worked in advertising and public relations and was chairman of the board at the Bethlehem Center Inc. He is survived by his wife, **Peggy A. Duncan** '49, a son, a daughter, his mother, a sister, and two grandsons.

John Thomas Topping '58 on Aug. 27, 1990, in Cincinnati, Ohio. An All-American at tackle in 1957, he was inducted into the Duke University Hall of Fame. He was vice chairman of Roadway Services, Inc., parent company of Roadway Express, of which he had been president since November 1987. He is survived by his wife, Rosemarie, a daughter, three sons, four sisters, and two brothers.

Robert M. Garrison Sr. '60 on March 2, 1990, in Asheville, N.C. He is survived by his wife, two sons, a daughter, his mother, and two brothers.

C. Stephen Hankins '60 on Sept. 8, in Redlands, Calif. He was affiliated with the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He held master's degrees from Western Michigan University and from the London School of Economics and Political Science. He was a dean of admissions at the University of Redmond and president of the Western Association of College Admissions Counselors.

Marie Giddings Parker '60 on Sept. 6, 1990, in Tallahassee, Fla., of lymphoma. A calligrapher and artist, she was president of the LeMoyné Art Foundation. She is survived by her husband, Frederick; two daughters, including **Jennifer Parker Lavia** '84; and a son.

Robert Stanley Bennett '62 on Sept. 5, 1990, in Pittsburgh, Pa., of lymphoma. He is survived by his niece, **Marilyn L. Roaf** '72.

Stephen G. Carter '62 on Jan. 26, 1989, in Columbus, Ohio. He was president of Performance Sales and Marketing Co. He is survived by his wife, **Cherie Cude Carter** B.S.N. '61.

Horace Darr Rawls Ph.D. '63 on May 8, 1990. He was a sociology professor at N.C. State University in Raleigh. He is survived by his wife, Rachel.

James Odysseus Stassinis J.D. '63 on May 31, 1990, in Washington, D.C. He is survived by his wife, Helen, his mother, a son, a daughter, and three sisters.

Michael Kenneth Gordon '64 on Aug. 24, 1990. He was an attorney and served in the U.S. Marine Reserves. He is survived by his wife, **Rebecca Huntley Gordon** '66; a son, **Michael K. Gordon Jr.** '87, A.M. '89; his parents; and a sister.

E. McKinley "Mac" West Jr. D.Ed. '65 on

Aug. 4, 1990. He was a professor emeritus at UNC-Wilmington. He is survived by his wife, Geraldine, a daughter, a son, two brothers, and two grandchildren.

Sally Blackwell Springer '66 on Dec. 3, 1989, after a long illness with cancer. While at Duke, she was a member of Delta Delta Delta sorority. She was past president and a member of the board of directors of the Safe Harbour Domestic Violence Shelter, and a member of the Ohio Arts Council's advisory board, the League of Women Voters, and the Huron Meals on Wheels program. She is survived by her husband, **J. William Springer** B.S.M.E. '64, three sons, her mother, and a brother.

Kenneth M. Gordon '72 on Aug. 24, 1990. He was a technical editor/writer for Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory for 12 years. He established the Kenneth M. Gordon Endowment Fund to help support the Undergraduate Independent Study Program in the chemistry department. He is survived by his parents, a sister, and a brother.

Phil Sloan J.D. '74 on April 15, 1990, in E. Greenbush, N.Y. He was a senior attorney with the N.Y. State Division of Housing and Community Renewal and a commissioner on the state Board of Equalization and Assessment. He was a member and past president of the East Greenbush Nassau Kiwanis Club, a member of the board of directors of the Washington Masonic Lodge of Albany, and former union steward of the Public Employees Federation. He served on the East Greenbush Zoning Board of Appeals from 1982 to 1988. He was also a member of the Albany Police Pipe and Drum Band and a member of the Albany Musicians' Association. He is survived by his father and a sister.

Rick D. Horton J.D. '80 on April 23, 1990. An artist, painter, and photographer, he was also a part-

ner in the New York City law firm Horton and Lloyd. He received fellowships from The National Endowment for the Arts in 1976, the Ingram Merrill Foundation in 1985, and the Pollack Krasner Foundation in 1986. He frequently exhibited his work in New York, Charlotte, Baltimore, and Minneapolis. His artwork is included in many public, private, and corporate collections, including the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the N.C. Museum of Art, and the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris. He is survived by his parents, a brother, and two sisters.

Theodore John Conway Ph.D. '86 on Sept. 11, 1990, in St. Petersburg, Fla. He earned his Ph.D. in history at the age of 76. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor, two daughters, four grandchildren, and a great-grandson.

Kristin Greenway '89 on July 27, 1990. She was killed in an accident while riding her bicycle in Mino, Japan. She had been teaching English classes in Japan for the last year. At Duke she was a member of the Alpha Epsilon Phi sorority. A resident of Lexington, Kentucky, she is survived by her parents and her brother.

Matthew Brian Howell B.S.E. '90 on Aug. 11, 1990, in Durham, of cancer. He is survived by his father, stepmother, two sisters, and stepbrothers.

Professor Hall

Louise Hall, professor emerita of architecture at Duke, died December 16 in Durham. She was 85.

A native of Cambridge, Mass., she earned bachelor's degrees from Wellesley College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a Brevue from the University of Paris, and a doctorate from Harvard University.

In 1931 she joined the faculty at Duke, where she helped establish the department of arts and aesthetics.

Before her retirement in 1975, she had published numerous articles on early American history and architecture and women's roles in those fields.

During World War II she taught engineering drawing and cartography at Duke and in Washington, D.C. She was on the N.C. Governor's Commission from 1964 to 1971 and was Duke's representative at the Winchester (England) Archaeological Excavations from 1964 to 1971. She was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the American Institute of Architects, the Society of Architectural Historians, the Historical Society of North Carolina, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the Historic Preservation Society of Durham.

She is survived by a cousin.

Professor Katz

Henry Jacob Katz M.A.T. '67, a retired colonel and assistant professor emeritus at Duke, died in his home September 20, after several years of declining health.

He graduated with academic honors from West Point in 1936, then joined the Army Ordnance Corps and served until 1945 with General George S. Patton's 3rd Army. He earned several medals for his service overseas, including the Order of Leopold II from Belgium, the Croix de Guerre avec Palme from France, and the Order of Ulchi from Korea.

From 1946 to 1950, he taught in West Point's mathematics department. After retiring from the Army in 1966 with the Legion of Merit Award, he enrolled at Duke and earned a master's in teaching in mathematics. He taught calculus and summer transitional pre-calculus at Duke until his retirement in 1982. He also sang in the Chapel Choir for thirteen years.

He is survived by his wife, Elisabeth, a son, two daughters, and six grandchildren.

Continued on page 32

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Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register.

NEW WORLD ORDER

Economic disarmament as a means of bringing harmony out of the present chaotic conditions rampant on the earth was advocated at commencement by Dr. Huston Thompson, former chairman of the U.S. Trade Commission, in addressing the 1931 graduating class.

Such disarmament is to be effected, he advised, by a World Trade Tribunal, its representatives selected by the League of Nations. The tribunal would pass upon disputed matters of trade conditions; provide information relative to production, prices, and other economic factors, thus aiding the synchronization of supply and demand; and help break down the monstrous tariff walls that pseudo-nationalism has erected. . . .

"The stage has been set for a great disarmament conference to be held under the auspices of the League of Nations at Geneva next February," he pointed out. "How are we going to disarm the nations physically until we disarm economically? Do not all present day wars come, in the last analysis, from economic pressure? There is every reasonable hope that we will adjust justiciable matters through the World Court. There is no forum, however, where the great concrete, economic problems have an opportunity of being settled. Until there is, what hope is there for a real disarmament? . . ."—June 1931

COMMENCING WITH FLOWERS

With Dr. Robert L. Flowers, newly installed president, presiding over the exercises for the first time, Duke University's eighty-ninth commencement was concluded. . . as 750 degrees were awarded. In addition, seven honorary degrees were conferred.

The three-day finals program this year featured the induction ceremony which

DUKE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES



Victory's net results: After a hot-and-cold showing in '56 with no seniors on the roster (scholastic problems), the Blue Devils squeaked by Kentucky, the UNLV of its day, in a one-point thriller. And, naturally, Cameron erupted. Here, Jim Booher '59 gets a boost.

formally placed President Flowers in the university presidency, succeeding the late Dr. William Preston Few, who died last October. It was shortly after noon on Monday of commencement, following the address by Dr. Alexander Loudon, minister to the United States from The Netherlands, that Dr. Flowers, a veteran of fifty years of faculty and administrative service to Trinity and Duke, received the symbols of office, the charter and the seal. He was given a spirited ovation by the large audience that witnessed the exercises, and later, making a brief talk at the alumni-alumnae luncheon, Dr. Flowers called upon alumni, faculty, and students of Duke to meet the present world situation courageously, [to be] willing to make sacrifices and to fight, if necessary, for freedom and the preservation of the American way of life.

In the commencement address, Dr. Loudon warned Americans to avoid the

mistake of the Western Europeans in recent years of taking freedom and democracy for granted. "Freedom," he said, "was not achieved by our ancestors to be inherited by us intact, unimpaired, safe, and guaranteed. Only by eternal vigilance, only by a never-diminishing battle of forces that would destroy it can we be assured of our liberty."—June 1941

JOBS APLENTY

The Appointments Office, which serves as a free employment service for students and alumni, reports that probably 100 percent of this year's graduates, both men and women, have succeeded in finding jobs. Most of the seniors were registered with the office.

Outstanding facts from the report are that this year there were 4,471 job openings available for consideration by the 691 graduating seniors; that the largest number of openings were in engineering, sales, and accounting, with chemistry and physics ranking next; and that there is a developing tendency for employers in commerce and industry to rate applicants primarily on their ability to get along with people, grades being of secondary significance. This development does not hold in professional and research fields, however; in these areas the applicant's academic record is scrutinized with care.

In general, the employment situation is easier now than it was last year, when there was a slight falling off from the post-war level. . . .

With regard to women, a peculiarity of the employment situation is that most employers require a knowledge of typing and shorthand, or at least typing, even of applicants for jobs in personnel work, banks, insurance, business administration, and government, where stenography is not ordinarily considered a phase of the work. Typing is of course an understandable requirement in publicity, public relations, advertising, and journalism, in which fields there have been many calls for women.—*July 1951*

FRESHMAN GROWTH

Duke freshmen on West Campus have larger feet today than freshmen had during the first part of the century. They are also heavier and taller than their predecessors. Despite this growth, the freshman today is usually weaker and less aggressive in sports. . . .

These facts were reported by the physical education department at Duke, which has also changed considerably since its early beginnings in the 1890s. . . .

It is a simple matter to trace the history of the physical education department through existing records and available facilities. It might seem a different matter though to establish the physical transformation of the freshman classes. . . if it had not been for one man: Wilber W. "Cap" Card '00, whose name is now on a bronze plaque at the entrance to Card Gymnasium, and who kept meticulous records, beginning in 1902, of every entering freshman's physical condition. . . .

A medical history of each student was entered in the ledgers along with very thorough physical measurements which included such esoteric items as ninth rib expansion. A small space was also avail-

able to record the examiner's observations, such as "flat chest," "nearighted," or just "needs developing". . . .

Each year the measurements were totaled and issued to the public in a set of "average statistics." The years 1902 through 1913 provide the most complete statistical evidence. . . . During this period the average age of entering freshmen was eighteen years and four months; the average height, five feet and six inches; the average weight, 130.1 pounds.—*June 1961*

URGED TO MERGE

East and West will meet next fall at Duke, and life on both the university's campuses will take on a new look. Alumnae returning to Brown or Pegram houses are apt to find not a desk girl but a "desk boy" to show them around, and football in the Few and Kilgo quadrants on West just may become a woman's game.

After several years of study and recommendations by the Residential Life Committee (RLC), the university trustees in March approved the committee's proposals to form two federations, one on East and one on West, and three new coeducational, or "alternate plan" dormitories, in York and Mirecourt on West and in Southgate on East. One coed dormitory has already been established in the old Faculty Apart-

ment Sanford voiced his support of the residential changes in a [March] letter to [RLC Chairman Richard] White, saying, "I view the federations, the alternate plan dormitories, and the broadened provisions for off-campus living as innovative proposals from which we may determine which types of alternate living patterns are best suited for the accomplishment of the educational and social objectives of Duke University". . . .

Although women on West will remain members of the Woman's College, and men on East of Trinity, the dean of men will exercise jurisdiction over women on West Campus and the dean of women will have jurisdiction over men on East.—*June 1971*

FIRST LADIES

Welcome to a bit of history," Charles Reinhart, American Dance Festival president, told nearly 1,000 people attending the festival's awards ceremony in Page Auditorium this July.

The history Reinhart referred to was the first Samuel H. Scripps American Dance Festival Award, which was presented to Martha Graham, well-known modern dance choreographer, dancer, and teacher. The check was for \$25,000—believed to be

America's largest award in the performing arts—and a sculpture, which Reinhart called a "Sammy," designed by North Carolina artist Dean Leary.

Former First Lady Betty Ford presented the award, saying that Graham's genius "is synonymous with modern dance. Without her independent spirit and her leadership in contemporary dance, the arts in the twentieth century would not be the



Medal for mettle: First Lady Ford and dance legend Graham

ments building on East Campus—known as Wilson House.

Out of 4,000 Duke undergraduates, approximately 1,450 will be involved in the new dormitory situations, according to university President Terry Sanford. . . .

same." Ford was one of Graham's students in the 1930s at the Bennington School of Dance in Vermont. The summer dance session at Bennington later became known as the American Dance Festival.—*July-August 1981*

Theodore Warren Minah

Theodore Warren Minah, long-time director of Duke dining halls, died in Durham April 26 at the age of 82.

A New Hampshire native, he received his degree in business administration from the University of New Hampshire and a degree in hotel management from Cornell University. Since 1979 he had been active in the Duke Institute for Learning in Retirement.

Before he retired, Minah spent more than 30 years as director of dining halls at Brown University (1937-1942) and at Duke (1946-1974). He was responsible for many innovations in the Duke dining halls. His career also included work in hotels in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. In 1969 he retired as a captain in the U.S. Navy Supply Corps.

Minah was founder and past president of the National Association of College and University Food Services, which awarded him its first distinguished service award in 1967. The award has since been named the Theodore W. Minah Award.

In 1968 Minah, a registered dietician, received the first Silver Plate Award given by the International Food Manufacturers Association in the category of college and university food services.

Upon Minah's retirement from Duke in 1974, a scholarship was named in his honor, the proceeds of which provide \$3,000 scholarships to two student dining hall employees each year.

Also active in community service, Minah was president of the Durham Kiwanis Club and on the board of the Durham YWCA. He was awarded honorary membership in the YWCA and in honor societies at Brown and Duke (including Omicron Delta Kappa and Red Friars). In 1968 he received Duke's YWCA Distinguished Service Award.

He is survived by three children, including twin sons **Galen F. Minah** '61 and **Glenn E. Minah** '61, and four grandchildren.

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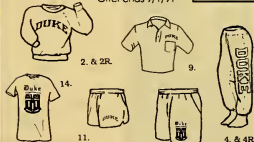
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DESERT UPDATE

Editors:

Now that the war has come and gone, I feel that I must add an addendum to my two earlier installments ["Dispatches from a Distant Desert," February-March]. I write this from a former Republican Guard position in occupied Southern Iraq. The formal cease-fire went into effect yesterday and we are spending our time collecting and destroying as many Iraqi weapons as possible before we pull out and go home.

It turns out that in my earlier writings I was wrong about a great many of my predictions. For that I am extremely thankful. If hindsight is said to be 20/20, then much of my foresight should be declared legally blind.

I always believed this to be a just cause and war. That became increasingly obvious to me as December and January wore on without a peaceful solution. My point was and still is that war is always a horrific option, especially for those of us who have to fight it.

I also personally believe that the Allies' spectacular success will have a large practical impact on world order for the next few decades. I stand by my observation, however, that most of us who participated saw it less as a moral crusade than as an unpleasant obstacle to the way home. Our war cry was not "Remember Kuwait" or "World Order or Death," but "The Sooner We Win, The Sooner We Go Home."

Furthermore, the ground war went far better than I imagine anyone expected. Amazingly, my infantry battalion did not receive a single casualty, even though we came under heavy enemy contact as we spearheaded the XVIII Airborne Corps' drive to cut the main highway between Kuwait and Baghdad. This was due largely, no doubt, to our many practical advantages, but also—many here were convinced—to procedural grace.

Moreover, from my vantage point, which was literally 100-1,500 meters from the front line, the war was waged justly—both strategically and tactically. The medics I led were able to save the lives of many enemy wounded who were brought into our aid station. I believe those Iraqi casualties will always remember the care they re-

ceived from us Americans, as will the other Iraqi prisoners, many of whom cheered and smiled as we drove by throwing them food and water.

But as quick and moral as the war may have been, it still had its horrors. Most of the casualties we treated were amputation wounds, caused by (we think) the Bradley Fighting Vehicle's 25-centimeter chain gun, which is meant for enemy equipment and not personnel. After the battle, I heard soldiers talk about how "cool" it was to see human bodies explode. I personally saw one crew laughing as they shot at dismounted enemy soldiers. As one infantry platoon leader confided to me, "A lot of people died who didn't need to." In his encounters, he ordered his men to first fire at the Iraqis' feet to enable them to surrender, which is terribly difficult to manage in the chaos of battle.

As for me, I was surprised at my own lack of feeling as we rolled by the charred remains of bodies and half-bodies recently killed. Perhaps I am part of a generation calloused to violence and ambivalent to the sanctity of every human life. Or perhaps men have always been so. I do not claim to know.

If we glory in our success and in the ends which we secured, let us not glory in the means with which we secured it. For I saw the means and they were hell.

C.A. Hutchinson '89
Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army
Occupied Southern Iraq

Editors:

I was appalled at the liberal slant of the article by Second Lieutenant Hutchinson. I, too, am currently deployed in Saudi as a Marine Corps first lieutenant and I felt nauseous just reading the bold print lead paragraph.

You led into the article by setting the tone; Hutchinson tried to avoid active duty service and furthermore tried to avoid a combat occupation. Is this the way you want the young alumni depicted? I personally was ashamed, knowing that relatives would read this and assume that the average Duke student is actively trying to avoid serving his country.

As a four-year Marine ROTC student who sought my active commission and ground assignment with vigor, it makes me

sick to see a man try to avoid active service after accepting a four-year tuition scholarship from the government. Yes, I am thoroughly ashamed of Hutchinson, and to a lesser extent, ashamed of you for allowing such a limp-wristed depiction of our young alumni to go into print.

I realize your article was meant to be the "this could happen to any one of us" slant, but you fail to accurately depict the true link of Duke University to the Gulf Crisis. Many of us love our jobs and, in fact, looked at college as merely a means to obtain our commissions. We are over here to do our duty faithfully, without whining, and it demoralizes all of us alumni who love our jobs and take pride in our military service to see "our generation" depicted in your pages as whiners who are dragged kicking and screaming to perform their duties.

No, I don't have all the answers as to how you should accurately portray the contribution of Duke alumni to the past Gulf Crisis. I just felt you should know that Hutchinson is the exception, not the rule; and most of us "combat alumni" are very proud of our contribution to the war, and our active duty service in general.

Joseph F. Paschall '88
First Lieutenant, U.S. Marines
Desert Storm '91

'NOT THE DUKE I KNOW'

Editors:

Like many Duke alumni, I have been troubled by a number of articles in the press about current activities at Duke. As a past president of the alumni association, I have had the privilege of serving as a trustee during the past year as the board grapples with the fundamental issues—both academic and fiscal—that Duke must address if it is to sustain and enhance its position as one of the nation's leading universities.

I make no pretense that I know everything that is going on at Duke; indeed, given the breadth and scope of the academic environment and complexity of the institution, I question whether anyone can know everything about Duke. Nonetheless, my experiences as an officer of the

alumni association and as a member of the board of trustees have given me a perspective I think your readers may wish to have on many of the issues raised in recent press coverage.

The Duke University described in recent articles is not the Duke University I know. In my judgment, academic freedom and open inquiry are stronger today than they have ever been in the more than thirty years I've been affiliated with Duke. The very idea conveyed in some of these press reports that a small group of faculty out of some 1,400 are somehow creating a "politically correct" thought police endorsed by the university administration is not true. One need only spend a short time at Duke to realize that the faculty—and I've talked with several—feel they continue to enjoy a freedom to speak on controversial issues fully assured that they will be protected by President Brodie's administration and the board of trustees.

I also find no evidence to support a claim that Duke is an institution whose administration lacks integrity. The management of a complex teaching and research institution is an enormous challenge, especially when that institution is devoted to providing a free and open environment where students and faculty can engage in debating the controversial issues, whether in literary theory or the politics of Washington. I realize that Duke's English department—or, at least, several members of it—are engaged in new areas of scholarship that some find troubling. There is nothing new about that. At Duke in the 1930s, the English department was one of the first in the country to introduce American literature into the curriculum—a radical and controversial break with the traditional canon of those days. And surely within a faculty of 1,400, there should be room for studying different approaches.

I've reviewed the undergraduate course offerings in the catalogue, and it's apparent that students have a broad array of humanities and English courses to choose among—the classics as well as more contemporary areas of study. I'm told that the undergraduate enrollment in the traditional literature of Western society hasn't diminished at all, but that to it, students are adding study using new scholarly approaches. This is perhaps best reflected by the fact that student interest at both the undergraduate and graduate levels in the humanities, and especially in English, has dramatically increased.

There is one other aspect of the recent portrayals of Duke that I find to be particularly troubling. Students, especially the best ones, go to where they think they'll get the best education. While the press reports that Yale is off some 10 percent in

applications and that Harvard boasts of being up 3 percent, Duke is experiencing a 23 percent increase in applications this year; surely there must be something in that. By every qualitative index, we are recruiting an extraordinarily bright group of young people to Duke. Are we to assume that these young people have no knowledge of the approaches and views espoused by the faculty? Is it reasonable to assume that these young people are incapable of sorting out the various approaches presented to them once they get to Duke?

I must conclude that I find Duke to be stronger today than at any time I can recall. I find no evidence that Duke has lost its integrity—just the opposite.

President Brodie, like presidents before him, has a very difficult set of issues to balance. I find that he does so with the best interests of the university in mind and with considerable thoughtfulness. He keeps the board of trustees thoroughly briefed and regularly discusses the issues with them. I can assure you that the board is not only well-informed but supports the direction in which the university is heading.

I am proud to have the opportunity to represent the 83,000 alumni of Duke at the board meetings and I'm confident that Duke is being well served by the leadership this university is receiving. I'm also extremely proud of the faculty and students here at Duke. In my view, Duke is a better place today than it was when I went to school, and I am even more proud today to be able to say I'm a graduate of Duke.

W. Barker French '63
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Editors:

Recently, the university has been characterized as an intellectually oppressive environment. National publications and noteworthy individuals have depicted our classrooms as mediums for political indoctrination. Many members of both the faculty and administration have adamantly opposed these allegations. Ironically, in the midst of this controversy over academic freedom for students, the voices which have remained unheard are precisely those of the students.

We are writing to express our student impressions of the intellectual climate at Duke. First of all, we resent the characterization of students as mindless receptacles of political ideologies. We are quite capable of critically evaluating these ideas and formulating our positions. We do indeed think for ourselves.

Secondly, we find that there is in fact a wide range of thought represented at the university. Furthermore, we appreciate this exposure to various paradigms which

Duke affords us. We are stimulated by challenges to traditional thinking. This diversity of ideas aspires to the finest ideals of higher learning. Constant and searching criticism of old assumptions is the lifeblood of a university.

The purpose of this letter, however, is not to provide a definitive end to the debate. On the contrary, we hope to spawn more discussion, especially from students. We welcome challenges, for we recognize re-evaluations and debate as the essence of intellectual growth. We must all continually seek new perspectives, lest we become entrapped by our own dogma.

Joan Tao '92 and Tonya Robinson '92
Durham, North Carolina

The correspondents are vice president for academic affairs and president, respectively, of the Associated Students of Duke University.

Editors:

This is in response to the letter by President H. Keith H. Brodie to all alumni, dated "April, 1991."

I had hoped that the president would at least address, if not answer, some of the criticisms made about the university, its governance, policies, and curriculum. I find instead that his chief purpose is to convince alumni that everything here is just fine.

While the president admits that "valid points can be made on all sides of the debate" over "political correctness" and "multiculturalism," he gives little or no attention to criticisms of the university with respect to this issue made by faculty, students, and alumni. Instead, he focuses on that old bogey, "the media." But it is not the media that started or is responsible for the debates now going on at Duke. It is, as President Brodie admits, members of the Duke faculty who have taken controversial positions on all sides of this debate. That said, it is odd that the president should distance himself from Duke's faculty, first, by ignoring their arguments pro and con, as if he were merely a neutral party in this dispute, and second, by discussing with alumni issues which he rarely discusses on campus.

The president is correct, I think, to point to *Duke's Vision* as a focal point of the debate. His comments reveal what many of us find objectionable about that document and the policies which accompany it. Several questions come to mind about *Duke's Vision*, none answered in the president's letter: Why was this pamphlet written under the auspices of the Office of Residential Life rather than the president's office? Why is it written anonymously, with no person or persons taking responsibility for its content? How is it that a doc-

ument, written by a professor in the Divinity School at a university whose motto is *Eruditio et Religio*, mentions erudition tangentially and religion not at all? Why were not faculty and graduate students given copies of this booklet? And most importantly, why was not *Duke's Vision*, which apparently represents a major new educational policy for the school, not publicly discussed and debated before it became official?

President Brodie says that *Duke's Vision* was meant "as a catalyst for discussion between faculty and students at freshman orientation." Yet it has become, somehow, more than that. I do not know the exact status of this "vision." No one does. Faculty, staff, and students are apparently expected to "live up to" the principles of *Duke's Vision*, although many of them have not been informed about it, much less given any chance to discuss it. In other words, the president has introduced a major new educational policy without consulting the people on whom it is to operate.

The president would like to believe that criticism of *Duke's Vision* has to do more with the process by which it was established than the contents of the work. The two are not unrelated: Despite the president's proclaimed respect for "diversity" and "tolerance," *Duke's Vision* represents a narrow, restrictive ideology.

The president claims that the principles of *Duke's Vision* "derive from the Bill of Rights." Many undergraduate students do treat the document as a kind of constitution. But the Bill of Rights and the American Constitution were debated vigorously, and had to be ratified by representatives of the American people. *Duke's Vision* has never been debated nor ratified. A better analogy for the manner in which this new educational policy was introduced is *le roi le veut*.

Those who have seen both *Duke's Vision* (I suspect most alumni have not and will not) and the American Bill of Rights know that the two are not at all compatible. Proponents (and opponents) of the Bill of Rights believed that a society which allowed certain things, such as a free press, and required other things, such as restraints on the conduct of government officials, was superior to a society in which the press was censored and the government subject to no limits. The authors of the Bill of Rights distinguished free and despotic governments, and they thought the former superior to the latter. In other words, they had a "unicultural" (sic) perspective, which is condemned and forbidden by *Duke's Vision*. The vision holds that one can simultaneously insist on the need for racial tolerance, human equality, and other principles which are by no

means universally shared or practiced by all cultures, and believe in "multiculturalism," i.e., that all cultures deserve to be respected no matter what their principles.

The president admits that the original title, *Duke's Vision*, "implies an agreed-upon vision established through a collegial process, involving faculty, students, and staff." So too, I might add, does the document's constant use of the second person plural pronoun imply that every member of the Duke community agrees with the content of the pamphlet. President Brodie concedes that the vision was not, in fact, agreed upon by everyone, which is surely an understatement, since the document was never even seen by the majority of the faculty, students, and staff of this university.

President Brodie apparently now recognizes that the original "vision" was objectionable, and says that he has ordered "minor changes." The copy of *A Vision for Duke* which I have been able to obtain eliminates the obnoxious and unwarranted use of "we." But there has still been no dis-

The full text of Duke's Vision appeared in the April-May 1990 Duke Magazine on page 11, and its origins were discussed in the accompanying article "Doing the Right Thing."

LEADING WOMEN

Editors:

The article on women's lives at Duke in the February-March issue contained a photo of a group of Duke women from the 1970s which did not identify the women pictured. That is rather unfortunate, since the picture demonstrated the increased role women played in the life of the campus after 1970 when Laurie Earnhart, as president of the Duke University Union, became the first woman to head a major campus-wide student organization.

Of the five women in the picture, four played important campus leadership roles, and the fifth was a Duke employee.



cussion on campus of *A Vision for Duke*, nor any suggestion that the status of the vision will be debated in the future. Indeed, the president waited until after most of the undergraduates, and much of the faculty, had left for the summer before he announced "minor changes."

I take the president at his word when he says that he is concerned to improve communications with Duke's alumni. I hope that in the future this concern includes some attempt to address the substantive issues which have been raised by people on this campus, particularly about the content and the method of adoption of *A Vision for Duke*.

Paul D. Ellenbogen A.M. '90
Durham, North Carolina

From left to right, they were Denise Creech, Union president, 1975-76; Mary Mard, Freewater Film Society chair, 1976-77; Lynn Harmonay, Union Program Council chair, 1975-76; Goldie Evans, the Union's bookkeeper; and Barbara Hall, Union president, 1976-77.

All four of the students pictured were active in other positions, in and out of the Union's structure. Creech chaired the Major Speakers Committee, Harmonay chaired the Broadway at Duke series, Hall was one of the most active and involved members of the planning committee for the Bryan Center construction and made several important contributions to the building's design. Since 1970 ten women have served as president of the Union. Eleven men have served in that period. Evans, by



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the way, when I last saw her, was the owner of a successful retail business in Durham.

Earnhart's assumption of the Union presidency produced a controversy, when the most prestigious of the campus leadership honoraries, the Red Friars, refused to induct her as a member, its structure being unable to deal with the concept of a woman as a campus leader. They held to their policies, and soon thereafter ceased to exist.

Peter Coyle '72
Durham, North Carolina

Coyle is associate director of the Duke University Union and the Bryan Center.

NOT ALARMED ABOUT ALAR

Editors:

Your article "Advocate for the Earth" on John Adams in the October-November 1990 issue omitted some important information about Adams' organization, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC).

NRDC is lobbying against pesticides, but only a selected few—only *man-made* pesticides. It never mentions that 99.99 percent (by weight) of pesticides are *natural* pesticides, by which plants are endowed by nature to protect themselves from pests. If we don't worry about natural pesticides, we need not worry about the relatively minuscule quantity of synthetic pesticides, which are chemically indistinguishable from the natural.

NRDC's fear that the facts about pesticides would emerge was revealed in a January 2 *Wall Street Journal* article ["The Green Lobby's Dirty Tricks," an op-ed piece by the letter-writer] about how NRDC attempted to suppress an economic study of pesticides being done at the University of California at Berkeley. NRDC was concerned that the information would contribute to the defeat in the forthcoming election of California referendum Proposition 128, which would have banned pesticides. (It was heavily defeated.)

NRDC is most notorious for its promotion of the Alar scare, premiered on CBS's 60 *Minutes* in February 1989. The basis of NRDC's attack arose from thoroughly defective data that had been rejected by an independent science advisory panel of the Environmental Protection Agency in 1985. NRDC knew the data were defective. An NRDC spokesman, taxed with it on CNN's *Crossfire*, attempted to justify it on the grounds that they were the only data available when NRDC started work-

ing on its Alar report.

There is in fact no scientific evidence that anyone has been harmed by eating apples sprayed with Alar, and both the United Kingdom and the World Health Organization have given Alar their full approval. NRDC does not admit that among respected scientists there is simply no question but that its Alar scare was a hoax.

The evidence will be reviewed again when the lawsuit against the NRDC by the Washington State apple growers association comes to trial.

Gerald Sirkin
Sherman, Connecticut

EMBRACEABLE

Editors:

Kevin Gray's rise to the top is truly a success story in every way ["The Phantom Unmasked—Almost," February-March]. Not only did he survive the horrors of the lean years in New York City (including a mugging at gunpoint in the lobby of his building), but he survived the even leaner years of being an artist at Duke.

To find Gray's face on the cover of *Duke Magazine* was a pleasant and disturbing surprise. I am thrilled that Duke is eager to embrace its successful artists. I am frustrated, however, when I imagine the possibilities of what might have occurred for Gray and countless other Duke students had the university embraced them while their careers were in the formative stages at Duke.

Having known and worked with all of the people mentioned in Robert Bliwise's article, I recall that most (if not all) of the people profiled felt out of sync the entire time they were at Duke. The arts simply were not a priority for the university. These students banded together for support and, with the assistance of a few sympathetic faculty members, managed to pursue their dreams in spite of their surroundings. It should never have been that way, and I hope that the scenario is markedly different for Duke undergraduates today.

Now that Gray has achieved a certain level of notoriety, Duke is eager to claim him. My only regret is that Duke was not more instrumental in Gray's success. He deserved kudos because he has truly attained the unattainable, as have so many other Duke graduates in the arts. If by attaining this success, Gray is able to change the face of the arts at Duke, then more power to him!

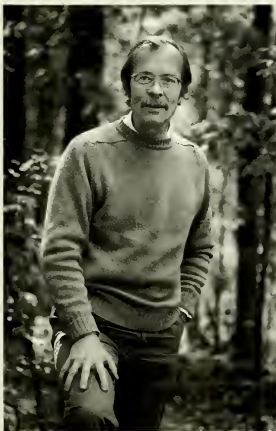
Joseph P. Morra '79
Rockville, Maryland

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW ON SURVIVAL

JOHN TERBORGH

BY LEN PARDUE

A Duke researcher seeks to understand the fabric of nature—the rich tapestry of plant and animal communities connected in ways science is still discovering.



LEN PARDUE

John Terborgh in his Duke classroom or in his office somehow suggests John Terborgh in the wilds of Peru, where he has spent years studying plants and animals. He is intense, inquisitive, energetic, analytical. But there is one more thing—he is worried. He is one of the world's foremost tropical conservationists, and the trends that he sees rushing forward alarm him.

Clear-cutting of tropical forests is “accelerating, accelerating very fast,” he says, getting up from a chair in his office to search for an illustration from a forthcoming book. He extracts a sheet of paper from a stack on a cluttered table and points out a graph that shows virtually all tropical forests being eliminated by the year 2020 if current trends continue. “It’s absolutely horrendous. The world has got to turn itself around mighty quickly.”

The same urgency showed up one day last spring in his tropical ecology class. Terborgh was lecturing on the evolution and disappearance of plant and animal species—disappearances that sometimes occur as “extinction crises.” Dinosaurs disappeared suddenly about 65 million years ago, Terborgh explained, and some scientists believe that a huge meteorite struck the earth, throwing up a dense cloud of dust that cooled the earth and made it unlivable for the dinosaurs. A student asked: “Are we in an extinction crisis right now?”

Terborgh laughed as if to acknowledge the student had anticipated a key point. “We’ll get into that. I think we are, but for very different reasons. Maybe we need another meteorite.”

“Are you suggesting that we ourselves are an extinction agent?” came a follow-up question.

“Absolutely. Yes. We’ll devote the last two or three weeks of class to that.”

In a subsequent class, he sounded a similar note as he discussed what happens when large blocks of forest are carved into smaller

pieces as suburbs extend farther from big cities and shopping centers spring up at highway interchanges. Migratory birds find the woodland fragments unsuitable for rearing their young, he said, citing several studies. The birds disappear from the fragments. “As the ecosystem becomes fragmented, one thing after another goes awry, and the inevitable consequence is a loss of diversity.”

Terborgh has sought all through his career to understand the fabric of nature—the rich tapestry of plant and animal communities connected in ways science is still discovering. He has been quick to point out what causes nature to go awry and to argue for preventive steps. “If we’re ever to arrive at a full and beneficial understanding of nature, it’s important to be able to study nature,” he says. “You’ve got to have the whole thing, not just tattered remnants.”

One factor that brought him to the university in 1989, he says, was Duke’s interest in research that deals with world environmental problems. Another factor was a group of talented scholars working in related fields and across disciplines. He saw Duke as a place bent on taking part in the search for solutions to the problems of destruction of tropical forests and loss of species. He came to Duke from Princeton, where he had taught and conducted research since 1971; but Princeton, he says, was “so Ivory Tower,” disdaining anything that could be called applied research. “Solving the world’s problems is definitely an area of applied research.”

Terborgh joined Duke as a professor in the School of Forestry and Environmental Sciences (which folded into the new School of the Environment effective July 1), and shortly afterward was also appointed director of the university’s new Center for Tropical Conservation. As of July 1, he was named James B. Duke Professor of environmental science, Duke’s highest academic ranking. He is also a professor of biological anthropology and of anatomy and of zoology. He teaches two courses each

spring: "Tropical Ecology" (a graduate-level course open to undergraduates); and a Duke-North Carolina State course, "Sustainable Development." In 1989 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences, one of the highest accolades a scientist can receive.

As his academic titles suggest, Terborgh's scientific interests span a wide range. He has done research on birds (he participated in the identification of five new species of birds in Peru), on mammals (both monkeys and peccaries), on plants, on predators, and on environmental questions such as how to determine the best places to locate wildlife preserves in Ecuador and Colombia.

"He's done high-quality work in a number of different areas," says John Faaborg, a University of Missouri biologist who did graduate work under Terborgh and conducted several ornithological research projects with him. "John seems to find the time or is just bright enough to pull it off." Scott Robinson, who studied for his Ph.D. at Princeton under Terborgh's guidance, calls the breadth of his research "quite extraordinary."

Robinson, now director of the Illinois Natural History Survey and a faculty member at the University of Illinois, worked with Terborgh in the tropics for several months each year from 1979 through 1989. He emerged from that experience full of admiration and respect for his mentor. Terborgh has both "a genuine love for nature" and an "intense desire to make sense out of the patterns," says Robinson. "He is one of the great pattern-finding ecologists."

According to Robinson, Terborgh's research led the way in understanding the tightly knit structure of communities of tropical birds and mammals. He also found that the ranges of some birds are restricted by competition with other closely related species, that the loss of large predators significantly disrupts an ecosystem, and that the siting of tropical wildlife preserves needs to take into account the limited ranges of key animal species. Drawing both on his own research in the tropics and that of his students in North America, Terborgh was one of the first to assert that both forest fragmentation in North America and tropical deforestation contributed to declines in numbers of 250 species of songbirds that migrate between Latin America and North America.

His 1989 book *Where Have All the Birds Gone?* warns that in North America, suburban development and forestry and agricultural practices have disrupted the migrants' breeding places. In Latin America, "a massive wave of abusive overexploitation of virgin lands . . . oblivious to the basic

In *Where Have All the Birds Gone?*, Terborgh warns that suburban development, forestry, and agricultural practices have disrupted the migrant birds' breeding places.

precepts of renewability, sustainability, and future need," threatens the winter grounds of many species, he writes with a decidedly non-scientific passion. "If these excesses continue unchecked, we shall wake up one day to a drastically altered spring—one lacking many familiar birds that we have heretofore taken for granted."

Terborgh began developing his passion for nature at an early age. An uncle inspired him to begin bird-watching in 1950, as a fourteen year-old living in an almost-rural area in northern Virginia, not far from the Georgetown section of Washington, D.C. It appears he was a quick study. When Fish and Wildlife Service biologists wrote a book about birds of Maryland and the District of Columbia less than ten years later, they cited Terborgh as one of several amateur observers who had done outstanding work on nesting activities or migration.

He studied biology as an undergraduate and graduate student at Harvard, concentrating his doctoral studies on plant physiology. He received his Ph.D. in 1963. On a winter vacation trip in Puerto Rico four years later, he and a friend noticed "birds from home, especially warblers," those tiny, colorful active birds that North American birders are accustomed to seeing in hardwood forests, rather than in palm trees. Years later he wrote, "Thus did I become hooked on the ecology of migratory birds." Research trips to the tropics became annual occurrences, and the wilds of Peru quickly became—and remain—Terborgh's favorite destination.

Colleagues say he relishes working under the roughest of conditions, in the most remote of places. "Nothing is too primitive for him. . . . He loves to work out of bush camps," says Illinois' Robinson. In 1969 a shooting accident almost cost Terborgh his life. A defective shotgun went off, wounding him in the leg. His party was

high in the Andes, and it took his companions four days to carry him to the nearest hospital, where a French doctor was able to stem the infection that had set in.

Terborgh's love of the wild led him in 1973 to Peru's Manu National Park, about 400 miles east of Lima. There he and his companions, arriving after days of rigorous travel, found amid giant old trees a single thatched-roof building on an oxbow lake. (The lake is called Cocha Cashu, because it is shaped like a cashew nut.) A German husband-and-wife team had established a research station there, but after she died, he decided to relocate. The station sits on a plateau at an elevation of about 2,000 feet. To the west tower the 11,000-foot peaks of the Andes. Nearby flows the Rio Manu, part of the Amazon River basin. Terborgh had found just what he was looking for: "I wanted to be in a place that was natural."

Even now, travel books describe the park as fabulous, underdeveloped, and remote. To get there, one rides for thirty hours (but much longer in the wet season) in a truck over rough dirt roads, then two or three days more in a motor-powered dugout. "One of the reasons that the park is such a success in preserving so large a tract of virgin jungle is that it is remote and difficult to get to," says an Australian book, *A Travel Survival Kit*, published in 1987.

How Terborgh found Cocha Cashu is a story in itself. His guide of several years was the son of a Peruvian Indian and a German sea captain who hid out in the jungle rather than return to Germany during World War II. As a result, the guide knew well some of Peru's most out-of-the-way places. When Terborgh told him he was looking for a remote place to conduct research, the guide suggested Cocha Cashu. After seeing it, Terborgh worked out a deal with Peruvian authorities to take over the station.

The single thatched-roof building has been joined by two other structures. They house a dining hall, kitchen and food storage, library, offices, a work room, and commons room. Everyone sleeps in tents scattered in the woods. About five years ago, solar collectors were installed to provide power for fluorescent lights and lap-top computers. "Borderline luxurious," Terborgh calls all this. "We even have a fan." Sleeping in a tent bothers him not the least. "I don't sleep any better in a house than I do in a tent."

Fifty to sixty scientists a year have worked there for anywhere from a few days to a full year. Half are usually Peruvians, the rest come from the U.S. and other countries. Duke primatologist Patricia Wright did her Ph.D. study there. Many of the

Peru has gone on to assume leadership roles in conservation groups in that country, a fact that pleases Terborgh. The center has only a small seasonal staff and no external source of funds. In exchange for \$3 a day for food and the use of the facilities, those who work there are free to study whatever they find, but not, because of park rules, to kill any animals or birds.

In a 1983 book reporting the results of studies of monkeys that he and colleagues made at Manu, Terborgh calls the area "utterly pristine" and says: "Animals are actually plentiful, especially primates. Never before had I seen so many monkeys of so many species, especially monkeys that did not flee at the first hint of a human being."

The park is huge—on the order of 1.5 million hectares (5,850 square miles), or between the size of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Terborgh's work at Manu and his advocacy for preserving large forested areas have led to a new unit of measurement among tropical biologists, says Scott Robinson. They ask each other, "How many Connecticuts is your preserve?"

Manu is known as much for the diversity of its plant and animal life as for its size. A thousand species of birds live there—more than in all of North America. The birds include the rare harpy eagle and exotic macaws. The German scientists who preceded Terborgh had been studying the black cayman, a nearly extinct cousin of the crocodile. Then there are the monkeys, the jaguars, the giant otters, the white-lipped peccaries, and other animals.

A key goal of Duke's Center for Tropical Conservation, Terborgh says, is finding arguments for preserving biodiversity. He lists several he finds appealing, though he acknowledges that people desperate for food may dismiss them. They range from the ethical to the aesthetic. First, he says, other organisms have a right to exist—"the planet is not ours to destroy." Second, as a scientist, he wants to study plants and animals in their natural states, to understand them fully. Third, nature is beautiful, and "Something that's beautiful, like a painting or a piece of music, you don't

consciously go out to destroy." (Hearing that, one can understand how Terborgh decided to extend his graduate studies a year so he would have time to learn to play the piano; he also plays a clarinet.)

He hopes utilitarian arguments will carry the day. "A lot of conservationists are coming to believe these are the only ones that are going to have any persuasiveness in developing countries," Terborgh says. The root of these arguments is that intensive uses of tropical forests—heavy cutting, conversion to pasture—produce short-lasting gains while destroying the forest's productivity and biodiversity. Already scientists have identified economically beneficial uses, such as rubber-tap-

ping South America, as well as in equatorial Africa and southeast Asia.

On the positive side, the World Bank will spend five to ten million dollars in the next few years to support demonstration projects. They're meant to show that low-intensity farming of the forests can produce economic returns without threatening biodiversity or long-term sustainability. The bank is also investing \$1.5 billion over three years to support operation and management of natural areas in developing countries. Peru's budget for national parks will triple. And the U.S. Agency for International Development has shifted some of its approaches and has contracted with the Center for Tropical Conservation for a

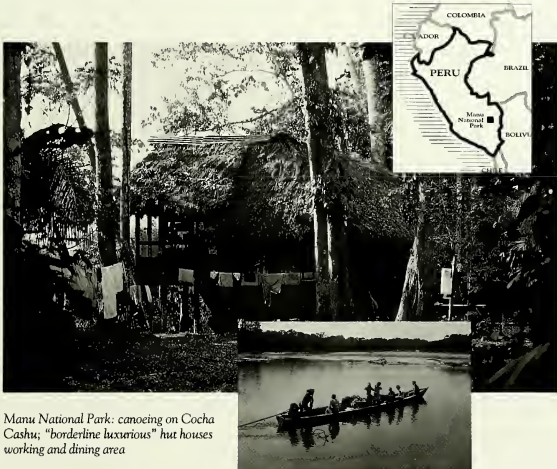
series of studies on tropical forest issues, Terborgh says.

But most governments of developing countries "have not yet got the message," and overcoming entrenched attitudes won't be easy after several decades of "egregious errors," he fears. Users of tropical forests have demanded levels of productivity "wholly out of proportion to the maintenance of this productivity."

Terborgh and the center moved early last spring into offices in a modular building in Duke Forest next to the Primate Center. Sit-

ting there one day shortly after the move, Terborgh looked lean, fit, but almost edgy, ill-at-ease. He jiggled his leg. He was wearing gray trousers, a plaid shirt, a wide belt, and gum-soled shoes. A duffel bag perched atop a cardboard box looked ready to be packed. One sensed Terborgh longed to get back into the forest.

His life, he says, is "six months of lunacy and six months of sanity. . . . The lunacy is right here," he says with a laugh, because of the time he must spend preparing and lobbying for grant applications and organizing new programs. This year was particularly hectic because he was finishing a booklet for high school students on tropical deforestation and a *Scientific American* book on biological diversity. Then there were the center's new programs to nurture. It has established a two-year master's program of broadly based environmental stud-



Manu National Park: canoeing on Cocha Cashu; "borderline luxurious" hut houses working and dining area

ping and nut-gathering, that preserve plant and animal species and permit regeneration. The challenge is finding more such uses and stemming the tide of harsh exploitation.

Terborgh sees both dismal evidence and signs of hope. In Brazil in the early 1980s, the government, with World Bank support, built a road into an area of virgin timber the size of Nevada. The result: Millions of poor people, desperate "for anything to sustain their families," moved in and deforested half the territory. In another instance, the government made below-cost loans available to subsidize cattle ranching in forested areas where poor soils will support grazing for only a few years. He cites example after example of rapidly paced destruction of tropical woodlands, which range from central Mexico down the isthmus through the northern half of

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ies for young professionals from developing countries. Six to eight students are expected to begin work this fall.

Terborgh is working to establish a tropical forest tree data center that would identify economically important tropical trees and develop management programs to perpetuate them (a project he says would take decades to complete), and is seeking money for a study of extinction biology on islands created as water backs up behind a giant new hydroelectric dam in Venezuela. His mind overflows with ideas for research, all out of proportion to the willingness of government and private agencies to provide support. Terborgh hasn't received a research grant for five years. He says he pays for his research through a university-administered fund into which he puts a portion of his salary. This year because of tight funding, he will cut back his work in the field by six to eight weeks. "It's never been worse than it is right now," he says. "Funding for the kind of work I do has virtually dried up."

The money dearth is affecting other researchers and graduate students, too. "All of my colleagues are suffering the same thing," Terborgh says. At a time when applications for admission to graduate-level environmental programs at Duke have risen sharply, graduate students are having trouble getting money. The number of days researchers work at Cocha Cashu this year will total only one-fourth the number in 1988.

The government gives priority to research that benefits business, the military, and medicine, Terborgh says. Private agencies emphasize projects like training and equipping park guards that produce short-term results when, in his view, they should be attacking important policy issues. The need now more than ever, he says, is for tough-minded efforts to reduce widespread incentives to cut down the trees.

Remote though the Manu park is, it still faces threats—from poachers, grazing, oil exploration, and settlement. Asked if the park is secure, Terborgh replies: "Mostly, partly, yes," and adds: "Sometimes things don't work in Peru." So far, he says, political instability, the cholera epidemic, and the country's economic woes haven't posed major problems. But that could change. "Peru is so unstable, institutions are so feeble, anything could happen."

Still, the prospect of returning to the rainforest keeps Terborgh going. At Cocha Cashu, there is "no telephone, no mailbox, no fax machine; it's the end of the earth. I can write and do research, two things that I enjoy. I get peace there. There's nothing so precious."

Pardue '61 is a free-lance writer based in Durham.

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FAITH MEETS FUTILITY

Continued from page 7

my house and with whose family I share the lot, working the flames. We greeted each other. He asked me how I was doing, then told me he had lost his job in the brick factory that morning. He was one of 200 workers who were taking the burden of the gas supply being shut off because of unpaid bills by the factory's owner.

The flames cut the night. Eli asked me, "How is a man supposed to feed his family when there's no work?" He had worked in the factory for over three years, since leaving the farm for the city.

The embers became blurry. When there was only smoke, we left to sit in front of his house. We talked a little, but mostly shared the silence.

That was two Mondays ago. Eli and his co-workers are still fighting to get their jobs back. After a visit to the doctor and with antibiotics, Grober is doing much better. But since we couldn't get back for lab tests, he still has parasites.

So I'm coming to know the silence of suffering, the silence that makes hope seem a fragile, distant thing. And I asked myself, "How can I sustain hope?"

Jeremiah reminds me, "I know the plans I have for you, plans to prosper you and not to harm you, plans to give you a future and a hope" (29:11).

Yes, hope comes from beyond me, and so it is certain. With this hope, I will continue to share in the silences of life here in the barrio.

July 1990

Last week I planted onions, potatoes, and watermelon. The soil in the lot is mostly clay, so before planting the seeds, I mixed in black soil and ashes to try to create a better growing place.

I'm enjoying learning about the garden. The garden has also become a way for me to understand my work here as a community development worker. The barrio is like the soil: It needs preparation before the seed can come forth.

In my work here, I am a preparer of soil, a developer of community. Now I am in the process of coming to know the community. I, too, need to understand before developing—planting. Most of my work is accompaniment, sharing in the joys and pains of the people: the joy of Loraine's first birthday with party and a cake that her mother and I spent most of the day preparing, the pain of my friend who has been beaten for thirteen years and will continue to be beaten whenever her husband is drunk, the pain and joy of the hunger strike that ended when Eli and his co-workers were given their jobs back.



Common causes: McCain, third from right, with Mennonite Central Committee colleagues in Bolivia

In my day-to-day work, I'm involved in a variety of activities. I help communities organize themselves so that they can benefit from the Habitat for Humanity program. I accompany the PTA and teach a religion class a week to the sixth grade. I serve as a member of the barrio council that strives to better the community. I attend a local church and participate in their outreach program for children of the barrio and of the streets. I help organize a monthly MCC-sponsored course for women that focuses on issues of the family and the community. Mostly, I listen and walk with my neighbors.

“Hope comes from beyond me, and so it is certain. With this hope, I will continue to share in the silences of life here in the barrio.”

December 1990

It's Christmas time, and the days are long and hot again. A neighbor told me that Christmas is the holiday of the children. I've taken this to heart, and my December has been almost fully dedicated to my littlest neighbors. I lead a story hour at MCC's barrio library, I help out at my church's summer vacation program (teaching macramé and square dance), and I'm planning and teaching "Christmas classes" in the school across the street.

The kids love it all. They literally come running; they have the enthusiasm that so many of their parents have lost. When it's time to go home, "un beso, un beso"—a kiss, a kiss—is the sound that surrounds me. I bend down a bit and kiss and kiss,

giving and receiving. So many days I return home refreshed. The children give me hope and joy.

Other days I've come home frustrated. The kids have gotten out of control—someone was hit, someone cried, and I lost my patience. After these days, when I've calmed down, I reflect on how the children are calling out for love. Few parents have time for their children. Older siblings, like Meralda (who's seven) and Nilda (who's six) care for and are responsible for the younger ones. Meralda watched Silvia get stepped on and Nilda lost Edwin. The little ones were quickly comforted, but their older sisters cried and cried. They cried in fear of the beating that awaited them later at home. When my little friends act out for attention, I try to give more kisses. But it's not easy. There are so many; they cling to me.

In Christmas classes at the school, we sing songs and play games and do crafts and read Christmas Bible stories. Last Sunday we read from Isaiah about the leopard lying down with the goat and the lion with the calf, and how the little child led them. Then the kids drew pictures of these animals together, as well as cats with rats and dogs with ducks—the animals of our yards. Rocio drew the cat saying, "I'm friend of the rat." And they drew a child, a child bringing peace.

In letters and magazines I don't read of peace. I read of the fear of global war. The darkness seems deep.

Children here and everywhere neglected and beaten.

A world close to war.

To the children here, I give my kisses and my love. The children believe that enemies, cats and rats, can become friends. May this Christmas renew in us all the hope and peace, and the love to heal our brokenness.

Paz y Amor,
Jodi-beth McCain

ALL ABOUT ADMISSIONS

Earlier this summer, Richard Steele, Duke's director of undergraduate admissions since 1986, left to become dean of admissions at Bowdoin College in Maine. Steele is a native of Lewiston, Maine, and worked with Bowdoin's current president at Carleton College.

Most other selective colleges and universities have confronted a decline in application numbers—a result of changing demographics and concerns over cost. Duke has enjoyed a different experience; and for next fall's freshman class, applications numbered more than 14,250, a 23 percent rise over the previous year. Steele has overseen a steady increase in applications from students with superior academic records, along with a sharp increase in the enrollment of minority students.

A Harvard graduate, Steele earned his master's degree at the University of Vermont, and his Ph.D. in English at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Before coming to Duke, he was dean of admissions at Carleton and director of admissions at the University of Vermont.

The magazine interviewed Steele shortly before he began at Bowdoin.

How did Duke get to be a hot college?

The first sign of that came some years ago, when Duke was put on the cover of *The New York Times Magazine*. Part of our visibility as a top-notch university has come from the published surveys, including the *U.S. News & World Report* survey of colleges. There are a lot of people who play down those surveys, but parents, counselors, and candidates see it as significant when Duke emerges near the top in rating after rating. And obviously our success in athletics has been tremendously important, not just in heightening our athletic profile, but more importantly in revealing that our players and their fellow students are bright, articulate, and versatile.

Is there any down side to the publicity

FROM HOT TO HOTTER

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

“At the end of every cycle, you realize that the results of your decision-making have caused some students to come out of the process with lowered self-esteem.”

dividends from basketball?

I worry a little bit that the sports that seem to get the most publicity tend to be the male-dominated sports—basketball and football. That coverage understates the fact that we have superb programs for women athletes as well. If we look at the media coverage in general, it seems that we don't get enough attention for some of our other achievements. The second-place finish for our mathematics team in the Putnam national competition is a great distinction. It was a wonderful thing that that achievement came around the same time that the basketball team won the national championship. But it didn't get much media play.

Has there been an admissions impact from Duke's prominence in the debate over so-called political correctness?

I don't think it has hurt us. But we are hearing lots of questions from parents who have received a one-sided portrayal of Duke's academic life, and that's provided us with the challenge of making sure they get a balanced picture. Duke has been depicted in some articles as being on the educational fringe. In fact, like any first-rate university, we recognize that the

world is changing rapidly and that our curriculum should not be parochial or one-dimensional.

What has Duke been doing differently in admissions?

We have built a very substantial research base. And we have really improved our ability to understand how Duke is perceived by students, including accepted students and non-applicants.

So how have those findings influenced your program?

From our first survey of accepted students, we were able to learn some terribly important things. One was that if the student could visit the campus, that experience became a major plus for us. Currently enrolled students have enormous credibility with candidates, and they're candid about what they see as the strengths and weaknesses of Duke. Candidates rate Duke students as a better source of information than their own parents or counselors. So we've modified our program to enhance the number of contacts they can have with students—not just on campus tours, but also on overnight visits and meals with students.

How dramatically have you reshaped your printed communications for candidates?

We continually test our publications with currently enrolled students, asking them if our message strikes them as honest and realistic—do they recognize the campus that we're trying to portray? The last thing we want to do is to bring students here for the wrong reasons, because then we invite problems with retention. And actually, the retention rate has gone up steadily.

Is there any pressure to market the university more slickly?

At a time when colleges and universities are putting more and more into publications, videos, films, and the like, we do have to be competitive in being able to catch the attention of students. We have a very good videotape made by one of the best

companies in the country, and it won a national award for us. But as I conducted Duke Nights in various parts of the country, I began to feel uneasy using that video as a central part of the presentation. I found it created some distance between the admissions officer and the audience, and I actually moved away from using it. Most of us here on the staff have gone back to a very old-fashioned sort of slide-show—you basically have twelve or fifteen slides, and you attempt to make a few key points about them. It's not very slick; in fact, it's very basic, but it seems to meet student needs.

Are high school students becoming better consumers?

High school students are a little bit cynical, and perhaps they need to be, about slick marketing approaches. They schedule themselves so that they get to visit a campus not just once but several times, and they get help about conducting a thorough college search from guidebooks and even computer programs. They want straight information, and they're asking much more specific questions about computer equipment or overseas options or the career-planning process. As a result, we spend a lot of time catching up with the progress here at Duke—which is a big challenge, since this is such a fast-track place.

Are families "packaging" students for college admission too aggressively, to the point of vying for appropriate pre-kindergarten programs?

It does happen, and we do hear the horror stories. But I think counselors have gotten the word back to families that it's actually a negative factor for students if they aren't seen as genuine, if the suspicion develops that the student is being presented through somebody else.

Is there an especially memorable presentation by a candidate?

Two years ago, we received a larger-than-life collage of a student. The collage was composed of honors certificates—academic awards for the head, citations recognizing community service for the arms, varsity letters for the legs. What impressed me was that it came with a delightful poem that made fun of this sort of gimmickry but also made it clear how much she wanted to come here. The sad part is that we had to place this creative person on the waiting list, and she never came off the list. In terms of serious artistic accomplishments, we've moved beyond the stage, which I remember vividly, of opening applications, seeing slides drop out, holding them up to the light, and saying, "Ah, this one looks pretty good." Now we have faculty serving as expert evaluators of portfolios and music tapes for applicants with special talent.

What's the critical factor in attracting students to Duke?

In the final analysis, what really counts is their impression of academic quality. It just leaps out from the surveys as being the most important single factor in the decision to attend a college.

Is there a feature of Duke that's a challenge to represent?

When we conducted the first survey of non-applicants, we were surprised to dis-

cover that location was almost as serious a barrier for some students as perception of cost. And we had all this other information coming from accepted students indicating that location was one of our most attractive features. We discovered that the problem was the perception of the South, a perception that it was more provincial than other areas of the country, that Duke's location meant isolation from cultural and artistic activity. In a sense, that's an easy problem to work with, since we have a campus with five theaters going all the time, with all kinds of visiting artists, with a wonderful variety of musical opportunities. We also stressed the nature of the Research Triangle Park, with its concentration of scientists and engineers, and how Duke interacts with it.

What's the most frequent reason for losing students to our competition?

We've seen two very fine public university systems emerging year after year in our overlap figures—the University of North Carolina, as you might expect, and the University of Virginia. When we lose students in those cases, it's almost always because of a financial factor. Sometimes students are discouraged from applying because of their family's financial circumstances, but if they understood what's available here, they'd recognize Duke as having one of the best financial-aid programs in the country.

When we lose to other private universi-

Decisions, decisions: from left, director Steele, assistants Craig Allen '81 and Laura Sellers, and Harold Wingood, now acting director, reviewing applications



JOHN WALKER

ties, they tend to be Ivy institutions. Princeton has led the way for five years, and close behind are Yale, Harvard, and Stanford. They are all very distinguished institutions, they are very good at what they do, and Duke is a younger university than any of them. So I'm very pleased that we are seen in the same company. I think there are some distinctive features here that may not exist at some of these other places, and the better we are at identifying these, the better the result will be in attracting students.

Does Duke have a good sense of its distinctive points?

The students here love the balance of the Duke experience. There aren't too many places where there are so many interesting things to do both in and out of class. Whether in public policy studies or neurosciences, there's a lot of really interesting research that's going on, and Duke has found ways to involve undergraduates in that research. They have access to some of the best minds anywhere. They feel they work hard, that there are very exciting academic challenges here, and they're genuinely enthusiastic about what they're experiencing in class. And they love the warmth of Duke; there isn't an atmosphere here of cut-throat competition, and there aren't the numbers that can overwhelm the individual.

Are there misperceptions about Duke among prospective students?

Five or six years ago, I think there was a serious problem with Duke's being seen as a rich kid's school. Today there's a sense of healthy diversity, of a good range of racial, ethnic, and socio-economic backgrounds. That particular misconception is not the problem it used to be.

How well do you get to know students through the application process?

It's certainly not a perfect process; this year we had more than 14,200 candidates, so I think we would be deluding ourselves if we professed that we came to know each of them well. But we have spent an increasing amount of time trying to find ways to get a true sense of the individual—the attitudes that the student would bring to campus, how that student would interact with others here, the sort of contribution the student could be expected to make.

We've expanded the number of recommendations that we require from teachers; we used to ask for just one, now we have two, and we welcome additional letters. We have phenomenal support from our alumni interviewers. We have 3,000 alumni who interviewed almost 10,000 candidates for us this past year, in addition to staff interviews. So we have interview reports on al-

most every candidate. And we try to find essay questions that allow students to reveal personal strengths.

What's the character of the applicant group?

In terms of academic talent, these students are now clustered very tightly. About 88 percent of this past year's applicant group ranked in the top 10 percent or better of their public or private schools. That's pretty impressive. The average combined scores of the applicants would place them in the top 10 percent nationally of test-taking students, probably even better than that. That's pretty good, too. You'd be proud to enroll a class with those overall credentials. But with limited space, we have to be tough—tough in expecting the student not just to have performed well in high school, but to have taken the most challenging program of study, for example. We want to admit a class that will come to Duke and succeed in the classroom. That's one goal. But what we really hope is that they will do more than that, that they will make a positive impact on the Duke environment and get the most they possibly can out of it.

Are you comfortable with Duke's stance in evaluating children of alumni?

It's a pretty healthy situation, and it's certainly one we monitor yearly. I think that most alumni want Duke to remain a very distinguished institution, and they realize that any form of special advantage in admissions tends to work against that distinction. On the other hand, I think that Duke is very much a community, and there is a real interest here in maintaining and strengthening the extended Duke family. That shows up not only in the advantage shown to alumni sons and daughters, but also in our treatment of siblings. The acceptance rates certainly demonstrate that advantage: As an alumni son or daughter, you have almost double the chance of acceptance compared with those who don't have that connection. But once those students get here, they do very well.

Are you concerned about Duke's affordability for middle-class students?

A long time back, Duke's financial aid office started trying to help middle-income families. We have an array of programs geared to that group, including a variation on the federal government's work-study program. We are one of a relatively small number of universities left that can guarantee that financial need will not hurt a student's chances for admission, and that the demonstrated need of *all* admitted students will be met fully.

Are you troubled by the trend toward so-called merit scholarships to attract students who wouldn't qualify for need-based aid?

We've reaffirmed our belief that our need-based program is essential to our goal of diversity in the student body. If the only way to support merit awards is to jack up tuition and fees, I think that will definitely be a self-defeating strategy. And for a student body as capable as ours, it's not the case that we can make obvious distinctions among meritorious candidates. Some of the schools that are leaning most heavily on merit awards are those that are having trouble demonstrating that they really have top-quality programs. For them, merit awards are simply enticements for desirable students. I think the best possible attraction we can offer is to have a program of study that is so distinguished that the institution itself, and not the lure of money from the institution, becomes the draw.

What's the most difficult part of the your job?

At the end of every cycle, you realize that the results of your decision-making have caused some students to come out of the process with lowered self-esteem. It's not just a matter of hurt feelings that bothers me; it's the self-confidence that is partially destroyed as a result of being denied—that's what really hurts. We have to find better ways to get across the point that there was nothing inferior about these students' credentials or their character that led to denial, that it was simply a situation in which too many top people were trying to squeeze into a very limited number of slots. It's hard for them to believe that. Most applicants think of this as a process that separates out the unqualified from the qualified. So when you get into situations like Duke's, where you're sorting out extremely well-qualified candidates from other extremely well-qualified candidates, there's still a suspicion among those who don't make it that somehow they're unworthy. I don't know how you dispel that. It's a peculiar problem that doesn't affect that many colleges or universities in the country. It has become a very real concern for us here at Duke.

If you had it to do all over again, would you apply to Duke as a candidate for undergraduate admission?

Absolutely! Duke should have been on my list when I was applying. But I was far too provincial, and I applied basically to New England schools. Looking at Duke today, I'd have to echo what I hear from parents and alumni: My conviction is that I wouldn't have the credentials to make it in, but I'd probably want to try. ■

use the sources you can get from within the culture of direct transcriptions, but you almost have to be a kind of mystery writer, and put together clues from here and there and use strong amounts of intuition and take a leap of faith and even then be aware that what you're constructing is not likely to be any more accurate than what other people are constructing."

Late in the writing process, Torgovnick was prodded by a reader at her press to go beyond hand-wringing over the difficulty of seeing other cultures clearly, and spent several months doing research on African art, stretching the boundaries of cultural criticism. In her view, both the formal approach of the art historian and ethnographic approaches to primitive objects as art are flawed. The formalist assumes the primitive and the modern or postmodern speak the same artistic language of line, form, vision, and design. On the other hand, the ethnographer pretends to recreate accurately an Other's point of view. Each approach is equally Utopian and fantastic, she contends.

A fundamental difficulty is that the traditional African artist's role differs significantly from the Western artist's, and African aesthetics differ as well. Yet we in the West too often assume they are the same, and that we can evaluate African art from our own point of view. "We need to resist the persistent temptation to translate differences into similarities," Torgovnick says.

African art often is collectively produced and experienced, as with masks made for ceremonial dances, while Westerners prize artistic individualism. And, Western and African aesthetics vary. Torgovnick cites recent evidence that Africans prize such qualities in their work as *jjjora* (a moderate resemblance to the subject), *odo* (a subject in the prime of life), and *tutu* (coolness and composure). While *jjjora* has an equivalent in Western aesthetic systems, *odo* and *tutu* correspond to categories that would most often be considered in the West moral rather than aesthetic."

"In fact," Torgovnick writes, "some recent attempts to define an aesthetics that can include the many varieties of African art stress the interconnectedness of criteria for moral probity and beauty."

Gone Primitive is unusual for a scholar's work in that the point of view is frankly personal, laying open to view the sources of Torgovnick's own intuitions. "I think there is some self-exploration which is necessary—if you understand what you're inclined to romanticize or to recoil from, it helps you to understand better what other people romanticize or recoil from." And so

If primitive societies have developed in their own ways as we have in ours, then we cannot have evolved from them; they cannot be our genesis.

she cheerfully acknowledges that her interest often is quickened, not by hours of pondering scholarly tomes, but by re-reading with her small daughters the children's book series about the globe-trotting Doctor Doolittle, observing contemporary clothing styles, viewing museum exhibitions, and recognizing the phenomenal success of Jean Ugel's *Earth's Children* series. "I knew this [the primitive] was something that people were crazily interested in, and that's the way it turned out."

Torgovnick herself has none of the slouching, gazeless young woman in the *Gone Primitive* postcard about her. Brisk, with a ready laugh and a fondness for pink, she occupies a conventionally professorial office lined with scholarly treatments of the novel, photos of her family, and yes, a framed photo of an African mask, as well as one of her writing group spoofing "going primitive" with a costumed gorilla. But clearly, her interest in the primitive stems more from curiosity than a personal yen for the exotic.

Torgovnick has continued to direct some of her creative energies since *Gone Primitive* (her early books are *Closure in the Novel* and *The Visual Arts, Pictorialism, and the Novel: James, Lawrence, and Woolf*) outside the academy. Her intended audience is former university students who, harried with jobs, mortgages, and family obligations, are more likely to steal a barefoot hour on the porch swing with Judith Krantz or Stephen King than Jean-Paul Sartre. "I basically feel that we [university professors] give people their B.A.'s, we send them out, and then we never say anything to them again. We only talk to graduate students and other professors. And that seems to me to be wrong. People have a right to continue their intellectual lives."

Turning to a more general audience corresponds for Torgovnick—née Marianna DeMarco—with a return to her own Italian roots, reversing—or expanding—a heavy assimilation into academic culture. Four years ago fellow Duke professor Frank Lettrichia asked Torgovnick to write about Mario Puzo's *The Godfather*. She laughs at

the memory. "I looked at him truthfully and said I hadn't read the book and I hadn't seen the movie, even. And he was absolutely shocked! This was actually the first thing I ever wrote in which I felt I needed to make some autobiographical references because I was writing about the novel as a representation of Italian-American culture after World War II."

Gone Primitive has been warmly received, though reviewers have griped about Torgovnick's unseemly feminist relish in trouncing some of the male figures she examines. In retrospect, Torgovnick thinks she might have toned down some of her rhetoric a bit, though she says anger was necessary to animate and develop her arguments. "I consider this a kind of 'third-wave' feminist work, in which I was sometimes actually revising some of the anger that first-wave feminists felt against male figures like D.H. Lawrence. It wasn't just saying, 'Oh, Look at them, they're so stupid.' It was 'Look at the complexity of this human being, let's try to understand it,' and jeering at them when I thought that they deserved jeering, but also sympathizing with them. My point was that these patterns of thinking—that certain people are inferior to other people—hurt everybody involved; it doesn't hurt just the so-called oppressed, it also hurts the oppressor."

New York Times reviewer Arthur Danto has called *Gone Primitive* "a kind of gift to its own culture, a guide to the perplexed." And this clearly is the spirit in which it was written. "There's a lot to like in the Western tradition," she says, and suggests Western history holds unexplored patterns that can better answer our questions of what it means to be human than can skewed views of the primitive.

As to her next project, Torgovnick already has begun collecting alternative accounts of the primitive, such as Elspeth Huxley's *The Flame Trees of Thika* (an autobiographical account of a childhood spent in Africa) and Joseph Campbell's recent studies of myth. By presenting primitive ways of knowing and of ordering society "from within," these alternative accounts, Torgovnick says, present non-Western societies more accurately than the dominant views she debunks in *Gone Primitive*. They remove the dark glasses of the young woman in the postcard, stripping the obscuring lens of fantasy to allow a clear look at a world gone beyond primitive—perhaps even within view of the elusive "moral homeland" of Western yearnings. ■

Norman is a free-lance writer living in Hillsborough, North Carolina. Her last contribution to the magazine was a profile of William Price, director of the state's archives and history division.



The Lives of the Dead.

By Charlie Smith '71. New York: Linden Press, 1990. 381 pp. \$19.95.

The *Lives of the Dead* is Charlie Smith's third novel. My guess is that he has a devoted following, that there are readers out there who have been hungrily awaiting this most recent book. And then there are those like myself, whose first encounter with Smith's work will be *Lives of the Dead* and who, I predict, will need (perhaps, in the spirit of this novel, perversely, in spite of themselves) to read whatever came before, whatever comes after.

The narrator of *Lives*, Buddy Drake, is an independent film-maker whose forte (and obsession) is mayhem, the "impossibility of getting out of this life alive." Drake has two ex-wives, Celeste and Bess, whose specific gifts he gratefully elaborates but cannot accept; these women, and Bess' extraordinary brother, R.B. (if for nothing else, read this book through in order to know this character), are in one way or another engaged in the "true work of our lives": "converting suffering and terror into faith." Drake knows this; he honors it; he loves (extravagantly, repeatedly) the love of which these people are so capable; he nevertheless pursues a vision of the triumph of suffering and terror. "It is possible," he says, "to reach a place where you can no longer say no to what stalks you." Elsewhere he asks: "Sometimes don't you just want to plunge your hand into the wound. . . set fire to the ocean. . . make love to the devil? . . . I feel it. I can't help it. Am I supposed to want to?"

Much of the novel is taken up with Drake's telling the story of the next film he wants to make, whose central characters are the mesmerizing murderer D'Nel Boyd, the would-be good guy Bantling Jakes, and Molly Picard, a *femme fatale* if there ever was one. It's tempting to call this the story-within-the-story. But as the novel proceeds, the Boyd/Jakes/Molly story is clearly, and ominously, not so much "within" as it is everywhere—like a sticky substance from which the narrator cannot extricate the "real," like a bloody fisherman's net, like a spider's web.

The gradually revealed connections between the life-story and the film-story are provocative, eerie, and shocking—they work better than Smith apparently thinks they do, for he lets his narrator (more than once) hammer home the point: "There was no difference between fact and fiction." "I am Banty Jakes, yes, but I am also Molly Picard, and I am D'Nel." And so on. Precisely what we don't need to be told. Nor is the too-classic primal scene a satisfying explanation for Drake's motivations. It's what we don't and can't know that makes this novel so enthralling.

Those moments aside, what is especially compelling in *Lives* is not the plot (though there's one hell of a story here) but the prose. I kept finding myself wanting to share long passages, reading out loud, saying to someone "listen to this" (in a way creepily reminiscent of the narrator himself, who sits people down and says, "Let me tell you. . ."), to the ex-wife he has tied to a chair he says, "Let me tell you, Bessie"). So, listen to this:

My killer man, D'Nel Boyd. . . would laugh at the thought of someone doing away with him. He would reach from the shadows, from an alley or a tree line, and pull you into the dark place where life smelled like the negative of itself, and in a small tittering voice he would speak to you of what you couldn't understand, of what you never wanted to know. He would say. . . what would it matter that you had dressed in your formal suit. . . that you practiced rituals of hope or despair. . . that the hand reaching suddenly through your shirt to grip your heart was not the hand of love or forgiveness but of rage and terror, not of conversion or conjure, but of entitlement? And what would it matter then if at your back the soft summer breeze lifted itself tier by tier through the dogwood trees and the honey locusts and the elms with their

broken branches hanging down like damaged television antennas, and the rats lurked under the benches, and a solitary man strapped into a black wheelchair labored up the steep slope from the promenade. . . ?

If there is a best sense of the word "overwritten" (I think there ought to be), then this novel is overwritten in the best sense, as perhaps an unflinching meditation on the entanglements of good and evil must be.

—Melissa Lentricchia

Lentricchia, who teaches in Duke's English department, is managing editor of The South Atlantic Quarterly. Her first collection of short stories, No Guarantees, was published last fall.

Lithuania.

Short stories by Joe Ashby Porter. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1990. 144 pp. \$26 cloth, \$10.95 paper.

Where, in these post-modern, anti-canonical, high-critical days, are Duke's writers? Where are the novelists and poets, those subversive creative folk, the traditional wild cards in the academic deck?

They are where they should be: at their desks working, writing words that will survive any fashionable theoretical debate. In fact, for a school without a graduate program in creative writing, Duke has some remarkable writers, including the prolific Reynolds Price '55, who has graced almost every genre, and the steady James Applewhite '58, A.M. '60, Ph.D. '69, who has written half-a-dozen award-winning books of poetry.

And there's Joe Ashby Porter, associate professor, author of a well-received first novel (*Elgrass*), a Pulitzer Prize-nominated book of stories (*The Kentucky Stories*), a Renaissance critical study (*Shakespeare's Mercutio: His History and Drama*), and now, a wonderful second collection of stories called *Lithuania*. What makes these stories so wonderful is their refreshing range of imagination and moral center of story. They are set in Tunisia, in Quebec, in Balti-

more, in Seattle; their characters are middle-aged men on travel adventures, garrulous old women, a gay couple running a restaurant, a parrot; their narrative strategy and style can accommodate straightforward realism, magical realism, or post-modern experimentalism. But despite this variety of scene and effect, each story is part of a longer, deeper Story, one that gives the scattered, vanishing details of our lives coherence and meaning, and staying power.

Almost any of the eleven fictions in *Lithuania* could be used to demonstrate this redemptive power of story. Take "West Baltimore," which at first may just seem like another day in the life of old Margaret, the West Baltimore native ("dark Italian lunas under her eyes, white hair in a shingle") who rises at five and talks her way through the summer heat, addressing her dog Tippy, her neighbors, her past, her future. Marg's gag is vivid and entertaining—who could forget the praying cat, or the friend with spaghetti scars on her legs?—but it accumulates toward something more than just local color, as several passages may suggest:

With Tippy under her arm like a purse Marg came on back down Pratt. Both the crab stores were full of people. The Lithuanian bar still has windows and some people were in there, old ones and young ones, drinking beer. It must've been air-conditioned. They must've been talking Lithuanian.

This is more than just a glimpse of ethnic detail: This is a scene of community, of people sitting together and talking, old and young speaking a common language, even if it is from a place that (as the book's epigraph reminds us) "is a country and no country. With only the briefest official recognition years ago, it nevertheless persists in minds." It persists like the stories the Lithuanians tell, and "the Irish" and "the colored" that "stick together," their stories a kind of communal glue. That's what Marg admires, and that's what she embodies: story, history, memory, the names and events that take on a life and truth of their own in the remembering and telling. Somebody driving through West Baltimore might see row houses that "need cheering up," or an old woman-wandering through Union Square park talking to her dog, but here's what that character and her creator see:

Most of the Union Square trees are ginkgoes. Once many varieties grew across North America and elsewhere, but the last ice age rendered them extinct, all but the one variety

that survived in China by human intercession, venerated and tended in temple grounds through the centuries. These here are descendants of those Chinese ones. They are tall and seem to strain upward in the hot dusk. That old man on the bench lives next to the Andersons. His story's a long one, but then everybody's is. Marg waves to him as she moves through the park past the dry fountain, talks a minute with somebody on the corner. All these people have their different stories. The row houses have stories and stories reaching back to before Marg was born and farther, and Marg knows many of those. What was that nice lady's name though? It wasn't Ramona, it wasn't Thelma. Around Union Square the houses stand in twos and threes like forty Andrews Sisters singing cheek to cheek for Margaret and Tippy and Fred under the tall ginkgoes in the last light.

The trees, the people, the houses—all have their long story to tell, tended through the centuries, straining upward in the last light.

Lithuania can easily be admired for its texture and flair, the clean, alert, often

funny, always surprising and satisfying nature of Porter's prose. It can probably be admired for its fictional innovations, as in the last story, whose mode is an intriguing marriage of the traditional and the post-modern.

But I most admire it for its natural way with a story, and its recognition of the value of that story, as in the magical "Saint Silvère's Head," a short account of a widow on the island of La Galite who shakes her household Saint Silvère so hard at the sea—trying to bring back her son, thought lost on his fishing boat in a storm—that the saint's head falls off and a dog runs away with it. As the story ends: "She didn't mind in the least that already the story of Saint Silvère's head was being retold, this time with the laughter that had been withheld before. She herself would laugh as much as they did. Today around the Mediterranean and elsewhere people who know that Zia Lucia must have died, and who remember her dimly if at all, still sometimes tell the story. It continues to give pleasure, in the safety of its time."

—Michael McFee

McFee is teaching poetry writing at UNC-Chapel Hill this year. His latest book is *Vanishing Acts*, published by Gnomon Press of Frankfort, Kentucky.

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WILL: TOPICAL AND CRITICAL

Offering a timely analysis of campus intellectual life, commencement speaker George Will touted the "legacy of Western thought" as the appropriate focus of a liberal arts education. Speaking to nearly 2,500 graduates and about 10,000 of their family and friends, the syndicated political columnist and Pulitzer Prize-winning author said the danger in higher education today is not "cultural hegemony" but rather "cultural amnesia." An underlying theme of Will's speech was the recent national media focus on so-called political correctness and multiculturalism, particularly at Duke.

"Sensible people rejoice at any chance to study another culture's Rousseau or Cervantes or Dickens," Will said. "But education is too serious a matter to become a game of let's pretend, a ritual of pretending that enduring works of the humanities are evenly distributed throughout the world's cultures."

Will spoke under sunny skies during the 139th commencement ceremony, held in Wallace Wade Stadium on May 12. The morning's events, which once again coincided with Mother's Day, ran smoothly. At one point, a group of students unfurled a banner protesting the fact that 92 percent of commencement speakers since 1911 have been white men. Otherwise, the participants were orderly and attentive—a contrast from some past years, when graduates-to-be were criticized for rowdy behavior.

As his speech came to a close, Will urged those in attendance to maintain a close watch on the direction of their alma mater in particular, and on universities in



Minds over matter: amid celebration, a call for intellectual vigilance



general. "It is always thus: America is always dependent on its collective memory. And universities are keepers of that flame. Arguments about university curricula are not narrowly, crudely political, but they are, in an important sense, constitutional arguments: They concern how the American mind should be constituted. And in a democracy, mind is all that

ultimately matters, because everything rests on the shiftable sands of opinion."

Will was one of five people to receive honorary degrees. In awarding Will a doctorate of humane letters, President H. Keith H. Brodie said that unlike leaders tied to "the latest opinion poll and . . . journalists whose views are too often predictably homogenized, you refresh our spirits with insights from the fields of philosophy, history, literature, economics, and practical politics."

Others receiving honorary degrees were French social scientist Georges Balandier, doctorate of humane letters ("sociologist, anthropologist, Africanist, [and] interpreter of modernity"); Nobel Prize-winning research scientist and pharmacology educator Gertrude Bell Elton, doctorate of science ("thousands of people who have had successful organ transplants owe their



lives to you"); National Organization for Women past president Eleanor Cutri Smeal '61, doctorate of laws ("you represent . . . the idea that the body politic suffers when it does not utilize all of its wealth and that women are one of its most important and neglected resources"); and Charles Watts, a pioneer in the advancement of the black community in medical education and research, doctorate of science ("you had the courage to fight for the health needs of an underserved population that would have remained very much at risk save for your intervention at a critical time").

The Class of 1991 left a legacy of its own. This year's senior class gift of \$56,538 has been designated for the Academic Enhancement Seminar (AES). The program matches student volunteers with at-risk ninth graders at Durham High School. Designed to reduce the number of high school drop-outs and help high-schoolers gain self-confidence, AES involves nearly 200 Duke volunteers. Senior class officials cited the importance of re-investing in the Durham community, as well as making a commitment to education, as the primary reasons for this year's gift.

Fifty-four percent of the class participated in the fund drive. When class contributions to the Duke Annual Fund are included, the total raised by the class comes to \$65,106.

DEANS LIST

Janet Smith Dickerson, former dean of the college at Swarthmore College, is the new vice president for student affairs. She replaces William J. Griffith '50, who retired this summer after nearly forty years at Duke.

At Swarthmore, Dickerson was responsible for all student and academic support services, including academic advising, financial aid, career and health counseling, public safety, campus judicial systems, and minority and international student services. Before her promotion to dean of the college, she was Swarthmore's associate dean and director of the academic support program, from 1976 to 1981.

A native of South Carolina, Dickerson is a 1965 graduate of Western College for



Women, where she received her bachelor's in English. In 1968 she earned her M.Ed. in educational guidance at Xavier University in Cincinnati. She has also done doctoral work in counseling psychology at the University of Pennsylvania.

In another university appointment, Norman L. Christensen Jr., chairman of the botany department, has been named the first dean for the new School of the Environment. Christensen received his doctorate in biology from the University of California, Santa Barbara in 1973. His research interests include the effects of natural and human disturbances on ecosystems. He is studying forest development patterns on abandoned crop land in Duke Forest, as well as conducting research into the use of remote sensing devices to help scientists map vegetation distribution.

Christensen says Duke's faculty and program strengths will enable the new school to have a worldwide impact in areas related to global change and global response to that change, especially in forest lands and in wetland ecology, ecotoxicology, and the marine sciences.

NEW TRUSTEE CHAIR

Philip Jackson Baugh '54 is the new chair of the board of trustees. He replaces Fitzgerald S. Hudson B.S.C.E. '46, chair of Collier Cobb and Associates of Charlotte, who was elected trustee emeritus.

A native of Charlotte, North Carolina, Baugh owns Almahurst Farm near Lexington, Kentucky. After graduation, he was a pilot in the U.S. Air Force before becoming involved in textile manufacturing, real estate development, and the aircraft industry. Baugh represented Mecklenburg County in both the state House of Representatives and the Senate before moving to Kentucky in 1972 to breed race horses.

John Wesley Chandler B.D. '52, Ph.D. '54 replaces Baugh as vice chair of the board. Chandler taught at Williams College before becoming president of Hamilton College in 1968. He returned to Williams as president in 1973, and retired in 1985. He was president of the Association of American Colleges in Washington, D.C., and is now a consultant with Korn/



Ferry International Education Practice in Washington.

FUNDING THE FOURTH ESTATE

News flash: The Center for the Study of Communications and Journalism and the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs received a \$3-million grant from the DeWitt Wallace-Reader's Digest Special Projects Fund. The gift is the largest either the center or the institute has received to date, and will help create an interdisciplinary-based journalism program.

"This gift demonstrates our continuing commitment to a free and vital press," says George V. Grune '52, chairman and chief executive officer of The Reader's Digest Association, Inc., and an adviser to the DeWitt Wallace-Reader's Digest Special Projects Fund. "Duke will be able to recruit additional top talent to join current faculty. Together with students, they will examine the realities of communications and journalism fields today and the anticipated needs of tomorrow."

The Center for the Study of Communications and Journalism offers undergraduates an opportunity to concentrate on print and electronic media while pursuing broad liberal arts studies. On a different level, the center offers intensive study of the media to graduate and professional students. Those students are rooted in a variety of fields—among them, public policy, law, and business.

Since its founding in 1972, the center has spearheaded the university's visiting journalists program. That program has attracted more than 300 print and broadcast journalists and other communications specialists—from the United States, Canada, Japan, and a number of European countries—to study and share ideas with Duke faculty and students.

BEST AND BRIGHTEST

Seven Duke students and recent graduates, competing with the best and brightest of their peers across the country, have earned recognition for their past achievements and their potential for future accomplishments. Duke claims three Mellon Fellowships in the Humanities, three Harry S. Truman Scholarships, and one Winston Churchill Scholarship.

Stephen Lawrence Craig '91, a chemistry and mathematics major from Hickory, North Carolina, won the Winston Churchill Scholarship. Awarded to approximately ten American students every year, the Churchill pays all tuition and fees for a year of study at Cambridge University, England, as well as a living and travel allowance. Craig plans to study for a Ph.D. in physical organic chemistry and pursue an academic career.

The Harry S. Truman Scholarship program was established to encourage juniors in universities and four-year colleges to pursue careers in public service. This year's winners include Elizabeth Da Trindad-Asher, a Bethesda, Maryland, political science major working toward her M.S. and J.D. with a focus on women's advocacy; Scott E. Williams, a West Virginia resident and biomedical engineering major who plans to earn his Ph.D. in health care policy; and Sarah Yarbrough of Greenville, North Carolina, a political science major who will earn a Ph.D. and pursue a career as a public defender.

Duke, Swarthmore College, and Arizona State University each had three Truman Scholarship winners, the largest number represented among the eighty-two colleges and universities that had scholarship recipients. The juniors were chosen by an independent panel of public servants and education leaders.

Out of 2,258 candidates, only ninety-nine were chosen this year to receive the Mellon Fellowships for graduate work in the humanities. Among those were three Duke students, making the university one of ten (out of fifty institutions) to have multiple winners.

The new Fellows from Duke are Durham resident and history major William E. Downey '90, who will concentrate on

American studies; Ralph A. S. Geiger '91, from Gainesville, Georgia, a philosophy major who will pursue his Ph.D. in philosophy; and Shona E. Simpson '91, a biology and English major from Dallas, Texas, who will enter a graduate program in English literature. Simpson was also one of four writers who received the university's Anne Flexner Memorial Award for Creative Writing for one of her poems.

ALL SYSTEMS GO

When completed, Duke's planned Science Resource Initiative (SRI) will be a formidable facility. Housing multidisciplinary science, research, and teaching facilities, the SRI will be a three-story, 175,736-square-foot building located behind the engineering school.

But that ambitious undertaking comes with a hefty price tag: It's expected to cost \$77 million. At an April Academic Council meeting, Earl Dowell, dean of the engineering school, voiced doubts about the prospects of coming up with needed funding. Shortly thereafter, the board of trustees' executive committee approved a resolution expressing confidence in the university administration's ability to pay for the facility.

The funding plan proposes financing through corporate and private support and grants and contracts, as well as through equity contributions from the university's medical center, School of Engineering, and the new School of the Environment.

In passing the resolution, the executive committee noted that the funding proposal had been "carefully reviewed and en-

dersed" by the trustees' Business and Finance Committee. The SRI is scheduled to open in the 1993-94 academic year.

CARING FOR KIDS

Eighteen years after its inception, the Duke Children's Classic is still going strong: This year's event raised more than \$600,000 for research, teaching, and patient care for children.

More than 300 amateur athletes paid to play golf and tennis with entertainment luminaries and sports figures. Among the most sought-after autographs was that of men's basketball and NCAA Championship coach Mike Krzyzewski, who won the celebrity tennis tournament. This is Coach K's tenth year as a Children's Classic participant. Other events included several road races, a health walk, and corporate competition.

All proceeds benefit Duke Medical Center's pediatrics department. The Lenox Baker Children's Hospital, which provides care for children with severe neurological defects and brain injuries, will benefit most directly from this year's Classic. Each year, the money raised is targeted to a specific aspect of child health care; in 1990, the funds were used mainly to promote bone marrow and organ transplant programs.

CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH

Mention the word "audit" and most people panic—and so do universities, after Stanford's much-publicized set of embarrassing expenditures charged to government contracts. In early May, Duke was listed in a group of twelve universities government officials identified as having improperly attempted to claim reimbursement for unallowable expenses associated with research.

As it turns out, of the approximately \$900,000 that Department of Health and Human Services auditors identified, \$800,000 had already been identified and withdrawn during negotiations between Duke and the government last year. The balance of the unallowable expenditures resulted from coding errors in the university's accounting system, which are being corrected.

Universities receiving federal research grants negotiate with various government agencies for reimbursement of costs



Multipurpose place: when completed, the SRI will be home to a range of science programs

incurred by the institutions in support of individual research grants. These indirect costs include such items as electricity used in laboratories, water and sewer service in research buildings, and depreciation of equipment and facilities. Indirect costs also cover those general administrative operations and infrastructure expenses that are not a direct part of any single research project but that provide support for all research programs at the university.

"We realize that the public and the federal government have legitimate questions about the ways in which universities account for federally sponsored research expenditures and that universities must be accountable," says John Burness, senior vice president for public affairs. "Even though none of these dollars have been billed to the federal government by Duke, we regret that weakness in our accounting systems enabled these items to be included in the pools from which our indirect cost reimbursements are developed for future billing."

Two different bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives to clarify government policies on research funding at universities, and the Office of Management and Budget recently issued new guidelines for the administration of research.

"Right now, as a result of Congressman Dingell's investigations, everyone's attention understandably is on the more egregious examples of inappropriate expenditures being included in a university's indirect cost pools," says Burness. "It is our hope that once these problems are corrected, attention can begin to be focused on the ambiguities and complexities associated with the way the federal government administers its research programs which make monitoring and administering tens of thousands of accounting transactions across literally tens of thousands of accounts in offices around campus so difficult."

CINEMA VERITÉ

Adaptations of short stories by Mark Twain and Franz Kafka, a parable about totalitarian rule, and the Vietnam War are a few of the subjects covered in the recent gift of educational films to Perkins Library. Films, Inc., a Chicago-based agency that sells and rents films to schools, donated 135 documentaries, animated films, and dramatizations of short stories, boosting the library's film holdings by 56 percent.

Subjects of the documentaries run the

gamut from an account of the making of *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* to school discipline. The dramatizations include stories by such writers as John Cheever and Susan Glaspell, and the animated films include a mime written by Samuel Beckett, nonsense rhymes by Edward Lear and Lewis Carroll, and clay animation.

HONORED IN OILS

A quick tour of portraits hung throughout the university reveals a glaring discrepancy: Until very recently, the only women depicted in these paintings were wives shown with their honored husbands. In April, a historic "first" took place, when a painting was unveiled honoring the life of an accomplished university woman.

A portrait of Mary D.B.T. Semans '39, philanthropist, trustee emerita, chair of The Duke Endowment, and tireless supporter of the university and Durham communities, now hangs in the Gothic Reading Room. Commissioned by Louise C. Dunlap '68 and her sister Constance Dunlap Santarelli, the portrait honors their mother, Anne Louise Reist Dunlap '37, a good friend of Semans'.

The unveiling coincided with the Women's Studies symposium "Women's Lives and Friendships." In accepting the portrait, Council on Women's Studies chair Ann Quattlebaum Curry '65 called Semans the "perfect woman" for the honor. "Mary Semans' life is rich with accomplishments, filled with commitments, and distinguished by her caring and compassion for others. Hanging her portrait not only makes women feel included—it makes us feel inspired."

MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT

Certain university sports teams regularly enjoy the spotlight for performances well done. But another type of contest brought acclaim to the academic accomplishments of three undergraduates.

In December, mathematics majors Jeff Vanderkam, Will Schneeberger, and Jeanne Nielsen won second-place honors in the prestigious William Lowell Putnam Competition, the best ever finish for the university. Before this year's win, the highest Duke scored in the history of the event was twenty-second in 1988. Colleges and universities in the United States and Canada participate; this year more than 2,000 undergraduate students entered the competition.

Associate professor of mathematics David Kraines says the twelve-question, six-hour exam is extremely challenging. "Median scores are about two or three [points] out of a possible 120," he says. First-year student Vanderkam scored 76, ranking him sixth overall. Rising senior Schneeberger scored 66, fifteenth overall. Nielsen '91 scored 57, thirtieth in the nation; she will enter Duke's graduate mathematics program in the fall.

A sample question from this year's exam asked students to "consider a paper punch that can be centered at any point of the plane and that, when operated removes from the plane precisely those points whose distance from the center is irrational. How many punches are needed to remove every point?" Little credit is given for merely coming up with the right answer; students were required to provide mathematically correct justifications for their answers. Overall team scores are formulated by adding up each student's ranking.

"It really does depend on the whole team," says Kraines. "If you came in first, second, and one-thousandth, that would not be good. But if you came in fifty-first, fifty-second, and fifty-third, that would be very good."

William Lowell Putnam was an 1882 graduate of Harvard who went on to become a successful lawyer and businessman. The competition, now in its fifty-first year, grew out of a trust fund established in his honor by his widow. The prize this year for second place was \$2,500, with an additional \$200 for each team member.



Inspiring women: from left, Constance Dunlap Santarelli, Louise C. Dunlap, Mary Semans, and women's studies director Jean O' Barr



Getting wired: Reijo Kela used sculptural backdrops during his ADF stint

INTERNATIONAL FEET

Always innovative choreographer Paul Taylor opened the 1991 American Dance Festival in June. Taylor's world premiere was set to reggae music and was commissioned by ADF with funds from Samuel H. Scripps and Bill and Ida Friday.

Titled "A Season of Firsts," the annual festival included thirteen commissioned premieres. Some of the artists presented interesting marriages of cultures. Japanese husband-and-wife duo Eiko and Koma, for example, collaborated with Taos Pueblo native American musicians Robert Mirabal and Ben Sandoval. Other international talent included Zaire's Ballet du Lac Tumba, India's Birju Maharaj, and Finland's Reijo Kela.

Another of this year's "firsts" was the newly-established Balasaraswati/Joy Ann

Dewey Beinecke Chair for Distinguished Teaching. Pearl Primus, a Trinidad-born dancer and choreographer, was named the first teacher to fill the distinguished position. Primus was in residence during the festival and taught her technique of dance that blends modern American and African dance.

AGING THE ACC

The men's and women's tennis teams raised quite a racket in April by sweeping the Atlantic Coast Conference championships. For the women's team, the win marked the fourth straight conference victory; the men reclaimed the title that they last held in 1982.

Men's top seed Jason Rubell '91 and women's fifth seed Katrina Greenman '91 were named Most Valuable Players. Rubell

defeated the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's number-one player 4-6, 6-4, 6-4 in the finals, and played the entire tournament with a hairline fracture in his left elbow. Greenman dominated all three of her matches, giving up only nine games in six sets.

Ranked third at the start of the championship, the men's team defeated top-ranked UNC and second-seeded Clemson to hand coach Jay Lapidus his first title win. This was Lapidus' first season as head coach.

For the women's team, which went on to advance to the quarterfinals of the NCAA Division I championships, the season's close was bittersweet. Head coach Jane Preyer, who compiled a 123-45 record in her six years at Duke, resigned at the end of the academic year in order to pursue a master's degree program in public administration.

AGING WELL

Duke is adding a center with an identity that's familiar nationwide: the Claude D. Pepper Geriatric Research and Training Center, named for the late Florida Congressman who was a vigorous supporter of the elderly. Through a five-year, \$2.8-million grant from the National Institute on Aging, the center will enhance Duke's ability to train future academic leaders in geriatric medicine and to support investigators involved in geriatric research.

Duke's becomes the third such center established by the NIA. Other Claude Pepper Centers are located at the University of Michigan and Harvard University. Duke's version will have three research core facilities that serve as resources for a number of the major ongoing programs with the Aging Center.

Finding and nurturing faculty members in geriatrics, particularly in research, is a major problem nationwide. Fellowships that provide specialty training in geriatrics are available at several institutions, but post-fellowship opportunities for research and training are limited.

"The Claude Pepper program recognizes that there is a period of time after a fellowship when young geriatricians need to further their research initiatives and become more competitive for external funding," said Harvey Cohen, director of Duke's Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development. "This will allow us to provide a period in which these beginning researchers can continue their development." Cohen will be director of the new geriatric center.

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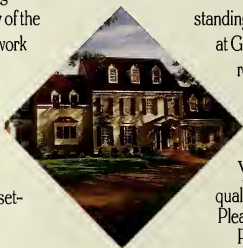
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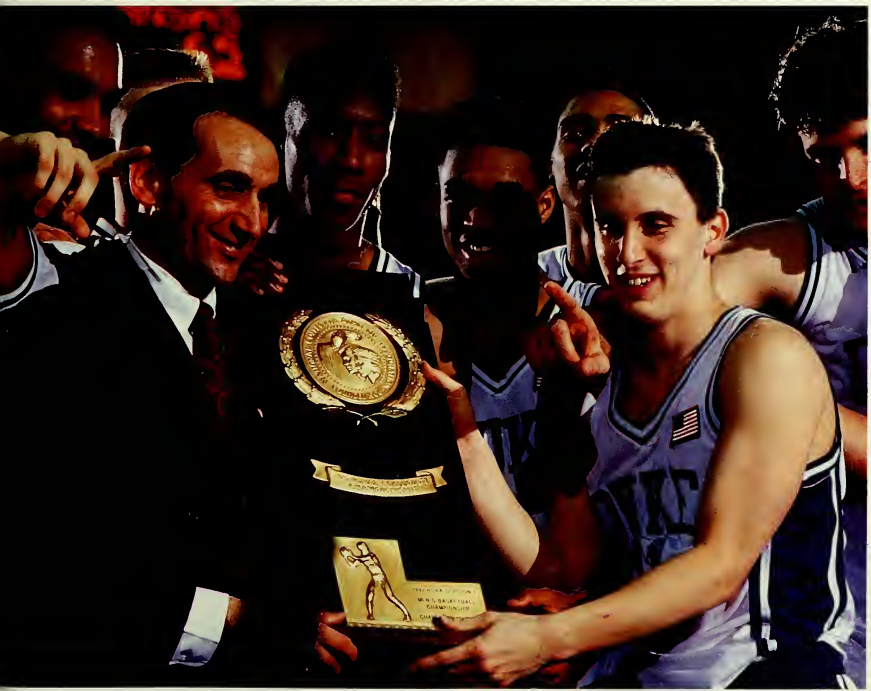
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Cover: With the NCAA championship trophy in their grasp at long last, the Blue Devils and Coach Mike Krzyzewski celebrate their victory over Kansas in Indianapolis. Photo by Manny Millan/Sports Illustrated

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'78; Jermold K. Footlick; Elizabeth
H. Locke '64, Ph.D. '72;
Thomas F. Loefer Jr. '63; Peter
Maas '49; Hugh S. Sidesy;
Richard Austin Smith '35;
Susan Tiff '73; Robert J.
Bliwise A.M. '88, *secretary*.

Composition by Liberated
Types, Ltd.; printing by PBM
Graphics Inc.

© 1991, Duke University
Published bimonthly; voluntary
subscriptions \$20 per year.
Duke Magazine, Alumni
House, 614 Chapel Drive,
Durham, N.C. 27706;
(919) 684-5114.

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CONFRONTING R

BY BRIDGET
BOOHER

College no longer provides a safe haven from the realities of society at large, no sanctuary from alcohol abuse, date rape, and the responsibilities of community needs and social commitments.

confirms all these contrary assertions. Alcohol abuse on campus has led many universities to ban its distribution altogether, while other schools permit consumption because living groups promote moderation and accountability. First-year students view college as a sanctuary of scholarly and social pursuits, but many universities are recognizing the reality of rape among peers. (Stanford University reported this year that one-third of its women students "had full sexual activity when they did not want to," usually with men they knew.) And while a looming recession has added an additional burden on students to concentrate on marketable skills, there's been a groundswell of volunteerism and community outreach.

We decided to take a closer look at strengths and weaknesses in undergraduate life at Duke, focusing on the presence of alcohol on campus and why it was necessary to implement a new policy governing its distribution; the pronounced infusion of a community-service spirit; the underreported but prevalent problem of date rape; and the subtle shifts beginning to transpire within the Greek system. Here's what we found.



LAST CALL

Sue Wasiolek '76, M.H.A. '78 was once summoned to the medical center emergency room in the middle of the night to placate a drunk undergraduate. When she arrived, he was perched on the exam table reading *Cosmopolitan*.

"Dean Sue! Good to see you!" the student exclaimed.

Wasiolek, dean of student life since 1980, told the student in a nice but no-nonsense voice that unless he started cooperating with the emergency room personnel, she would have to call his parents. He cheerfully agreed. As Wasiolek prepared to leave, the student asked, "So, can I bring that recommendation by for law school?"

She can laugh about that episode now, but Wasiolek will also testify to the dangerous side of drinking on campus. Students with elevated levels of alcohol in their blood arrive semi-conscious at the emergency room. Commons rooms are trashed by inebriated partygoers. Judgment impaired by all-night drinking, acquaintances become sexual partners, not always with the consent of both people.

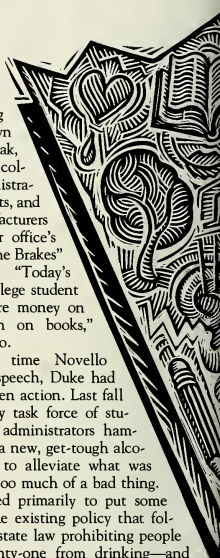
Such incidents trouble not only Duke administrators but public health officials across the country. Concerned about the proliferation of excessive drinking among students, Surgeon General Antonia C. Novello has called for a nationwide effort to cut down on alcohol abuse. In a speech this year that coincided with the annual

week-long party known as spring break, she urged college administrators, students, and beer manufacturers to join her office's "Put On The Brakes" campaign. "Today's average college student spends more money on booze than on books," said Novello.

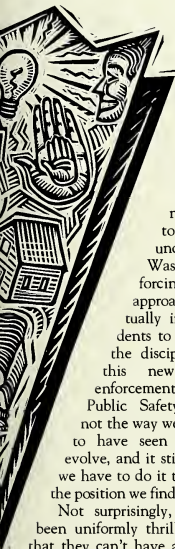
By the time Novello made her speech, Duke had already taken action. Last fall a university task force of students and administrators hammered out a new, get-tough alcohol policy to alleviate what was becoming too much of a bad thing. It's designed primarily to put some teeth in the existing policy that followed the state law prohibiting people under twenty-one from drinking—and that wasn't being enforced.

Now the presence of alcohol is closely regulated. Beer and liquor can only be distributed from five o'clock in the evening on Thursday until five in the morning on Sunday. Parties must be registered with the Office of Student Life at least seventy-two hours in advance, and have designated, teetotaling monitors checking proof of age at the door. Those partygoers over twenty-one get a hand stamp and cup; those under twenty-one get no stamp and an alternative beverage cup. Designated servers check for hand stamp and cup before giving out alcohol, and they're only allowed to serve one drink per person at a time. The group sponsoring the party must also offer specific amounts of alternative beverages and food. And drinking games like "quarters" are forbidden anytime.

There are other provisions, but the thrust of the new policy is responsible drinking by those old enough to do so. Interestingly, student concern played a key part in the formation of the alcohol task force.



AL-WORLD ISSUES



"We were hearing from the groups responsible for enforcing the drinking age that it was not only difficult to do, but also very uncomfortable," says Wasiolek. "The law is forcing us to change our approach because it's virtually impossible for students to be responsible for the disciplinary aspect. So this new policy leaves enforcement in the hands of Public Safety officers. That's not the way we would have liked to have seen this whole issue evolve, and it still bothers me that we have to do it this way, but that's the position we find ourselves in."

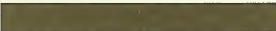
Not surprisingly, students haven't been uniformly thrilled with the idea that they can't have a keg in the commons room while watching a Tuesday night sporting event, or that they must check IDs at a wine-and-cheese reception for faculty or alumni. The week the new alcohol policy went into effect, *The Chronicle* ran a jeremiad arguing that students have the maturity and ability to make their own decisions on when and where to sip spirits, and that the administration should mind its own business.

When the first regulated weekend rolled around, a few living groups discovered that the administration meant business. Public Safety officers dropped in on some parties and found violations ranging from fake IDs to inedible food. One fraternity had the requisite party munchies, but in addition to chips and dip, they offered their guests such savory fare as half-eaten Pop Tarts, raw potatoes, and frozen spinach.

"Students have come up with some very clever things," says Wasiolek, leafing through a recent Public Safety report. "For instance, monitors have to be clearly designated by wearing caps or T-shirts. One group cited for violations wanted to be sure

I knew their monitors were identifiable: 'They were clad in Sylvester Stallone "Rambo" outfits, complete with army fatigues, plastic clubs and machine guns, and tags labelling them as monitors.'"

Faced with increased liability insurance rates and greater public awareness about the effects of imbibing too much alcohol, many universities are banning booze all together. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill prohibits distribution of alcohol on university property, but because fraternities and sororities reside off campus, the social scene is focused there. At Southern Methodist University, legal-age drinkers may drink in their rooms but not in public, with occasional exceptions for receptions



The thrust of the new alcohol policy is responsible drinking by those old enough to do so. And student concern played a key part in formulating that policy.



and special dinner functions. Vanderbilt University forbids kegs anywhere, anytime.

In fact, Duke's new policy is probably one of the country's more liberal approaches to alcohol consumption on campus. It is similar to, but more recent than, the one at Wake Forest University. Students there must also register parties and have monitors on duty, but alcohol is okay during the week (eight p.m. to midnight Sunday through Thursday and until one a.m. on Friday and Saturday). Wake Forest's director of student development, Mike Ford, says students have adapted to the regulations and respect the terms laid out for them. He thinks the initial flurry of student grum-

bling and creative interpretations of Duke's policy will eventually die down.

"Obviously, when there's change you'll see resistance at first," says Ford. "But this is not as new for us as it is for you; we've settled into what the ground rules are. And it's very important to have a responsive enforcement system so that when someone crosses that line, it is dealt with quickly and responsibly."

Sanctions at Duke are automatic, and range from mandatory attendance at an alcohol/drug education program for a first-time violation (by a group or an individual) to eviction from university housing (for individuals), community service work, and locked commons rooms as offenses add up. But if someone lands in the emergency room or infirmary for overconsumption of alcohol, no disciplinary action is taken against the person or group that served the imbibing alcohol. (The imbibing, however, must meet with a health educator at least once.)

Will the new alcohol policy change the way students drink? Will there be more off-campus consumption and subsequent drunk driving? Will students go "underground" with their habits, becoming solitary drinkers? Will weekends see students quaffing multiple brews to make up for lost time? Valid questions, perhaps, but as senior Steve Bamberger points out, "the availability of unlimited amounts of alcohol seven days a week can only be a bad thing."

"The people who say there will be weekend binging are trying to find a reason not to like the new policy," says Bamberger, a residential adviser and member of the undergraduate judicial board. "The idea that because I couldn't have four beers a day during the week I'm going to have twenty-four on the weekend is stupid and won't happen."

While no one claims the new alcohol policy is a panacea for all alcohol-related problems on campus, it does attempt to de-emphasize "kegs"—which has replaced the word "party" to describe the drink-and-socialize routine that occurs at night—as the center of the collective experience at Duke. With that option available only three

nights a week, it's hoped that living groups will find other reasons to throw a party.

"When I was in school, you could probably find a keg tapped on campus any day of the week," says Wasiolek. "But at parties there were other things to do; there was music and dancing and we never felt pressured to drink. But that has changed. It was getting out of hand. I just don't think that the worshiping of this silver metal drum that seems to take place on this campus should be the focal point."

BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

Through the walls of Benjamin Ward's apartment in the Mitchell Tower Arts House come the sounds of laughter and animated conversation. It's a Friday afternoon. Many dorm residents have finished classes for the week and are shifting gears for the weekend.

Ward doesn't seem to notice the din. He's concentrating on the question at hand: What kind of place should a university be? And how successful is Duke in emulating that model? Ward is a faculty fellow in the arts theme dorm, but he also approaches the challenge from the perspective of an assistant dean for residential life and an associate professor of philosophy.

"Students come to me with the vague sense that there is something missing," says Ward. "They can't quite put their finger on exactly what it is, but they sense that something more should be happening.

"One problem I see is that there is too much of a psychological separation between what happens in the classroom and what happens outside the classroom, both in the minds of faculty and students," he continues. "In an ideal university there would be a greater sense of integrity and continuity. The limits of the classroom would be rather vague. People would not find themselves walking into and out of roles, assuming different postures. Instead, they would make the university their home, putting their energies into every aspect of it rather than compartmentalizing."

As Ward sees it, both students and faculty bear responsibility for mending the dichotomy between classroom experience and extracurricular interests. Students should challenge themselves beyond the requirements laid out at the beginning of each semester. Faculty should offer up more of themselves in their courses, scrutinizing personal convictions or uncertainties about their given subject, for example, as well as being more available outside the classroom.

This isn't to say that faculty and students always go their separate ways once the class period ends. Some 200 faculty members took part in residence hall pro-



In a Sixties-style resurgence of activism and social awareness, students are making time in their schedules for community service work.

gramming last year, talking about academic and social concerns and world events. But for the last five years of the Duke Experience Survey, graduating seniors gave student/faculty relations an underwhelming five out of a possible ten points. To encourage that relaxed, informal camaraderie between scholar and pupil, the Associated Students of Duke University (ASDU) initiated a new "academic interaction program" this spring that picks up the tab if students invite a faculty member out to lunch or dinner. ("That sounds like a bribe," says one professor, who laments that less than half of his students have taken him up on his own invitation to lunch.)

To supplement the organized learning experience, some students are getting out from behind their desks. In a Sixties-style resurgence of activism and social awareness, undergraduates around the country are making time in their schedules for community service work that is rewarded neither financially nor for classroom credit. It may mean teaching literacy skills at public high schools, building houses for the poor, or working in soup kitchens.

At Duke, a partial list of involvement

opportunities includes such diverse groups as Duke Pals, a big brother/big sister program for the children of Duke employees; ECOS, an environmental awareness organization; the Food Salvation Project, which delivers food from campus eating establishments to local agencies that help feed the needy; and Duke Partnership for Literacy, which pairs students with Duke employees who want to improve their reading skills (apparently the only literacy organization of its kind in the country).

"It's interesting when you find that you're getting an education from people—a homeless person or a child—that you'd never find in a Duke classroom," says Trinity senior Jon Rubenstein. The former president of the Community Service Network, which places volunteers in eighteen Durham agencies, Rubenstein and others in the university community saw the need for a central office to coordinate the often overlapping efforts of various student groups.

That plan came to fruition last year when President H. Keith H. Brodie donated \$20,000 from his discretionary fund to establish the Community Service Center (CSC). (The Community Service Network and other existing groups then became part of the center.) Matt Hammer '90 is the center's first "Green Dean," a designation given to recent graduates heading up community service programs at colleges around the country. Hammer is charged with building strong working relationships among graduate, undergraduate, and professional students; Durham residents and agencies; and faculty, employees, and administrators.

One of Hammer's goals is to increase the number of courses that integrate community work and formal academic study. "If we can get faculty involved in our efforts, it could make the whole learning experience much more meaningful," he says. "When you work out in the community, it helps you form critical thought about issues you're studying in the classroom. Courses that include an experiential component, like some of the public policy classes, are usually packed. So we know that students value what they're learning when that link can be made."

Before she came to Duke last fall, Elizabeth Griff '94 had never visited the campus and knew nothing about Durham. That changed when she signed up for Project BUILD (Building Undergraduate Involvement in Life in Durham), a one-week program for first-year students held prior to orientation. Students are divided into crews and work half of each day at an agency, such as the local soup kitchen or home for abandoned children. The remaining time is spent constructing houses for the poor; evening speakers engage students in discussions

about racism, hunger, and homelessness.

Griff emerged from the experience with a strong commitment to improving Duke-Durham relations. "I think one of our greatest faults is the inability to relate to the outside world. And it's important for us to do that. Duke is the largest employer in the area and I see no reason why there should be that tension, why we should be secluded within these pristine walls while everyone else is left outside looking in. There's something about that that really bothers me."

Trinity sophomore Catherine Melnicki sets aside several hours each week to tutor two Durham High School students through C.H.A.N.C.E. (Concern and Help for the Advancement of Needy Children Through Education). "A lot of these students have financial and family problems, so in addition to helping them with their studies, we're also there as a friend. We're supposed to call our students during the week to make sure they're studying or find out if they need anything."

Through the program, Melnicki also observed the ways different segments of the community can overlap. As a reward for completing an assignment early, Melnicki took one of her students to the C.I. to get something to drink (students come to the university for their tutoring sessions). "It was funny because when we went to order, he knew the people working there. The food service workers were all friends of his."

"We're constantly working to widen the vision of what we're doing," says CSC's Hammer. "We want this to be more than just a student center. We're responsible to the entire community."

WHEN DARKNESS FALLS

How safe is Duke? It depends on how you look at it. On the one hand, it's a lot more secure than it used to be; all dorms are secured and accessible only to the residents, whose computerized Duke Cards are programmed to unlock the front door. Classroom buildings are locked at night. Previously darkened walkways are now brightly lit across the campus. SafeWalks and SafeRides, two student-run services, provide escorts and rides to those students who find themselves out and about after dark. Public Safety is on call twenty-four hours a day to escort students or employees to their dorms or cars.

And yet Duke is not immune to the problems plaguing other universities and the cities in which they're located. The Duke Community Safety Report, issued weekly by Public Safety, is a roundup of incidents occurring on campus and at the medical



center. It lists about six incidents per day, ranging from minor (noise complaints and stolen license plates) to more serious (physical assaults).

But possibly the most disturbing safety-related issue on campus is one that rarely makes the publicized bulletins. "Date" or acquaintance rape, in which the victim knows her attacker, occurs with shocking regularity. Nationally, one in six undergraduate women will be raped, or the victim of attempted rape, during her college career. Of those rapes, 84 percent will be date rapes. It's estimated that only one in seven of all rapes, both stranger and acquaintance combined, will be reported.

In November 1989 Martha Simmons, director of the Duke Women's Center, got a call from the rape educator at Public Safety, who was concerned about the rising number of rapes she was hearing about. Because there's no central clearing house for reporting rapes on campus (some go through Public Safety, some go through the Women's Center, some women tell only their residential advisers or roommates), Simmons contacted the director of Durham's Rape Crisis Center to get another impression.

"She told me she was getting about four reports per month [from Duke students]," Simmons recalls. "And I said 'One a week? You're averaging one rape per week?' That

just took my breath away." Within a week, a task force on sexual assault formed, and it has met weekly ever since. There is now a mandatory program on date rape for all first-year students during orientation, which includes a presentation of the student-written play *Sounds Dangerous*.

There may not be wolves lurking at the door of every woman on campus, but Simmons says it's better to warn students early on that dangers do exist. "I don't think most women know that rape is a real threat when they come on campus. Duke is a reward for all their hard work in high school and when they get here they think it's Camelot. It may not be the most teachable moment to say that Camelot has dangers in it that you need to be aware of, but because date rape and sexual assault happen disproportionately to first-year women, we feel that it's worth dissolving this picture that everything's okay. It's worth making them a little wary as they head into the social scene."

Rape Crisis Center director Liz Stewart, whose office handles many of the calls that come from Duke women, says the classic image of rape, in which a woman is forcibly constrained and brutally attacked by a stranger, is not the norm. Rape occurs any time a woman engages in sexual activity against her will, she says.

"Many times the problem with reporting, particularly on campus, is that the victim may not define it as rape right away," says Stewart, in her windowless office on Durham's bustling Ninth Street. "It may be several days later and she's still feeling really awful about what happened, but at that point she thinks it's too late to report it. And if she does report it, the response will be, why didn't she come to us earlier?"

Stewart says that last year her office received calls from eight Duke women who were victims of date rape, five who defined the incident as sexual assault (which may or may not have been date rape), two stranger rapes, and six calls from incest survivors seeking support services. Of those calls, two of the date rapes were reported to the police; that is, the victims decided to file an official report against their perpetrator. "I would say the majority of rapes at Duke are date rape, the majority have drinking involved, and the majority of them don't report.

"But the thing that bothers me about these statistics," she continues, "is they're probably not a very accurate representation of what's really happening. These numbers are based solely on our reports, and I know they're just the tip of the iceberg." Stewart offers counseling once a week through the Women's Center and conducts a rape education session for residential advisers at the beginning of each school

year. She's also available to living groups and social organizations that want to know more about the problem.

Trinity senior Rachel Kimerling is writing her honors thesis on the effect of nonconsensual sex on psychological well-being. The paper, based on the results of a survey she and two other students distributed under the guidance of associate professor of psychology Susan Roth, asked undergraduate women about sexual experiences. Kimerling stresses that the survey is not a representative sample of Duke women, because participants volunteered to take it; if a woman experienced a traumatic encounter, she may have opted not to take the survey because it was too painful, or she may have wanted to contribute in order to vent some of her frustration and anger about the incident.

"A lot of comments were along the lines of, 'I was at kegs, I was wasted, this happened, and I'm not sure exactly how.' Some people came to me after taking the survey and said, 'I'd never thought I'd had a bad experience but I realized that some of the things that have happened to me weren't quite right.'" Of the 120 women who took part in the survey, only four had not experienced any form of unwanted sexual over-



tures prior to or while attending Duke.

There are two definitions of sexual assault now listed in the undergraduate judicial code. Sexual Assault I applies to rape or penetration committed by force, threat, or knowledge of the victim's helplessness. Sexual Assault II occurs if a person touches an unwilling individual's intimate parts or forces that individual to touch his or her intimate parts. These revisions were implemented in January to make prosecution easier; the old definition lumped together all types of assault. Having sexual assault differentiated and having two levels of impermissible behavior provides more flexibility in bringing cases before the judicial board and in sanctioning, says Simmons.

Men are also active in spreading the word

Sororities and fraternities aren't strictly outlets for social amusement; they can also be catalysts for social change.

about the problem of date rape. Men Acting for Change is composed of concerned undergraduate, graduate, and community men. A house course, "Men and Gender," was introduced last year, open to both sexes. And the Interfraternity Council is working with the Women's Center on organizing programming to help men know what warning signs they should look out for in their friends—signals such as talking in a derogatory way about women, referring to them in terms of strictly physical appearance, or the inability to have healthy relationships with the opposite sex.

"This is a community issue, not just a women's issue," says Simmons. "We are all trying to make this a safe place to work and live. The ages of eighteen to twenty-two are a time when you're exploring your sexuality, your limits with alcohol and sleep, how much to push yourself in relationships and with your studies. What a tricky time! So it's a real challenge to make this a healthy place in the midst of that development."

ESPRIT DE CORPS

Laurin Womble '91 stops spreading butter on her toast and looks up. "I don't feel like you know me," says the past president of the Panhellenic Society, the unifying body for all sororities on campus. We've been talking about the perennial problems that occur during rush—bruised egos for those women who don't get a bid, charges that the process is superficial and demeaning. Womble had addressed every query directly and honestly, but she wanted to take the conversation in a different direction.

"Part of the reason I became Panhel president is because I saw problems and I

felt the organization could be a support system for all women. And that was not really happening," she says. "One of my greatest achievements as president was that a non-Greek woman came to me for help. She was upset about a T-shirt being sold around campus [by an outside independent vendor] listing the top ten reasons why beer is better than women," says Womble. "It was disgusting. We started a petition which was sent to all the sorority presidents and then met with the Interfraternity Council to discuss it with them."

At that meeting one fraternity member defended the design because there was a companion shirt listing the top ten reasons beer was better than men. But the fraternity president disagreed; someone held up a shirt and read down the list. "People were stunned," says Womble. "Everyone at the meeting signed the petition; everyone felt that this wasn't right."

Womble uses the example to illustrate some of the gradual shifts taking place in the Greek system. Sororities and fraternities aren't strictly outlets for social amusement; they can also be catalysts for social change. "You don't have to be a left-wing extremist to make changes. You can have an effect by working within the system."

When she pledged Delta Gamma sorority, Womble liked the fact that the Duke chapter was fairly new, and there were "no long-standing stereotypes about what kind of women joined." But she agrees that those stereotypes persist, and she is troubled by the implication that women are reduced to contestants vying for limited positions, sized up during rush to see how they correspond to the sorority's image.

The rush process lasts a mere two-and-a-half weeks, consisting of open house parties held in commons rooms of various dorms (unlike fraternities, sororities don't have designated living areas). There are five rounds of parties during that time, and after each round sorority members and rushees eliminate the people or groups they're no longer interested in. Critics of the system charge that the hurried pace prevents substantive interaction between women. "I don't like the idea of someone judging me from the perspective of knowing me for an hour-and-a-half of parties," said one first-year student who chose not to go through rush.

That's one of the most often voiced complaints from detractors of the rush process. And an unfortunate incident this year seemed to confirm those fears. An independent woman discovered a list, written by a sorority sister, of rushees' names and unfavorable physical details about some of them. Although Panhel and the sorority in question were quick to condemn the sorority member's actions, such occurrences

undermine advances sororities are making in other areas.

To reduce the depersonalized climate of rush, Panhel is exploring such options as extending the rush "season" to avoid the whirlwind of small talk, or to plan events with a community service aspect so that women get to know one another beyond name tags.

"We're trying to make it as comfortable for women as possible," says Womble. "I think most sorority members would say that they feel confident about how they choose pledges. It's tough, but it's okay to choose your friends, and that's what rush is about. And sorority life may not be for everyone; 55 percent of Duke students are non-Greek. Regardless of whether a woman goes through rush or not, I don't know of a senior woman who isn't happy where she is."

Why hasn't fraternity rush come under similar fire? The easiest explanation is that the process lasts longer. Although the rush season doesn't officially begin until spring semester, informal rush starts in the fall. Interfraternity Council president Cameron Duffy '92 thinks the system works well. "It's definitely the way to go," he says. "Since it lasts from September through mid-January when bids go out, brothers really get to know [potential] pledges and pledges get to know brothers. It's not a high-pressure situation."

Like Womble, Duffy is concerned with the image of frats on campus. He wants to alter what he calls the "stereotypes of Greeks" by planning more events with faculty and inviting independents to hear speakers and join in community service projects that the fraternity schedules.

With the new alcohol policy, Duffy admits that fraternities, which are the main distributors of beer on campus, will need to come up with alternatives to hanging out around the keg all night. "It's an easy thing to get a few kegs, open your doors, and turn on the music," he says. "But I'd like to see the social life get away from that. We're talking with Freewater [Films] about the possibility of having a discount night for Greeks during the week. And on weekends we could have more live music so that people can hang out with friends or dance, so that kegs aren't the main reason you're there."

Students who opt not to rush can choose from a number of other living arrangements. Less than 10 percent move off campus; one reason may be that once a student does, it is nearly impossible to regain housing status. Some students throw themselves at the mercy of the annual lottery in hopes of landing a better living space. Others choose theme houses or selective living groups.

BILL COLLEGE

When the Navy assigned William J. Griffith '50 to

spend a semester at Duke, he flew into the then-tiny Raleigh-Durham airport on a cold, rainy evening. Griffith wasn't sure he liked what he saw.

"But I woke up the next day and it was a beautiful sunny

morning, and I got a cab from my hotel and said, 'Take me to Duke University.' And the cab driver took me to the front of the Chapel and I thought, 'Maybe this isn't such a bad place after all.'"

Griffith liked Duke enough to stay. Upon graduation he joined the admissions staff, took two years out to work for Liggett & Myers, then returned to the university, where he's been ever since. When he retires this summer, Griffith will have served under four university presidents (Deryl Hart, Douglas Knight, Terry Sanford, and



ti. Keith H. Brodie). He's been director of the Union, an assistant dean of Arts and Sciences and, since 1979, vice president for student affairs.

As someone whose job encompasses nearly all aspects of undergraduate life, is Griffith ever surprised by student behavior? "No, not really," he answers. "Being here for forty years, I can see a cyclical

element to any situation. It's very seldom you see new things; they're just done in a different way."

As an example of how things come full circle, Griffith offers an anecdote about the 1961 Cotton Bowl. At that time, professors issued demerits if students missed the first class back after break. Those students planning on going to the game protested because they wouldn't be able to make it back to Durham in time. A large and boisterous contin-

gent marched to President Hart's home, destroying \$5,000 worth of property in the process.

"Some of those same students called me during the [1968] Vigil, damning the university for allowing students to spend a week and a half on the main quad," says Griffith. "I pointed out that they had caused a lot of damage over a bowl game, but there had been no damage to the university and these students were concerned about better pay for biweekly employees and other humanitarian issues. It was an interesting juxtaposition."

In conjunction with Griffith's retirement this summer, the Community Service Center and the Hunger and Homelessness Coalition held the Bill and Carol Griffith Community Outreach Weekend in April. (Griffith married Carol Topham '52 a year after his graduation.) Dubbed "Bill College Weekend," the money- and awareness-raising event for faculty, students, employees, and administrators included speakers, on-site projects in the community, and a picnic.

This spring 408 men and 262 women are housed in one of four theme dorms or eight selective houses. Theme dorms are sponsored by an academic department or program and include the Anne Firor Scott Women's Studies House, the Mitchell Tower Arts Theme House, the Decker Tower Language Theme House, and the Round Table Community Service Theme House. Residents of selective houses, such as the all-male BOG or co-ed Epworth, interview prospective members to determine if their interests mesh with the group.

Barbara Buschman, coordinator of student housing, says selective houses tend to be both more cohesive and more active in programming activities since the group is self-selected. And though existing arrangements seem to work well, Buschman says she doesn't see an increased demand for selective or theme-based housing—an idea often suggested as a counter-balance to the fraternity-sorority system.

"There was one group that tried to get a selective dorm going, but it became clear that they were just trying to get space on the main quad of West Campus," she says. In that case, at least, location was everything. "We even offered them space on East but they declined."



William J. Griffith '50 has seen a lot of things in his nearly forty years at Duke: Joe College weekends and Vietnam protests, "streaking" during football games, and mudslinging after basketball victories. As vice president for student affairs, Griffith has a hands-on administrative style to head off problems, but trusts students to set the tone of undergraduate life.

"We try to work with students to develop an agreement about what the best directions might be, the best philosophy," says Griffith. And though there are difficulties and disappointments for every student who attends college, "Over a period of time, I think it's natural for people to forget the negative aspects and remember the positive aspects."

But while students are on campus, says Sue Wasiolek of Griffith's staff, it's up to the university to cultivate a stable, fulfilling environment. "I know I have a tremendous amount of sympathy for any other college or university that has a tragedy on their campus," she says. "It's a heavy burden to provide a safe and secure environment and at the same time give students the freedom and responsibility that the institution philosophically feels ought to be given. Operating a college or university today is a risky business." ■

PAST LIVES ON PRESENT STAGES

BY SAM HULL

JULIE HARRIS:

BREATHING LIFE INTO BIOGRAPHY

The Tony Award-winning actress came to campus in January to begin rehearsals for *Lucifer's Child*. Her latest re-creation on stage is the Baroness Karen Blixen of Denmark, better known as Isak Dinesen, the author of *Out of Africa*.

Julie Harris likes to read other people's letters. No, she doesn't go raiding mailboxes or rummaging through desk drawers; she's a researcher, not a snoop. "I get very excited by the truth that comes of what people have left behind," she says. "It's like listening to someone's heart." On stage and screen, Harris has not only captured the heartbeats but also the flesh, blood, and spirit of some of history's most indomitable women: Emily Dickinson, Mary Todd Lincoln, Charlotte Brontë, Joan of Arc, Nora Barnacle Joyce, Sofia Tolstoy, even June Havoc.

As a child, Harris says she used to look through her grandmother's honeymoon journal. "I never knew her," she says during a breakfast interview. "She died when my father was two. My father had those pictures, but he didn't know her either. But there was always this presence, because of the photos and because we had a trunk full of her clothes; I could look at her wedding dress."

Her first research project? "Well, she was my grandmother, and I never knew my grandfather either, because he died when my father was twenty-one. So they both were very romantic, shadowy figures I would like to have known. I have pictures of her when my father was two and she's showing him a book, and they're reading together. She was such a lovely presence, you have such a feeling of tragic loss for her and for my father. She must have been a wonderful lady."

Harris' latest re-creation is the Baroness Karen Blixen of Denmark, known more by her pen name Isak Dinesen. Harris was in Durham in early January to begin full rehearsals at Duke for *Lucifer's Child*, a one-character play she commissioned William Luce to write. Luce is the author of *The Belle of Amherst*, the play that won Harris her fifth Tony Award for her portrayal of the reclusive writer Emily Dickinson, whose poems were her letters to the world.



Lucifer's Child opened on Broadway April 4 at the Music Box Theater. Harris' appearance on campus for full rehearsals is a departure from previous Duke Broadway Preview Series productions. Past projects had begun with first-day rehearsals in New York City, with Durham later providing the fine-tuning and a preview run before a Broadway berth—a sort of New Haven of the South for theater. Such plays as *Long Day's Journey into Night* with Jack Lemmon, *Metamorphosis* with Mikhail Baryshnikov, *A Walk in the Woods* with Sam Waterston and Robert Prosky, Neil Simon's *Broadway Bound* with Linda Lavin, *A Month of Sundays* with Jason Robards, and *The Circle* with Rex Harrison, Glynis Johns, and Stewart Granger, all were launched on Broadway this way. And another first for the series: Duke Drama will receive a percentage of the profits once the play begins its commercial engagements.

It is a Sunday, the fourth day of rehearsals, when Julie Harris arrives on stage for a run-through. Petite, dressed in dark slacks and a sweater, she wears her hair short, in what can only be called Julie-Harris style. She changes into a Pierrot costume—a satiny, white ensemble of loose trousers, a long-sleeved voluminous top with ruffled cuffs, a full, tulle neckpiece, and a black cloche hat with a black plume—representing the clown who loses his love.

The stage has no backdrop yet, only furniture and some props: a large wardrobe, a few tables, a desk with a lamp and some framed photographs, pillows strewn around, Persian rugs, a Victrola, a trunk, some suitcases, a hat box. Hanging on a large dressing screen and on the doors of the wardrobe are a variety of period dresses. African music—a *Ngoma*, a ritual dance of harvest—is being tested for the play over the sound system as Harris talks to director Tony Abatemarco.

"Do you want me to hold back some energy?"

"Yes, it's going to be a long day."

The run-through for Act I begins. It becomes apparent that Harris has already memorized the script. If she stops, searching for a word that will set off another section of monologue, no one injects. They wait until she asks, which is rare; and it's only the fourth day of rehearsal. Working the stage movement and coordinating the props with the dialogue are the only hesitations that require prompting. At a particularly poignant moment in the script—a Julie Harris moment—she produces a tear that perches just at the brim. This is the fourth day of rehearsals, and Harris is "holding back."

"My parents were both smitten with the theater," she says a few weeks later, "and



Harris collaborated with playwright Luce. For *The Belle of Amherst*, she had her favorite poems she wanted in the show, and for *Brontë*, she even had in mind a situation for the plot.

so I heard a lot about plays at home, from them. And in high school I began to like acting." For three summers, before graduating from Grosse Pointe Country Day School in 1941, she had attended a theater camp, Perry-Mansfield, where she studied acting with Charlotte Perry and dance with Hanya Holm and Merce Cunningham. She went to New York to study with Caroline Hewitt and entered Yale Drama School.

Harris was not yet twenty when she made her debut on Broadway in 1945 in *It's a Gift*, interrupting her studies at Yale for a six-week run. During the Old Vic Company's 1946 visit to the States, Harris worked with Laurence Olivier in *Oedipus* and later as one of the witches in *Macbeth* with Michael Redgrave. But this promising newcomer gained attention with the 1950 Harold Clurman production of Carson McCuller's *The Member of the Wedding* playing twelve-year-old tomboy Frankie Addams. Harris received an Academy Award nomination for the movie version two years later.

Her first Tony Award was in 1952 for

her portrayal of the free-spirited Sally Bowles in John van Druten's *I Am a Camera*, based on Christopher Isherwood's *Berlin Stories*. Her second was for her Saint Joan in Lillian Hellman's adaptation of Jean Anouilh's *The Lark* in 1956. Her range for the next two decades spanned from Restoration comedy with *The Country Wife* to French farce with *A Shot in the Dark* to the musical comedy *Skyscraper*. In *Marathon '33* she played Vaudevillean-turned-marathon dancer June Havoc, the sister of Gypsy Rose Lee. Her third Tony came in 1969 for the comedy *Forty Carats*, her fourth in 1973 for *The Last of Mrs. Lincoln*, by James Priceaux. She recently appeared in another Priceaux play, *Tusitala*, as Fanny Osbourne Stevenson, the wife of Robert Louis Stevenson. In 1977 she broke the Tony record with her fifth as Emily Dickinson in William Luce's *The Belle of Amherst*, which toured extensively, was adapted for television, and as a recording, won a Grammy Award.

She appeared in films as Sally Bowles and Frankie Addams when her stage triumphs were made into movies. But she is best known for her role as Abra, James Dean's confidante and lover in *East of Eden* in 1955. She has been nominated nine times for television's Emmy Awards, winning for *Little Moon of Alban* in 1959 and for her *Victoria Regina* in 1962. She appeared on television for seven years as Lilimae Clements on CBS' *Knot's Landing*; Alec Baldwin played her son. And she toured for fifteen months in 1989-90 in *Driving Miss Daisy*, with Brock Peters.

It is her love for biographies that has brought Julie Harris to Duke to etch yet another historical portrait. This time it's Isak Dinesen. And again she has done her homework, after waiting for years for access to Isak Dinesen's letters as a basis for the play.

There's some Method in her method, but it's more. "You have background—and that becomes really vivid when you play a person who really lived," she says, "because you can go back, you can read the history of her childhood, you can read the letters she wrote to her family from Africa for those almost eighteen years—all that she was going through and all that she was thinking."

"When I played Mary Lincoln I went to Lexington and saw the streets and saw Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, where she rode her pony out from Lexington to Mr. Clay's house. Those things make an impression on you, because you can see the roads, you see the trees, you see what she saw. It was same with *Brontë*: I went to the Brontës' village in North Yorkshire. And for Emily Dickinson, to Amherst, Massachusetts."

And for Isak Dinesen, Harris went to Copenhagen, toured the family home in Rungstedlund, talked with Clara, Dinesen's secretary-companion who accompanied her on her American tour. During the filming of *Gonillas in the Mist* in Africa, Harris rode the same train to Mombasa as Dinesen and visited the Baroness' former coffee plantation.

Karen Dinesen was born in 1885 and was raised in an upper-class Victorian family in Rungstedlund, Denmark. In 1913 she sailed to Mombasa, where she married her cousin, Baron Bror von Blixen-Finecke. They lived on a large plantation in the highlands of Kenya where they raised coffee. After a few years, Karen and Bror divorced. She remained in Kenya, hoping to make a success of the plantation and of her love affair with the Englishman Denys Finch Hatton. But the terrain and the coffee market collapse in 1931 defeated her. Finch Hatton died in a plane crash, and the Baroness returned to her ancestral home, bankrupt and bereaved, but with aspirations to become a writer.

Writing as Isak Dinesen, she saw her first book, *Seven Gothic Tales*, published in 1934. *Out of Africa* followed in 1937, *Winter's Tales* in 1942, *Last Tales* in 1957, *Anecdotes of Destiny* in 1958, *Shadows on the Grass* in 1960, and *Ehregard* in 1963. Her later years were wracked with ill health, a result of having contracted syphilis from her husband during the first year of their marriage. "I am the child of Lucifer," she wrote to her brother Thomas in 1926, "and the angels' song is not far from me."

Lucifer's Child begins on New Year's Eve, 1958, as Dinesen is packing and reminiscing with each garment; she named nearly every item of clothing, from her dark suit "Sober Truth" to gloves "Pelleas and Melisande." The storyteller tells her own tale, from childhood to present. "The play takes up Dinesen's life just before her first trip to America, a trip she called the high-light of her life," says playwright Luce. "Her work was well received in the States, so her trip to America—she told her stories in New York, Boston, and Washington—was the love affair with the public that she never had."

Luce has worked with Harris since *Belle*. He conceptualized the movie *Bronťe* for her; produced in Ireland by Irish Television, it received the Peabody Award. He wrote *The Last Days of Patton* for CBS, as well as *The Woman He Loved*, a biography of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. His play *Lillian*, based on the memoirs of playwright Lillian Hellman, starred Tony Award-winner Zoe Caldwell. Piper Laurie recently toured in his *The Last Flapper*, based on the life of Zelda Fitzgerald, the

wife of F. Scott Fitzgerald.

When Harris asked him several years ago if he would be interested in another project with her, he said yes. "I had been acquainted with *Seven Gothic Tales* and *Out of Africa*," he says, "and I loved the writing of Isak Dinesen." Sitting in the empty Reynolds Industries Theater with the completed *Lucifer's Child* stage set before him, he speaks quietly, almost as if he were in church. "At that time the rights were still not available. We were moving on trust alone. Julie finally did obtain the rights to *Out of Africa*, *Shadows on the Grass*, and *Letters from Africa*. The rights had all been purchased by Universal long before the movie was made, actually. Even before anyone knew of the movie under way, even before it was under way, Julie had this in her mind. So when the

time came, we worked together, and our process with this and previous projects was to share our ideas, our concepts as to what the play should be.

"Julie is a reader and a researcher herself. In the case of *The Belle of Amherst*, she had her favorite poems that she wanted in the show and letters, and in the case of the *Bronťe* play I did for her, she even had in mind a situation for the plot: Charlotte, having just buried Ann, her sister, is returning to an empty house where months before Branwell and Emily had both died. So she was without any of her siblings, with no one left in this lonely parsonage but this impossible, strange, old man, her father. It was to this house of memories that she came back to face what appeared to be the possibility of a loveless life."

Continued on page 50



WHEN SALLY MET SALLY

Sally Bowles has been around. The original free spirit, she first appeared in one of Christopher Isherwood's *Berlin Stories*. John van Druten adapted her story to the stage in *I Am a Camera*, starring Julie Harris as Sally, for which Harris won her first Tony Award in 1952. Harris also appeared in the movie version, and was nominated for an Oscar.

Then Sally went to Broadway again, this time to sing and dance in another adaptation, *Fred Ebb and John Cafer's Cabaret*. Then to the movie version of the musical, which Bob Fosse adapted, directed, and choreographed. Liza Minelli was Sally this

time, and she won an Oscar.

In January, the original Sally, Julie Harris, met the latest Sally, Duke senior Kerry O'Malley, who would be performing the latest incarnation of *I Am a Camera* in *Hoof 'n' Horn's Cabaret*.

"This is my swan song," says O'Malley, struggling with a tangle of hair, costumed and anxious as she waits for Harris to arrive for a photo shoot. "I'm planning on going to graduate school in acting, but I might take a year off, go to New York to see what I need. Right now I'm not too sure what they're looking for."

When Harris arrives, the two actresses embrace like sorority sisters. Harris tells Kerry that she plans to see her opening night. They discuss how the movie had made Sally American, and how

characters were changed in different productions.

"Chris [Isherwood] was very protective of the real Sally," Harris tells O'Malley. "She became a Communist, married a Socialist, and became very political. He showed me a picture of her once; she was very dark."

Later, Harris is full of praise for O'Malley's Sally. "I loved her," she says. "I loved the whole production. It had gone into any professional theater. It was splendid."

Harris is playing Isak Dinesen in *Lucifer's Child* on Broadway this spring. O'Malley will be playing Julia in *Two Gentlemen of Verona* and other characters this summer at the Georgia Shakespeare Festival in Atlanta. Sally Bowles is waiting in the wings.

ARE THE LIBERAL ARTS TOO LIBERAL?

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

MULTICULTURAL SHOCK:

WAGING A WAR OF WORDS

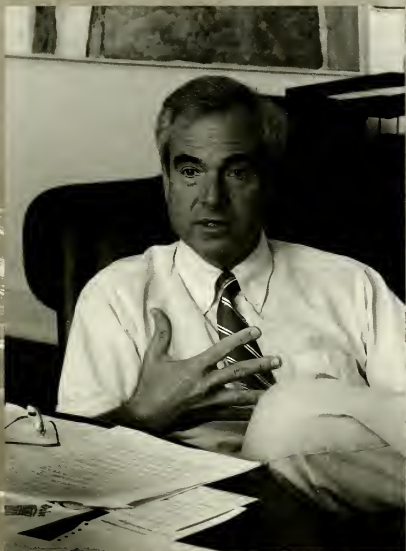
Media attention to “the tyranny of the politically correct” has put universities on the defensive. Critics sense a chill in the intellectual air and fear a bonfire of the humanities. Academics argue that through diversity in enrollment and curriculum, they are opening the American mind.

Universities used to be rather dull, at least in the public mind. There was, of course, the unpleasantness of the Sixties. But these days, the only wars that America fights it fights surgically, and students are less likely to be taking over administration buildings than they are to be camping out in placement offices. Still, there's a contentiousness on our campuses. And, as some view it, the contentiousness isn't just about academic policy; it's about American values. They see intolerance for unfashionable views, a rampant moral relativism that denies all judgments of merit, and, finally, a great big bonfire of the humanities, the end of Western civilization as we know it—or as we have been taught it.

That's the common refrain of a succession of cultural critics. *The Wall Street Journal* complains about the unhappy consequences of “dissent from politically correct positions on women, minorities, multi-

culturalism, and the like.” *Newsweek*, in a cover story icily illustrated with the words “Thought Police,” talks of “an experiment of sorts taking place in American colleges. . . directed at changing the consciousness of this entire generation of university students.” *The New Republic*, addressing itself to “The Cult of Multiculturalism,” describes a “new orthodoxy” on campuses, a view holding that “the enemy is no longer a class but a whole tradition”—the tradition of Western civilization. Referring to *The New Republic* piece—in a rather explicit demonstration of the pack-journalism practice of sustaining an issue—syndicated columnist James Kilpatrick focuses on the “lunacy” of “Duke's Vision,” a booklet distributed at freshman orientation that he calls “the school's official ideology, against which aberrant thoughts must be measured.”

The Atlantic Monthly, in a long discussion of “The Case of Duke University,” sees “a powerful challenge to the notion of



The campuses, says President Brodie, are becoming a battleground for issues that aren't talked about in the larger community—issues like the nature of an integrated society.

standards of merit, both in course content and in faculty eligibility." And *California Monthly*, Berkeley's alumni magazine, gives prominent treatment to a professor's lament that "There is a certain atmosphere of illiberalism (or antiliberalism), a chill in the Berkeley intellectual air these days."

For whatever reason, the media are harping on themes like campus "political correctness" and "multiculturalism"; and in many cases they're harping on Duke. To Duke president H. Keith H. Brodie, the attacks are often rooted less in journalistic investigation than in ideological confrontation. "Some of those who write these articles may have their own political agendas," he says. He mentions the writer of *The Atlantic* feature, Dinesh D'Souza. D'Souza was associated with the Reagan White House's anti-abortion movement and is on the board of directors of the controversy-inspiring newspaper *The Dartmouth Review*. In mentioning those affiliations, Brodie says that he has no objection to writing that reflects a political perspective. But that perspective needs to be understood in assessing the degree of objectivity the reporter might bring to an issue, he adds.

"Some of higher education's critics come to view the universities as alien, foreign places stocked with fuzzy-thinking professors, all of whom are on the left side of the political spectrum. The only way they can bring these institutions to embrace their own views, they think, is through this sort of bludgeoning attack. So they go on to characterize the faculty—incorrectly, as it turns out—as 'politically correct thought police' and to portray the campuses as adrift with mind control and with needs to conform to political correctness. Such distortions are extremely misleading, and in their own way convey a desire and effort to control thought that goes beyond anything being done by those they criticize."

The campuses, says Brodie, are becoming a battleground for issues that aren't talked about in the larger community—issues like the nature of an integrated society. Commentators argue about whether America should properly look to the "melting pot" or to the "salad bowl" as a social model. Should we shape a society of a single American identity or one of group identities within an American whole? Such questions are highly volatile when the media look at them in a campus context; and they're often reduced to debates over policies in areas like affirmative action.

This suggests there may be some fundamental miscommunication between campuses and the media—and a fundamentally different mindset between academics and journalists. Senior vice president for public affairs John F. Burness, who came to Duke in January from Cornell, says "the

The debate over course offerings and literary theorizing points to a larger concern—the place of Western civilization in the university curriculum.

advent of television and the ten-second sound-bite tends to oversimplification of issues." Following television's lead in glossing over complexities, even print media like the once utterly gray *New York Times* are, according to reporters at *The Times*, cutting back on the space devoted to their articles on educational issues—and certainly, he says, on their ability to cover complex educational issues. At the same time, the academic community isn't necessarily well-prepared to respond to the attacks. Academics have a deep belief in the power of rationality—a belief that may make it difficult for them to employ the tactics that ideology-driven critics employ, to understand that journalism feeds on divisions and has little patience for subtleties, and to recognize that "minds frequently are made up as much on perception of reality as on the reality itself," as Burness puts it.

Burness says that the terms in which the issues are framed—such as political correctness, multiculturalism, diversity, even liberal or conservative—and the links among them, are themselves part of the problem. For example, a Cornell alumni survey found overwhelming support for the idea of "diversity," he says. With some probing, it became clear that alumni were drawn to the idea of diverse curricular offerings; they didn't apply their thinking about diversity to a different context—like social and economic diversity in the makeup of the student body, on which most educators would place a high priority. "You really need to separate out the question of the 'canon' of literature from the question of free speech from the question of diversity. They're now lumped together under the term 'political correctness.' But the links are really quite tenuous. And one result is that discussion of the issues inevitably gets muddled."

Even if they're prepared to cover education (and both *The Atlantic* and *The New Republic* go on for thousands of words in their recent coverage), the media and the

public are generally not aware of how universities work. "When you get into a faculty meeting, you often find that faculty members talk to each other in rather aggressive tones," Burness says. "They challenge each other. That's the way academic life actually operates. But taken out of an academic context, to an outside public that really doesn't understand how a university works, it looks like all kinds of strange things may be going on, when in fact that's just the way this culture works. Someone once said that faculty members are people who think otherwise. In a funny way, that's a terrific description. What you have at Duke is 1,400 people who think otherwise. They engage in dialogue, often in very contentious ways. But there is an enormous benefit in this dialogue as well, since students are exposed to the widest array of views on virtually any issue."

It's nice to be noticed, but it's burdensome to be bashed. And Duke has been subjected to a barrage of bashing. Brodie says it's clear that "Duke is doing a great deal in the humanities. We probably are viewed as having the best set of humanities offerings in the country. That makes us an easy target for the critics."

Lawrence Evans, chair of the physics department, offers a variation on that theme: "Duke has been getting the publicity because it has a colorful character in Stanley Fish and the whole group of celebrities that he has attracted. They make for a wonderful story." Evans has a particular perspective on the media treatment: He is the public-relations chair for the Duke Association of Scholars, begun by forty Duke professors last fall. The Duke association is affiliated with the National Association of Scholars, a group that says it is dedicated to "rational discourse as the foundation of academic life in a free and democratic society." (The Duke Association of Scholars, according to an editorial in the *Duke Chronicle*, appears to have distanced itself from some of the positions of the National Association of Scholars.) Rational or not, there has been plenty of discourse out of Duke; and much of it has been fixed on Stanley Fish.

A widely acknowledged "superstar" appointment, Fish came to Duke from Johns Hopkins as chair of English in 1986. Fish has said that he won't renew his chair because of a desire to return to full-time teaching and research, despite having been asked by his department and the administration to continue. Since coming to Duke, he has reshaped the department substantially with new hires. Fish is associated with "reader-response criticism." D'Souza in *The Atlantic* defines the approach as emphasizing "the predominance of the audience's critical reaction to the text over the inten-

tion of the author or a presumption of inherent meaning." To some, that formulation seems like literary relativism—a prescription for abandoning any notion of a time-tested "canon" of meritorious works. And to some it leads to an "empowerment agenda" in the teaching of literature, to the evaluation of works in terms of patriarchy, racism, and classism. *The Atlantic* quotes Fish as agreeing that "many people on the political left found my work psychologically liberating. They began to say: Once you realize that standards emerge historically, then you can see through and discard all the norms to which we have been falsely enslaved."

In a letter responding to the article, though, English professor and associate chair Marianna Torgovnick writes: "In fact, one logical conclusion of the new philosophies is that the health of the political body requires constant debate." Brodie says that English majors are required to take courses in the traditional "core" authors like Shakespeare and Milton. And he notes that Fish is himself one of the world's foremost experts on Milton: Fish has twice received the annual prize of the Milton Society. On literary theorizing, Brodie says, "I find it an interesting perception that things should be analyzed largely in terms of the reader and less from the standpoint of the author. As a psychiatrist, I can identify with that in a way. I find that an intriguing theory. But I think it should be taught alongside other theories of literary criticism, and that's what we're doing here. It's not a question of either-or; it's combining the best of different approaches."

Duke's graduate-school applications in the humanities are up 70 percent in recent years, he says, and "English is in the lead in that trend. In English we had 600 graduate applications last year with only twenty places. Undergraduate majors are up by more than 40 percent since 1988. It's fair to say that Duke is the place in American higher education in the humanities. The extraordinary increase in student interest in humanities at Duke indicates that bright young students know this is the place where the most interesting issues are being debated. That should send the signal that we are doing something right."

Brodie points out that English has one of the largest faculties in the arts and sciences. The department is known for attracting gifted teachers as well as pioneering scholars, he says. "The faculty teaches an extraordinarily broad spectrum of literature. If you skim down a course-offerings list, you will find that three-quarters of the courses are what we might identify as part of the traditional 'canon,' and maybe a quarter reflect more recent scholarly interests. But the balance is there." Brodie says



JIM WALLACE

**"Duke's Vision
violates the fundamental
rule that the
university has to
run with the active
participation and consent
of the faculty."**

LAWRENCE EVANS
Chair, Physics Department

it bothers him that critics sometimes focus on "one or two titles from a presentation that a faculty member makes at the Modern Language Association convention," and that they then "somehow insinuate from a provocative title that this is the general nature of all the scholarship in the department. One shouldn't judge a department or a university based on the title of an academic paper."

The debate over course offerings and literary theorizing points to a larger concern—the place of Western civilization in the university curriculum. As *Newsweek* sees it, the reigning orthodoxy on campus aims not just at eliminating prejudice, but particularly at eliminating "the grand prejudice that the intellectual tradition of Western Europe occupies the central place in the history of civilization." *The Atlantic* cites a comment from Henry Louis Gates Jr., whom Provost Phillip Griffiths has

called "one of the leading scholars of his generation." Gates was lured from Cornell by Duke and was recently induced to accept a distinguished professorship at Harvard next fall. "Ours was the generation that took over buildings in the late Sixties and demanded the creation of black- and women's-studies programs," Gates said, "and now, like the return of the repressed, we have come back to challenge the traditional curriculum."

Where some see a threat in Gates' "challenge," Brodie sees an opportunity. "This is not an issue of substitution," he says. "Gates is not advocating that we cut back on Shakespeare. He is suggesting that there is a great body of literature that has been overlooked, including literature from African-Americans. I don't see that as a radical proposition. I see it as within the mission of the university to discover new knowledge and to make available instruction on those areas of scholarship that are interesting and new and vital to the nation's future."

Brodie notes a "special irony" in the current questions about the "radical" views of the Duke English department. "In 1924 one of the first books published by the Duke University Press was *The Anthology of Verse by American Negroes*, which was edited by a Shelley scholar on the Duke literature faculty. And in the 1930s Duke was considered extremely controversial because its 'radical' English department included the study of American literature in its course offerings."

A couple of years ago, Stanford reaped (or suffered from) an avalanche of publicity on the issue of a Western-based curriculum. It reformulated its core Western civilization requirement and conspicuously embraced other traditions. The media focused on the spectacle of students chanting "Hey, hey, ho, ho, Western culture's got to go!" In Brodie's view, Duke's curricular flexibility presents "a certain advantage. We have not in any way cut back on our course offerings in Western civilization, and student demand at Duke for these courses continues to be very high. But to those offerings we have added courses in these newer areas of scholarship. And what's new today becomes core tomorrow."

Physics' Lawrence Evans, of the Duke Association of Scholars, agrees that Duke hasn't turned away from Western values: "I don't see at Duke the kind of West-bashing that you read about in other places."

More disturbing to Evans and other critics, *The New Republic* and columnist James Kilpatrick among them, is a bit of education that takes place outside the classroom. Two years ago, Duke's Office of Res-

idential Life added a component, called "Duke's Vision," to freshman orientation. Before coming to campus, new students receive the published statement of "Duke's Vision," which says, in part: "Duke's image of a humane and just society is founded upon multicultural equality. It is a society united by a commitment to cultural diversity, the principles of positive self-identity, and openness to others." The statement "affirms the uniqueness and worth of each person," and "calls for each of us to be sensitive and responsive to all others." As part of the program, students receive a "blue book" with questions that probe their views on issues related to diversity. No one collects the completed blue books; but the students discuss their responses in a follow-up session led by faculty members.

Says Evans: "It's sappy and pious. Any eighteen-year-old with any brain would rebel against it instinctively, so I think it's counter-productive. I personally think that a fair amount of the unfortunate incivility surrounding questions of differences among groups is caused by people trying to tell others what they should think. The instinctive reaction to that is obvious."

Evans faults the "Duke's Vision" booklet more for the process, or lack of process, out of which it evolved. "I'm not half as upset about what the booklet says as about its existence. The thing that enrages me is that the university would put out a manifesto of any type that had not been circulated to and discussed with the faculty. I only learned about 'Duke's Vision' because I have a friend who had a freshman in the class, and this thing was lying on the kitchen table. I looked to see who wrote it, and it doesn't say. And I looked to see who sponsored it—the Office of Residential Life. Well, the Office of Residential Life consists of a number of people who do very useful work, but they've got no business writing such a statement in the first place, and they've certainly got no business publishing it. It violates the fundamental rule, as I see it, that the university has to run with the active participation and consent of the faculty."

Brodie counters: "Anyone who knows Bill Griffith, who worked with students, faculty members, and the staff in student affairs and residential life in developing the orientation program, knows that Bill would never tolerate a manifesto or efforts to limit open discussion." Griffith '50, vice president for student affairs, is retiring this summer after almost forty years at Duke.

Brodie says that the "Duke's Vision" booklet is a response to what he calls "the hybrid profile of American society." He says it's important to "maintain and support and nurture" group pride: "Some students actually come to us with a sense of shame



JIM WALACE

"Someone once said that faculty members are people who think otherwise. What you have at Duke is 1,400 people who think otherwise. They engage in dialogue, often in very contentious ways."

JOHN F. BURNESSE

Senior Vice President, Public Affairs

about their origins, something that's been beaten into them during growing-up experiences filled with prejudice and intolerance. I think it's very important to have groups that they can readily identify with. Otherwise the risk is that the Duke experience will itself become tough and maladaptive." Historically black fraternities and performing groups like the Black Mass Choir offer a needed support mechanism, he says; at the same time, group lines blur with other aspects of extracurricular life, ranging from religious services to visiting speakers of varying persuasions to the athletics programs.

And the reality of Duke's world—as well as the larger world—is multicultural: "You only have to look at the state of Cal-

ifornia to see that this is a country of aggregate minorities." At Duke, about 22 percent of the student body is from a minority group; and even the campus "majority," Brodie says, is a diverse population in terms of geography, culture, and religious preference. He links the spirit of multiculturalism with an educational imperative. "Equipping students for their work in the future involves their exposure to a diverse sector of people of different backgrounds, different beliefs, different orientations," he says.

But "Duke's Vision" may be ripe for some revision, Brodie adds. "While I think the essential thrust of the booklet is absolutely the right thrust, it probably was a mistake to call it 'Duke's Vision,' and we've asked that this be reassessed. And I think that this summer we may come out with a new title such as 'A Vision for Duke,' " something that would suggest—as its principal author, a faculty member in the divinity school intended—an educational process and a vision to reach for rather than an agreed upon declaration. "We may want to make some changes, but at the end of the day, universities must soften prejudice. They must decrease intolerance. And they must foster a mutuality of respect for backgrounds and ethnic and racial heritage that each student brings to the campus."

"Now it seems to me there is a difference between a thoughtful, reasoned, moral position on homosexuality, let us say, and a commitment either for or against that as a gender preference, as opposed to one's treatment of homosexuals and one's tolerance of that view. It is not the case that we are running at Duke some thought control or brainwashing operation, that these students somehow come to us as empty vessels into which we pour all sorts of attitudes and ideas. These students are bright; they're extremely bright. They are selected for their capacity to examine the evidence and to make informed decisions. We want them to maintain a respect for the dignity of others and a tolerance for their peers. At the same time we want them to engage aggressively in discussion and debate."

There are times, though, when discussion and debate become less than civil, and when the right of free speech clashes with the right of protection from verbal harassment. Articles like *The New Republic* piece document a series of campus horror stories: A Penn State professor insists that faculty who "fail to embrace the richness of diversity" in their teaching should not be tenured; a government professor at Smith is criticized by the affirmative-action officer for allegedly including an anti-Muslim reference in an exam ques-

Continued on page 45

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

BOARD RETREAT

The Duke Alumni Association's board of directors spent a February weekend in retreat at the Fuqua School of Business' R. David Thomas Center. Two days of standing committee meetings, highlighted by guest speakers and a briefing on the alumni survey results, culminated with the annual mid-winter board meeting on Sunday morning.

Duke Alumni Association (DAA) president Lee Clark Johns '64 opened the weekend session on Friday morning with comments on this year's major project, "the first attitudinal survey of its alumni done by a major university." An understanding of alumni attitudes, she said, can help the alumni association "close the gap between the perception of Duke and the reality."

A briefing for the board was conducted by marketing and research consultant Nancy Jo Kimmerle '64,

who was commissioned by the DAA and the university in April 1990 to undertake the project. The results of the survey, which had a "virtually unheard of" response rate of 50 percent, will be made public after a trustee task force, appointed by President H. Keith H. Brodie, reviews and evaluates the findings.

Following the DAA's continuing theme of service to alumni, Valarie A. Zeithaml, an associate professor at the Fuqua School and author of *Delivering Quality Service*, delivered the keynote address. Research she did in and for corporations readily applies to the mission of the alumni association, she said. "You must fully understand what customers want and expect, then remove the institutional roadblocks that prevent them from getting it."

Committee meetings completed the after-

noon. Dinner was followed with entertainment by the Pitchforks, Duke's male a cappella singing group directed by Benjamin F. Ward Jr. Ward, an associate professor of philosophy and Arabic and assistant dean for residential life, also led an informal discussion on "The Value of a Liberal Arts Education."

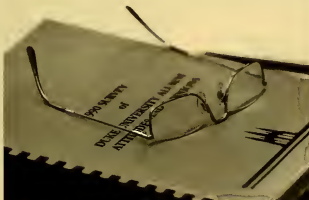
Saturday's luncheon speaker was Malcolm Gillis, vice provost and dean of the Graduate School, who discussed alumni continuing education and a proposal for "faculty roadshows," with Duke experts holding weekend seminars on cam-

pus or in different cities. Afternoon committee meetings broke early for the Duke-Notre Dame game on television, followed by cocktails and dinner.

President-elect James R. Ladd '64, Finance Committee chair, reported that an income shortfall in the travel program

would be offset by the successful resolution of a U.S. Postal Service matter, wherein the USPS was charging the travel program for back postage related to nonprofit mailing permits. However, international events will probably contribute to lower travel revenues for 1991-92.

Alumni Admissions/Endowed Scholarships Committee chair Judy Freyermuth Rex '61 reported on many positive factors related to undergraduate admissions, including increased appli-



Duke directions: consultant Nancy Jo Kimmerle '64, left, briefs the board; James D. Warren '79, below, listens



cations this year from alumni children. She also announced that the goal of the Alumni Endowed Scholarship program is to increase the endowment from \$800,000 to \$1.5 million. Committee members Laurie Eisenberg '71 and Randolph J. May '68, J.D. '71 were recognized for their recent endowment gift to support alumni scholastic activities.

James D. Warren '79, Clubs Committee chair, announced that club meeting activity for the first six months of 1990-91 had exceeded 1989-90's total, and that efforts are under way to seek "Points of Light" recognition for community service programs, a growing component of local club activities.

Ross Harris '78, M.B.A. '80, Marketing Committee chair, reported that negotiations were completed with Branch Banking & Trust for a new three-year contract for the DAA credit card, which is offered to Duke alumni, staff, and students.

The Member Services committee, chaired by Edward M. Hanson Jr. '73, A.M. '77, J.D. '77, reported on a mission statement developed by the committee for a new focus on alumni continuing education: to plan, organize, and direct programs benefiting alumni and Duke; to renew and reinforce alumni ties with Duke; to structure the program on a self-sustaining basis. Hanson recommended that a committee dealing exclusively with continuing education be formed next year.

After committee reports, President Johns called for new business. Alumni Affairs director and DAA secretary Laney Funderburk '60 presented a proposal to establish a lifetime alumni membership program for the alumni association. Lifetime members would pay a tax-deductible \$500, which would go into an endowment fund for DAA activities. They would not be annually solicited for dues, but would still receive information on Duke alumni activities as well as *Duke Magazine*. The board unanimously approved the proposal and a charter membership is being set up.

CONFERENCE ON CAREERS

What do you want to be when you grow up? When I was young, this question was fun; I used to dream about being the president, a teacher, even an astronaut. These days, however, questions about my future are some of the most menacing and disturbing things people ask me. Even as a sophomore, I feel a strong pressure to limit my choices and to begin making some concrete decisions about who I'm going to be,

Point-counterpoint: Among the speakers at February's Duke Seminar were David Gergen and Mark Shields, who regularly clash ideologies on the *MacNeil-Lehrer Newshour*. Gergen, whose father taught mathematics at Duke, is editor-at-large of *U.S. News & World Report*; Shields is a syndicated writer for *The Washington Post*. Both are Duke parents.

Called "Negotiating the Nineties," the program—which was held as the Persian Gulf War was raging—also featured professors in public policy, political science, religion, and botany. The Duke Seminar hosts were university trustee Randall Tobias, vice chairman of the board of AT&T, and his wife, Marilyn. The annual program involves selected alumni, parents of students, and friends of the university.

Gergen and Shields disagreed sharply, and



Mark Shields, above, and Gergen



Debating the Nineties: speaker Shields, left, and Duke Seminar host Randall Tobias, a Duke trustee

characteristically, on instituting a military draft during the conflict (Shields considered it a democratic necessity,



Gergen as a prescription for a less motivated and capable fighting force), the likelihood of a stable "new world order" (Gergen was hopeful, Shields skeptical), and the shape of the American economy (Shields despaired over a generation of young Americans who could not aspire to a better life than that of their parents).

They did agree, though, that the Democrats will have a tough

time fielding a successful presidential candidate in 1992. Shields joked that the Democrats don't seem to recognize anyone "east of Burbank or west of the Hudson River." The party might have to reach for someone like Nebraska Senator Bob Kerrey, he said, to ride a wave of public interest into the White House. Kerrey has been involved in a much-publicized romance with Deborah Winger.

what I'm going to do, and where I'm going to do it. Surprisingly enough, this pressure was even strong enough to force me out of bed on a Saturday morning before nine o'clock.

The green and blue balloons lining the quad, the groups of nametag-wearing adults, the tables in the Bryan Center labeled "CCC," and the supplement in *The Chronicle*—all were part of the biennial Fannie Y. Mitchell Conference on Career Choices, sponsored by the Duke Alumni Association. Designed "to aid Duke students with their career decisions," it provided an opportunity for nearly a thousand students who took part to meet alumni, learn about their fields, ask questions, and discuss life beyond the Gothic wonderland.

And although the mere thought of my

future and its lack of direction is enough to give me butterflies in the stomach, I found the conference both interesting and mind-settling.

The Conference on Career Choices in itself presented me with some decisions to make: which of the eighteen career panels and ten issue seminars should I attend? The day was divided into five time slots for panel presentations on careers ranging from arts to sports administration, as well as seminars that focused on wider issues, such as "Ethics in the Workplace," "Non-traditional Careers," and "Family and Career Choices."

At the first session of the day, I looked around the room at the once-typical-Dookie panelists and tried to envision them chanting "Go to hell, Carolina!" and hanging out at the C.I. Although this was

hard to see, there was something comforting about the thought that these responsible, successful adults were once in my position, with no concept of future plans beyond spring break. Listening to the other students' questions made me realize that I was not the only directionless and fearful one. And I found that rather than limiting my career choices, I began thinking, "Hey, I can do anything." The trick was finding out what I would be happiest doing.

I decided to attend the panels on arts, print journalism/publishing, and advertising, as well as a discussion on "What to do NOW to prepare for LATER." Each panel provided me with general information on the actual work involved, the frustrations and enjoyment of the career, and the different paths that each graduate followed in getting to his or her position. I was entertained by the alumni's anecdotes, made wary by their warnings, and enlightened by their advice and encouragement. Across the board, however, there were a few key points that all of the alumni seemed to agree on:

- "You never know what life will throw at you," said Patricia R. Goodson '76, a pianist on the arts panel. In our quick-paced, ever-changing world, she explained, it's as important to be flexible as it is to be hard-working. You don't need to have your whole life planned the moment you receive your Duke degree. Choosing a career is all about getting onto the ladder and then working your way up.

- Take chances, use your wits, and play the angles. "None of the panelists here have taken the conventional path," said journalist Mark I. Pinsky '70. "I think that's probably the best lesson of the whole panel." But, he continued, "There's no guarantee it will work; that's what makes it so valuable." Determination is a must.

- Focus on getting your foot in the door. Show others that your work is important and they will respect you and admire your accomplishments.

- Don't be too conventional: Take chances, be creative, and have confidence. The working world is just as much a part of an education as is school, for every day you are faced with a new problem to solve.

With regard to students' concerns about the economic recession and volatile job availability, the alumni admitted that frustration and stagnation are a part of the game—that's when you know it's time to make a change. On landing that first job, advertising copywriter Chas H. Conklin '77 was very reassuring: "The Duke degree really does carry a lot of weight."

At the "What to do NOW to prepare for LATER" issue seminar, Christopher E.

Burns '79 said, "Employers are looking for people who know themselves well, who are sincere, and who can make decisions that are well-thought out and well-articulated." The first step in selling yourself is to realize your likes and dislikes, your unique characteristics, and your goals. Know something about your prospective employer and show him or her that you are motivated and mature. The alumni pointed out that for starters, internships, interviewing strategies, and self-evaluation are all crucial.

To be honest, I still don't know what I want to be when I grow up. But I know that the first step in making that decision is to trust myself. Amid the swarm of advice I had heard all day, a distinction that journalist Edward Gomez '79 made stuck in my mind: "A career is the notion of the sum of all of your experiences, and a job is part of your career. The career picks you; you pick the first job in your career."

—Catherine Melnicki '93

WHERE'S MY CLASS NOTE?

Have you ever sent us a marriage or birth announcement to appear in the class notes section and didn't see it in print until several issues later? Well, you are not alone.

The production of a magazine requires a large amount of lead time. Class notes (approximately 500 per issue) must be entered manually to a file to be typeset into galleys, which are proofread and corrected before being sent to the designer for layout. Once the layout is approved and ready for printing, the publication has one final check for accuracy and the presses roll. The process of printing 60,000 copies and delivering them to Duke's bulk-mailing office is not as simple as producing and distributing a daily newspaper. The finished magazine, Zip-sorted, computer-labeled, and delivered to the post office, can take from ten days to two weeks to reach alumni readers.

All information we receive for inclusion in the magazine is sent to the alumni records office, to be verified and to update the files for accuracy, before being entered into the class notes computer files. Information is entered on a first-come, first-entered basis; and each issue has a limited allotment of class-notes pages.

Alumni can expedite publication by submitting complete and legible information: degrees and class years; the names of spouses and children; company names, locations, and full job titles; dates of marriages and births; and places of residence. The magazine cannot print engagement announce-

ments. When notifying Alumni Affairs of the death of an alumnus or alumna, please include a printed newspaper obituary with date of death and any names of survivors who attended Duke.

ADMISSIONS FORUM

For alumni with high-school-age children, the prospect of sending a child to college is looming. And the complicated process of evaluating, choosing, and applying can be daunting to students and parents alike. How does one get a handle on the intricacies of making the right choice?

As a service to Duke alumni and their children, the offices of Alumni Affairs and Admissions are jointly sponsoring the second annual Alumni Admissions Forum, a day-long affair to be held June 28 in the Bryan Center. Alumni known to have children born in 1974 and 1975 are being invited.

"Last year's forum was a pilot project," says Sandy McNutt M.Div. '83, Alumni Affairs assistant director. "Realizing that many families find the college admissions process to be complex and stressful, we wanted to provide a new service for alumni families. We were thrilled at the response: 117 families—260 people—from more than twenty states."

Faculty members will include Carl Bewig, college counseling director at Phillips Andover Academy; Jane Koten, college counseling director at Glenbrook South High School in Illinois; and admissions consultant Sarah McGinty. Workshop topics will range from "What to Look for in a College" to "Standardized Testing."

Alumni are encouraged to submit the names and birth dates of their children to get on the mailing list for future forums. Notify Alumni Records, 614 Chapel Drive Annex, Durham, N.C. 27706.

TOPICAL TRAVELS

When Duke professor Bruce Kuniholm was on the West Coast in late January, he happened to be the right person (a Middle East expert) in the right place (Los Angeles on Wednesday, San Francisco on Thursday) at the right time (a week after Allied forces began the liberation of Kuwait).

Kuniholm was the guest speaker for a Duke Club of Southern California reception one night and for a Duke Club of

Northern California dinner the next; and his topic, "The Persian Gulf Crisis: Analysis, Discussion, and Questions," couldn't have been more current. Kuniholm A.M. '72, Ph.D. '76, A.M. '77 is director of Duke's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs. He has taught and lived in the Middle East and was a U.S. Marine deployed there during the Jordan Crisis. DCSC's president, Larry Goldenhersh '77, called this the best turnout for a speaker yet. And as for questions and answers, it was reported that both clubs would have kept him there all night if given the chance. Ellen Lancaster '76 is the DCNC president.

Such serendipity can also have its drawbacks. Journalist Judy Woodruff '68, who was the scheduled speaker on January 18 for the Duke Club of Washington's annual dinner, had to cancel at the last minute because of pressing TV press coverage for PBS. But Durham native and Duke parent David Gergen, U.S. News & World Report editor-at-large, filled in for her. (Gergen's father was a mathematics professor at Duke.) His unavoidable topic? The Persian Gulf crisis.

With the Soviet Union still in the spotlight, the Duke Club of Dallas heard from Duke's Jeff Smith, director of the Center for United States-Soviet Manager Development at the Fuqua School of Business, during a cocktail reception in January. Smith, former project manager for the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council in Moscow, discussed the Soviets' rocky path to

a market economy and the Fuqua School's initiative in their training. Michelle Neuhoff Thomas '87 is the Dallas club's president.

On a broader scale, Soviet expert and Duke economics professor Thomas Naylor addressed the economic, political, and social changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and the effect of the Persian Gulf crisis on perestroika. Naylor made a three-city tour in March. He spoke at M.I.T. for a seminar sponsored by the Duke Club of Boston, whose president is Tammy Wilson '80. The next evening he was at the Union League for the Duke Club of Philadelphia, whose president is Mandy Blumenthal '87. The following week, Naylor addressed a New York gathering at the home of David Sadka '78 for the Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association, whose president is Pat Dempsey '80.

Another homage to détente was paid in Seattle in January. The Duke Club of Puget Sound invited alumni, parents, and friends for a Sunday afternoon at the symphony in Seattle's Opera House. In the spirit of glasnost and perestroika, Gerard Schwarz conducted American and Russian works: Piston's Symphony No. 4 and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 3. The event included the concert, a private reception with refreshments at intermission, and a backstage tour. Fletcher Shriver '68 coordinated the event with club president Lawrence McCrone '71.

Other experts in their field were far afield with Duke clubs. Duke art history

professor Kristine Stiles, a past recipient of the Duke Alumni Association's Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award, led a tour of the exhibition "The Modern Poster: Museum of Modern Art" at Kansas City's Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art. The exhibition of 176 posters, gleaned from MOMA's vast graphic design collection, surveys the poster's origins in the last decades of nineteenth-century Europe to international developments in poster design over the past twenty years. Ann Pittman Wooster '88 is president of the Duke Club of Kansas City.

Duke's awareness of South Carolina beaches goes beyond spring break. The Duke Club of Columbia, in conjunction with the University of South Carolina's geological sciences department, sponsored a presentation and discussion with Orrin H. Pilkey, James B. Duke Professor of Geology. Pilkey strives to alter the public's perception and policy of dealing with our shorelines and offers suggestions to developers, investors, engineers, and homeowners. Helen Gambill Miller '68 coordinated the February event with club president Lanny Lambert '78.

After the winter's war, most everyone welcomed some sign of spring. One popular harbinger is the Duke Chorale and their spring tour. While robins were heading back north, the popular Duke group headed south, with concerts surrounding Duke club activities in Atlanta and Augusta, Georgia; Fort Myers/Naples and Jacksonville, Florida; and Charleston, South Carolina.

CLASS NOTES

WRITE: Class Notes Editor, Duke Magazine, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27706

NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for typesetting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for three to four issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.

30s & 40s

Hubert G. Kanipe '31 received the Melvin Jones Fellow Award, the highest award given by the Lions Club International Foundation in recognition of "exemplary humanitarian service." He was charter president of the Haw Creek Lions Club in Asheville, N.C., in 1952-53 and a district governor of the Lions in 1959-60.

Richard P. Giנגland B.S.M.E. '40 represented Duke in February at the inauguration of the president of Loma Linda University. He lives in Highland, Calif.

Matthew S. "Sandy" Rae Jr. '44, LL.B. '47 received the Shartuck-Price Memorial Award, the Los Angeles County Bar Association's highest honor, in May 1990. He is a former Los Angeles bar trustee and a partner with Darling, Hall & Rae.

Emmanuel M. Gitlin M.Div. '46, Ph.D. '53 began a three-year Mennonite Central Committee assignment in July in Osijek, Yugoslavia, where he is a professor of Old Testament and Hebrew. He was a religion professor at Lenoir-Rhyne College in Hickory, N.C.

William M. Putman '47 retired in July after 36 years of Lutheran ministry in Texas. He lives in Houston.

Alfred E. Baily B.S.C.E. '49 was elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer of CHESTER Environmental Group in May 1990. He lives in Pittsburgh.

50s

Elinor Praeger Goettel '51 was elected president of the Lakeridge Tax District and the Lakeridge Homeowners Association in 1990. She and her husband, **Gerard L. Goettel** '50, a U.S. District judge, live in Lakeridge, Conn.

George V. Grune '52, chairman and chief executive officer of Reader's Digest Association, Inc., was elected vice-chairman of the national board of Boys Clubs of America. He and his wife, **Betty Lu Albert Grune** '51, have three grown sons and live in Westport, Conn.

Erdman B. Palmore '52 was named professor emeritus of medical sociology at Duke's Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development when he retired after 23 years at the center. He continues as co-director of the Duke Geriatric Education Center and editor of The Center Report. He has written or edited 15 books and published more than 100 chapters or articles in professional journals.

Maurice C. Shepard Ph.D. '53 discovered a microorganism with the scientific name *Ureaplasma urealyticum*, an infectious human mycoplasma. In October 1985, an international symposium was presented in his honor in Seattle, titled "Ureaplasmas of Humans: With Emphasis Upon Maternal and Neonatal Infections." He is now living in Jacksonville, N.C.

William B. Wright B.S.E.E. '53 took a leave of absence from IBM in April 1990 to accept a visiting appointment as research associate professor in UNC-Chapel Hill's computer science department. He is renewing work on the GRIP project for the application of computer graphics to study the structure of biological molecules.

HOT STUFF



A different drummer: Texas Jacques Stamaton

ABC sportscaster Al Michaels likes it as a chilled dip with tortilla chips. The chef-owner of the four-star Hawaiian restaurant Longhi's likes it hot, poured over pasta. Of course, you could always eat Texas Jacques Chili by itself. Whichever way you choose, "Texas" Jacques Stamaton '38 thinks you'll come back for more of his gourmet chili dip.

"It's the Best in the West!" proclaims the promo brochure, "Not for Sissies." Although he declines to elaborate

on just how successful Texas Jacques has become in the three years since it was developed, Stamaton can boast "tremendous repeat sales" and interest from larger corporations. The bulk of his business is mail order; he employs 120 people to market the beanless chili.

Texas Jacques Chili Con Carne comes in reusable quart-size Mason jars; they're packaged two to an order in a wooden chest branded with the Texas Jacques logo. "You can use the box

to store your poker chips," says Stamaton, who divides his time between the company headquarters in Austin, Texas, and his home in Monterey-Carmel, California.

Stamaton's latest venture is certainly not his last. At Duke, he was one of the founders and original drummers in the Duke Ambassadors, and there's talk among Stamaton and his bandmates of a reunion. "I still have the same drums I used then," says Stamaton. "But I have less hair now."

Because Texas Jacques' zest for life seems endless, it was particularly troubling to find out that through a computer snafu, he had been listed as deceased in university records. "After graduation, I went to work in Washington and later moved to Hawaii for eighteen years before settling in California, so I guess somewhere along the way, I got 'lost,'" he says. News of his premature death didn't faze him, though; Stamaton now refers to his return to the living as his "resurrection."

Thomas James Gillchrist '56 represented Duke in March at the inauguration of the president of the University of Portland in Oregon.

R. William Bramberg Jr. '57 was appointed by President Bush to the National Council on Vocational Education for a two-year term. President of the Bramberg Management Organization in Largo, Fla., he received the Charles A. Dukes Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service in 1986 from Duke's alumni board and annual giving's executive committee.

Ann Lambert Farrell '57 joined Elinor Day & Associates public relations in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as senior associate in October 1990. She and her husband have two grown children and live in Iowa City.

Angelo P. Spoto Jr. M.D. '57, an allergist at the Watson Clinic, Lakeland, Fla., was named president-elect of the American Group Practice Association in September. He has been a member of the AGPA's board of trustees since 1985 and is a past secretary-treasurer.

Jane De Hart '58, A.M. '61, Ph.D. '66 published two books in 1990 through Oxford University Press: *Sex, Gender, and the Politics of ERA: A State and The Nation* and *Women's America: Refocusing the Past*. She is a history and American studies professor at UNC-Chapel Hill.

Johnny F. Hill '58 was named Miami University of Ohio's Effective Educator for 1990 in September. He is an associate professor in Miami's teacher education department. He and his wife have four children and five grandchildren.

Myers B. Walker Jr. '58 retired in July as art director and instructor in broadcasting-radio-TV at Southern Illinois University-Carbondale.

R. Eugene Goodson B.S.M.E. '59 was appointed chairman and CEO of Oshkosh Truck Corp. in Oshkosh, Wis.

60s

Richard A. La Barge Ph.D. '60 was appointed professor of finance at Rutgers University's Camden campus in August. He is author of 29 articles and three books. He and his wife, Karin, and their son live in Camden, N.J.

Allen Cato '61, Ph.D. '67, M.D. '69 was named the 1990 Emerging Entrepreneur of the Year by the Council for Entrepreneurial Development in Research Triangle Park, N.C. The Durham physician started Cato Research Ltd., an independent clinical drug research and development company, in 1988. He and his wife, Adrian, live in Hillsborough.

William L. Hostettler A.M. '61 was appointed associate professor of economics and director of the management program at Sweet Briar College in July 1989. He returned to teaching after 22 years of international business in Saudi Arabia.

David Robert Bryant '62 received an honorary doctor of science degree from Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, N.C., in May 1990. A senior corporate fellow at Union Carbide, he has won several awards for his work as a chemist and holds 28 patents for his inventions.

Paul J. Hurley Ph.D. '62 retired as an English professor from Southern Illinois University-Carbondale in August.

David A. Johnston '62 won re-election to another three-year term as mayor of Winter Park, Fla., in September. He was a city commissioner for six years before entering the mayor's race in 1987.



Making Olympics Special: director Carol Newsham, right, works with special Olympian

Carol Newsham '74 teaches physical education classes in California at Ventura College, trains people in CPR, and first aid through the Red Cross, is a member of the Rotary Club of Ventura Marina, and serves on the advisory committee of the physical education and health board at her YMCA.

But Newsham's proudest moments have occurred as area director for the Ventura County Special Olympics. Newsham has not only tackled the administrative challenges of making the local chapter successful, but she's also worked with the ath-

letes one-on-one, helping them gain skills and self-confidence.

"Helping others has always been part of my life," she says. "It's what makes me happiest. In a world that can be negative, Special Olympics is a way of giving part of yourself and making a positive contribution. I feel that I get far more from the students than what I give."

At Duke, Newsham studied with Elizabeth Bookhout, now professor emeritus of health, physical education, and recreation. Newsham says Bookhout helped her through the first few difficult years of teaching, encouraging her to persevere.

Newsham also credits her brother, Richard Newsham II '75 (whom she has since recruited as a Special Olympics volunteer), and her father, Richard "Buck" Newsham '42, for their support.

Newsham's energetic promotion of Ventura County Special Olympics has not gone unnoticed. The national Special Olympics organization has commended Newsham's chapter for its volunteer management team, coach training clinics, annual participation in the national competition, and having one of the most well-rounded programs in the state.

While the recognition

is appreciated, Newsham says her motivation is to generate greater local interest in Special Olympics. "Our mission through sports training and competition is not only to improve the self-esteem and fitness of Special Olympic athletes, but also to involve the community in our activities. We've been very successful at bringing in civic clubs and businesses to donate money and assist at sporting events. Once people get to know these athletes, they realize how special they are."

Larry K. Monteith M.S. '62, Ph.D. '65, acting chancellor of N.C. State University since October 1989, was appointed chancellor in May 1990. He joined N.C. State in 1965 and was dean of the engineering college for 11 years before being named interim chancellor. In 1984 he received the Duke engineering school's Distinguished Alumnus Award. He and his wife, Nancy, live in Raleigh.

Graham C. Mullen '62, J.D. '69 was appointed U.S. District judge in February 1990 for the western district of North Carolina. He was a partner in the Gastonia, N.C., law firm Mullen, Holland, Cooper, Morrow, Wilder & Sumner.

Betty G. Debnam M.Ed. '63 won the American Chemical Society's 1991 Grady-Stack Award for Interpreting Chemistry for the Public. She is creator and editor of *The Mini Page*, a newspaper supplement syndicated by Universal Press.

Barbara Brown Zikmund B.Div. '64, Ph.D. '69 was chosen in May 1990 from a pool of more than 100 candidates as president of Hartford Seminary. She was dean of the faculty at the Pacific School of Religion at Berkeley. She and her husband, Joseph, have one son.

John Yost Ph.D. '65 is vice president for academic affairs and provost at the University of Alabama in Huntsville. He has been vice chancellor for research and dean of graduate studies at UAH, and has also taught as an assistant professor of history at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Matthew A. Zimmerman Jr. M.Div. '65 was sworn into the office of U.S. Army Chief of Chaplains, with the rank of major general, last August.

E.D. Gaskins J.D. '66 joined with **William G. Hancock Jr.** J.D. '68 and H. Hugh Stevens, an adjunct instructor in Duke's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, to form the law firm Everett, Gaskins, Hancock & Stevens.

Karen LeCraft Henderson '66, former U.S. District judge for the district of South Carolina, was appointed in July to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit.

John T. McNabb II '66, M.B.A. '79 has joined Bankers Trust Co. as managing director and head of BT Southwest Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bankers Trust New York Corp. He had managed Prudential's merchant banking activities in the Southwest. He and his wife, Coye, live in Dallas but plan to move to Houston.

Katherine C. Norris B.S.M.E. '66 was elected to the board of directors of the Society of Women Engineers, a nonprofit educational service organization. She is an advisory engineer with IBM, where she has worked for 23 years. She also volunteers for the Committee on Temporary Shelter in her hometown of Milton, Vt.

Michael M. Self '66, an Air Force lieutenant colonel, completed 23 years in the Air Force Reserve and was appointed commander of his reserve unit. He received the Joint Community Relations Award from the Air Force Logistics Command, for which he is the lead regional operations planner for southwest Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean. He also chairs the city planning commission of Beavercreek, Ohio, where he and his wife, Carol, live.

Jack L. Sharpe M.Div. '66, a U.S. Navy captain, is senior base chaplain at Roosevelt Roads Naval Station, Puerto Rico.

Henry C. Wagner M.H.A. '66 advanced to fellowship status in the American College of Healthcare Executives in July 1990. He is president of Jewish Hospital HealthCare Services in Louisville, Ky.

Louis E. Wright Ph.D. '66 is chair of the physics and astronomy department at Ohio University-Athens. He and his wife, Karin, have two daughters.

James C. Brooks Jr. '67 is executive vice president and chief operating officer of Associated Doctors Health & Life Insurance Co. in Birmingham, Ala. He and his wife, Karen, have two children.

Jack W. Crosland '67 represented Duke in January at the inauguration of the president of Weber State University. He lives in Ogden, Utah.

Marshall A. Gallop B.S.E.E. '67, M.S. '69, Ph.D. '71 was named to the board of governors of the N.C. Bar Association in June 1990. He is an attorney with Bartle, Winslow, Scott & Wiley in Rocky Mount, N.C. He and his wife, Martha, have two children.

Dana K. Andersen '68, M.D. '72 is professor and chief of the section of general surgery and program director for the general surgery residency at the University of Chicago's medical center.

Richard B. Atkinson '68 was named interim law dean and chairman of the dean search committee at the University of Arkansas, where he is an associate law professor specializing in property law and estate planning. He has been honored three times as the outstanding teacher of the year.

Jacquelyn C. Campbell B.S.N. '68 is one of 49 Americans selected by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation for Group XI of its Kellogg National Fellowship Program. An associate professor of nursing at Wayne State University in Detroit, she was on a Centers for Disease Control research review panel, and was appointed by the Nursing Network on Violence Against Women as a representative to the U.S. Public Health Service. She is also vice-president to the board of directors of the Women's Justice Center in Detroit.

William G. Hancock Jr., J.D. '68 joined with **E.D. Gaskins Jr.**, J.D. '66 and H. Hugh Stevens, an adjunct instructor in Duke's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, to form the law firm Everett, Gaskins, Hancock & Stevens.

Mark Wasserman '68 represented Duke in March at the inauguration of the president of Rutgers University. He lives in Highland Park, N.J.

Mary Grclch Williams '68, who worked for the Indiana Department of Education for 18 years, opened her own consulting business, Mary Williams & Associates. Her many contributions to the field of literacy and adult basic education were recognized by Indiana Gov. Evan Bayh, who presented her with his highest award, the Sagamore of the Wabash, in 1990.

Judy Cochran A.M. '69, Ph.D. '74 was appointed assistant professor of French in the honors faculty at Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

James C. Van Pelt '69 is chief financial officer for Elderly Housing Management, Inc., a multi-state, nonprofit developer and manager of government-subsidized housing, affiliated with the United Church of Christ. He is also director of EHM Systems, which provides computers and network systems to charitable organizations. He lives in New Haven, Conn.

MARRIAGES: Robert F. Baker LL.B. '61 to Barbara Ferguson on March 10, 1990, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham.

70s

James C. Hutchens '70, who was in commercial banking for 12 years, has been for the past eight years a financial adviser for individuals and private organizations. He lives in Mt. Airy, N.C.

Christopher L. Lee '70, a physician in the Army Reserves, was called to duty in the Persian Gulf. He lives in Jennings, La.

Martha A. Crunkleton '71 is one of 49 Americans selected by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation for Group XI of its Kellogg National Fellowship Program, a leadership development program. Director of the office of special studies, College of the Holy Cross, in Worcester, Mass., she volunteers to assist persons with AIDS and works with a local group to build and repair houses for low-income residents.

Kendall Casseres Palmer '71 was promoted to chief operations specialist in the U.S. Naval Reserve. He was also admitted to the state bar of Texas in 1990. He and his wife, **Jean Kanik Palmer** B.S.N. '73, have four sons and live in Houston.

Stephen Sulkin Ph.D. '71 was presented with the 1989-90 Paul and Ruth Olscamp Outstanding Research Award during graduation at Western Washington University in Bellingham. He is director of the university's marine center.

Robert Burgin '72 received his doctorate in information and library science at UNC-Chapel Hill in June 1990. He is assistant professor in the school of library and information services at N.C. Central University in Durham. He and his wife, Dominique Robertson, and their baby daughter live in Durham.

William P. Massey M.Ed. '72, associate vice chancellor for university relations and general secretary for UNC-Chapel Hill's bicentennial observance, is also director of university publications and was interim general manager of WUNC-FM, the public radio station.

Joseph C. Bosch '73 has joined Adams McEntee, a subsidiary of Fleet/Norstar Financial Group, Inc., to establish and manage an investment banking group to assist the government and not-for-profit organizations of New York.

Craig M. Coulam M.D. '73 was named a fellow of the American College of Radiology in September. He practices in Nashville, Tenn.

Stephen A. Lacks '73, M.B.A. '75 teaches middle school students in the Denver public schools' Highly Gifted Program.

Richard V. Livengood M.H.A. '73, president and CEO of Providence Memorial Hospital in El Paso, Texas, was recertified as a Fellow of the American College of Healthcare Executives in July.

Marvin Edward Boyd Lymeris '73, M.D. '77 is a partner in Tri-City Radiology Group in Kingsport, Tenn. He and his wife, Freed, and their two children live in Kingsport.

Melissa E. McMorries '73 joined The Regina Co., headquartered in Atlanta, as general counsel in 1990. She and her husband, Jonathan Daniel Simmons, live in Atlanta.

Jean Kanik Palmer B.S.N. '73 is a Naval Reserve nurse working toward her Ph.D. at the University of Texas in Austin. She was called to active duty in the Persian Gulf aboard the U.S.N.S. Mercy. She and her husband, **Kendall Casseres Palmer** '71, and their four sons live in Houston.

Sarah Rock Shaber '73 was on the steering committee for the booklet *A Practical Guide for Life and Death Decisions: Questions to Ask . . . Actions to Take*, designed for individuals, families, and health care providers.

Michael G. Williamson '73 has been appointed chair of the American Bar Association Litigation Section's Creditors' Rights Committee.

H. Clark Duncan '74, M.H.A. '79 was named administrator of Union City Memorial Hospital in Union City, Ind. He and his wife, Joan, have a daughter and live in Union City.

Christopher S. McCullough '74 is an assistant professor of surgery, specializing in transplants, at

Washington University's medical school. He and his wife, **Karen Anne Ahern-McCullough** B.S.N. '79, and their three sons live in St. Louis.

Ralph M. Della Ratta '75 was promoted to first vice president at McDonald & Company Securities, Inc., in Indianapolis. He and his wife, Rosalie, and their two children live in Indianapolis.

Ian P. Fetterman B.S.E. '75, a Navy lieutenant commander, participated in exercise "Baltic Operations" with Cruiser Destroyer Group Two, based in Charleston, S.C. He joined the Navy in 1977.

David Graves '75 was named to the President's Commission on Executive Exchange, where he is a senior adviser to the Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, D.C. Following the exchange position, he will return to his position with the Weyerhaeuser Co. He lives in Alexandria, Va.

Charles H. Kennedy A.M. '75, A.M. '78, Ph.D. '79 was awarded a Fulbright grant to Bangladesh in 1990-91. An associate political science professor at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, N.C., he has written or co-edited six books and many journal articles and chapters.

Ann E. Rushing '75 is an assistant biology professor at Baylor University in Waco, Texas.

James W. Young '75 is assistant professor of cellular physiology and immunology at Rockefeller University. He also holds a position in the leukemia and bone marrow transplantation services at Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and Cornell University Medical College in New York City. He and his wife, Margaret, live in New York City.

Deborah Williams Linhart '76, M.H.A. '78 is the executive vice president of Forbes Health System in Pittsburgh, Pa. She and her husband, Bill, and their three daughters live in Pittsburgh.

Robert B. Meyer '76 earned a master's of science from the University of Louisville's dentistry school and a certificate in orthodontics from the advanced education program in orthodontics, Fort Knox, Ky., in June 1990. A major in the Army Dental Corps, he is based in Frankfurt, Germany.

John R. Bauer '77 is senior product manager for Tropicana Twister fruit juice. He earned his M.B.A. from St. Thomas College and worked for 12 years with The Pillsbury Co.

John F. Gillespy '77, M.B.A. '87 is president of Florida Capital Assets Corp., an equities investment company he and a partner started in Winter Park, Fla., in 1990. He and his wife, Donna, have three sons.

T. Furman Hewitt Ph.D. '77 is co-author of *A Practical Guide for Life and Death Decisions: Questions to Ask . . . Actions to Take*, a booklet for individuals, families, and health care providers.

Vergel L. Lattimore M.Div. '77 is associate professor of pastoral care and director of the master of arts in alcohol and drug abuse ministry program at Methodist Theological School in Ohio. Since 1988, he has directed the counseling, addiction, and psychological services at the Syracuse Community Health Center. He and his wife, Joy, have three children and live in Delaware, Ohio.

Peter A. Levinson '77 works with Wheat, First Securities, Inc., as vice president and investment officer. He lives in Charlotte, N.C.

Scott L. Sherman '77 is an attorney with Sullivan & Lipasik in New York City. He graduated from Boston College's law school in 1981.

H. Glenn Tucker '77, J.D. '80 is a partner in the law firm Greenberg, Dauber & Epstein in Newark, N.J. He and his wife, Wendy, and their two children live in Westfield, N.J.

CAREER IN CRISIS

When her emergency pager twice interrupted a private counseling session last summer, H. Catherina Coppotelli Ph.D. '83 knew something was terribly wrong. She returned the call to the Jacksonville, Florida, sheriff's department and her fears were confirmed: A man had entered a General Motors Acceptance Corporation (GMAC) office and started firing an automatic rifle, killing eight people before turning the gun on himself.

Coppotelli and the other members of the sheriff's Critical Incident Debriefing Team, all trained mental health and emergency response professionals, were needed to help the survivors. As a psychologist and clinical director of the team, Coppotelli has devoted her career to assisting people through hard



Helping survivors: psychologist Catherina Coppotelli

times. But the magnitude of this case shattered her emotional objectivity.

"I was struck by the power of death's grim immutability, its total unforgetting finality," says Coppotelli. "At times like these, I am

always aware how empty-handed we as helpers truly are."

So she and the other volunteers listened, allowing GMAC workers who had escaped injury and victims' family members to voice their emotions.

They also counseled police, firefighters, and ambulance crews who had witnessed the massacre's aftermath.

"In the long weeks of summer, and then fall and winter, survivors talked in individual sessions and support groups," says Coppotelli. "For some there is still a real reluctance to make new friendships, feel enthusiastic about a possible promotion, or re-embrace the belief that life brings even a little of what the holiday greeting cards herald."

As the anniversary of the GMAC shooting approaches, Coppotelli reflects on how her life has changed as well. "The evil deed of one man has imposed itself heavily on the fabric of my days. I, too, have to rebuild, and I have noticed that in doing so I seek solitude."

Barry L. Zalph B.S.E. '77, M.S. '80 earned his Ph.D. in wood science and forest products at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in June 1990. He lives in Blacksburg, Va., where he owns his own business, Technical Articulation, offering on-site technical writing workshops for engineers and scientists.

David A. Fox M.F. '78 is a managing partner and vice president of environmental services with Forest Resources Management, Inc. He and his wife, Mary Ann, have two children and live in Ft. Myers, Fla.

Mary Sandra Hingston '78 published her seventh and eighth historical romance novels, *Jenicha's Daughter* and *Ballerose*, under the pseudonym Malory Burgess. She lives in Philadelphia with her husband, Doug Slick, and their daughter.

Richard Manhard '78 is an editor at U.S. News & World Report. He and his wife, Caroline, live in Springfield, Va.

Alan H. Teramura Ph.D. '78 was appointed chairman of the botany department at the University of Maryland-College Park in August 1990. He has been a professor in the department since 1979.

Karen Anne Ahern-McCullough B.S.N. '79 is a nurse clinician with the reproductive endocrinology department at the Jewish Hospital of Washington University. She and her husband, **Christopher S. McCullough** '74, and their three sons live in St. Louis.

Charles A. Bishku '79 earned his LL.M. in international law from Georgetown University's law center in May 1990. He is an associate with the firm Dudley, Topper and Feuerzweig in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands.

Michele Clause Farquhar '79 is mass media legal adviser to Commissioner Ervin Duggan at the Federal Communications Commission. She and her

husband, **William T.N. Farquhar** '80, live in Bethesda, Md., with their son and daughter.

Nancy Ruderman Fennelly '79 is director of corporate operations with Revere Travel. She and her husband, Gerard, live in Lawrenceville, N.J.

Joseph P. Logan M.B.A. '79 was appointed director of finance and economic research for the American Furniture Manufacturers Association in High Point, N.C.

Andrew A. Neisser '79 started at Chiat/Day/ Mojo advertisers, New York City, as a management supervisor in February 1989. He and his wife, Linda, have a daughter and live in Manhattan.

Juliann Tenney J.D. '79 is executive director of the Southern Growth Policies Board, a nonprofit interstate agency overseeing regional development. Since 1988, she has also been director of economic and corporate development at the N.C. Biotechnology Center. She and her husband, William Reppy, a Duke law professor, live in Chapel Hill.

MARRIAGES: **Diana Wheeler** '72, Ph.D. '82 to Don Davis on May 26, 1990. Residence: Tucson, Ariz. . . . **Rayburn Latimer McCulloh** '74 to Marie Christine Hentley on June 24, 1990, in Duke Chapel. . . . **Max Nowak Wallace** '74 to Diana Lee Parrish on April 28, 1990. . . . **James W. Young** '75 to Margaret B. Vernon on Oct. 21, 1989. Residence: New York City. . . . **Richard Manhard** '78 to Caroline Jane Boyd on Sept. 17, 1989. Residence: Springfield, Va. . . . **Andrew A. Neisser** '79 to Linda L. Cornelius on Sept. 16, 1989. Residence: New York City. . . . **Nancy E. Ruderman** '79 to Gerard Fenelly on April 21, 1990. Residence: Lawrenceville, N.J. . . . **Virginia J. "Kit" Streusand** '79 to Stephen Goldman on May 27, 1990. Residence: Indianapolis.

BIRTHS: Fourth son to **Kendall Casseres Palmer** '71 and **Jean Kanik Palmer** B.S.N. '73 on July 28, 1989. Named Thomas Holmes Casseres. . . . First child and daughter to **Robert Burgin** '72 and Dominique Robinson on May 30, 1990. Named Monica Renee. . . . First child and son to **J. Christopher Smith** '72 and Linda W. Smith. Named Charles Christopher. . . . Fourth son to **Jean Kanik Palmer** B.S.N. '73 and **Kendall Casseres Palmer** '71 on July 28, 1989. Named Thomas Holmes Casseres. . . . Third child and son to **Christopher S. McCullough** '74 and **Karen Anne Ahern-McCullough** B.S.N. '79 on June 29, 1990. Named Andrew Ahern McCullough. . . . Third son to **John F. Gillespy** '77, M.B.A. '87 and Donna Gillespy on June 19, 1990. Named Kevin Joseph. . . . Third child and second son to **Wendy Bergfeldt Harvey** '77 and **William B. Harvey III** '77 on June 10, 1990. Named Stuart Coggeshall. . . . Son to **Kevin McGaley** '77 and Susanne McGaley on March 4, 1990. Named James Michael. . . . Third child and daughter to **Anna Gunnarsson Pfeiffer** '77 and Leonard Pfeiffer IV on May 23, 1990. Named Lauren Dorothea. . . . Second child, a daughter, to **Nell Nevitte** Ph.D. '78 and Susan Bloch-Nevitte on Jan. 14. Named Alex Helen. . . . Third child and son to **John C. Nicodemus** '78 and **Ellen Welliver Nicodemus** B.S.N. '80 on Aug. 15. Named Timothy John. . . . Second child and first daughter to **Michele Clause Farquhar** '79 and **William T.N. Farquhar** '80 on Sept. 6. Named Julia Marie. . . . Second daughter and third child to **L. Scott Loopp** '79 and **Joan Thomas Loopp** '81 on July 26. Named Sarah Christine. . . . First child and daughter to **Andrew A. Neisser** '79 and Linda Cornelius on Aug. 9. Named Emma Elizabeth. . . . Second child and daughter to **Gary L. Nicholson** M.Div.'79 and Pamela Nicholson on June 30, 1990. Named Rachel Sue. . . . First child and daughter to **Thomas M. Reynolds** '79 and Kathy Kemper on March 25, 1990. Named Martha Catharine.

80s

William T.N. Farquhar '80 is assistant general counsel at the Student Loan Marketing Association. He and his wife, **Michele Clause Farquhar** '79, live in Bethesda, Md., with their son and daughter.

Thomas H. Flourouy B.S.E. '80 is completing a Ph.D. in materials science at Duke. He is a lieutenant commander in the Naval Air Reserves, flying the F-14 Tomcat at Virginia Beach.

Michael D. Ketcham '80 is senior director, financial planning, at the Marriott Center in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, **Lori Weber Ketcham** '81, and their daughter live in Montgomery Village, Md.

Thomas Banks McLaurin '80 is a resident physician in diagnostic radiology at University of Maryland Hospital, Baltimore.

Richard L. Page '80, M.D. '84 completed a cardiology fellowship and joined the Duke medical faculty in November. He and his wife, Jean, have three children.

Stephen C. Yang '80 completed a three-year research fellowship in thoracic surgical oncology at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, Texas, on a training grant from the National Cancer Institute. He was the senior research and immunotherapy fellow for the thoracic surgery department, and was awarded many local and national honors for developing new immunotherapy approaches for the treatment of advanced lung cancer. He has accepted the cardiothoracic fellowship and surgical instructor position at the Medical College of Virginia, beginning in 1992. He and his wife, Marivic, have a daughter.

Laura E. Cohen '81 is an attorney in the office of chief counsel, international, at the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D.C.

Stephen B. Hall M.Div. '81, a Navy lieutenant, returned in September 1990 from deployment in the Mediterranean aboard the destroyer tender USS Sierra. He joined the Navy in July 1983.

Lori Weber Ketcham '81 is a senior staff attorney at the National Labor Relations Board. She and her husband, **Michael D. Ketcham** '80, and their daughter live in Montgomery Village, Md.

Kevin L. Miller '81, who earned his law degree from UNC-Chapel Hill, was named a partner in the Winston-Salem firm Preece Stockton & Robinson. He is editor of *The Litigator*, a publication of the N.C. Bar Association. He and his wife, **Lisa Funderburk Miller** '83, have two children and live in Winston-Salem.

Keith D. Paulsen B.S.E. '81 is an assistant engineering professor at Dartmouth College's Thayer School of Engineering. He and his wife, **Jacqueline Scurfield Paulsen** '82, live in Hanover, N.H.

Steven G. Thomas A.M. '81 was named senior vice president and chief operating officer of Westminister Corp. in July 1990. He lives in St. Paul, Minn.

Ralph W. Arnold M.Div. '82, a Navy lieutenant, was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal in July 1990 for his meritorious service at Marine Corps Base, Camp Smedley Butler, Okinawa, Japan. He is now stationed in Chesapeake, Va.

Genevieve Ruderman Besser '82 is teaching English for international project management at the engineering school of the University of Siegen in Siegen, Germany, where she and her husband, Jochen, live.

Ian B. Carver M.B.A. '82 was appointed district representative in American Appraisal's Boston office last August.

Susan Kundin Cohen '82 is head of the reference department of the Westfield (N.J.) Memorial Library. She and her husband, **William W. Cohen** '84, live in N. Plainfield, N.J.

William Matthew Crumbley '82 was promoted to manager, international route development, at the world headquarters of Delta Airlines in Atlanta. He and his wife, Marie, and their three sons live in Peachtree City, Ga.

Susan F. Eigner '82 graduated from Tufts University's veterinary medicine school in May 1990. She moved to Beechwood, Ohio, where she is an associate at a veterinary hospital practicing small-animal medicine and surgery.

Robert J. Fabrizio A.M. '82 is a senior consultant for Computer Consulting Group in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Frank P. Grebowski B.S.E. '82 works for the consulting company Kepner-Tregoe structuring Total Quality programs at various plants. He and his wife, **Lucinda "Cissy" Stewart Grebowski** '83, and their three daughters live in Greensboro, N.C.

Scott Greenwald B.S.E. '82 earned his doctorate in medical engineering in June 1990 from the Harvard-M.I.T. division of health sciences and technology. He continues his work in developing automated arrhythmia analysis systems with Hewlett-Packard in Waltham, Mass. His research won the 1990 Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation student manuscript award.

Steven A. Hashiguchi '82 received his board certification in internal medicine in May 1990 and joined the Metropolitan Clinic in Portland, Ore.

Deborah Jean Konds M.D. '82 joined a group practice in obstetrics and gynecology, after four years of solo practice, in Nashville, Tenn. She and her husband, Terry Talley, have two children and are restoring a turn-of-the-century house in Nashville.

Lionel Neptune B.S.E. '82 was promoted to assistant to the publisher of *The Washington Post* in March 1990. He is also president of the Washington area Duke Black Alumni Association. He earned his M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School in 1986 and is director of its Black Alumni Association.

Jacqueline Scurfield Paulsen '82 earned her M.B.A. from the University of New Hampshire in May 1990. She and her husband, **Keith D. Paulsen** B.S.E. '81, live in Hanover, N.H.

Karen Beth Stillwell B.S.N. '82 received her master's in nursing from the University of Pennsylvania in 1987 and is head nurse of a 22-bed general surgical unit at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. She and her husband, James, have a son and live in Bensalem, Pa.

Joel Howard Swofford '82 has a private practice in family medicine in N. Wilkesboro, N.C., where he and his wife, Melinda, and their two sons live.

John S. Welfare '82, M.E.M. '84 is a manager in the consulting services division of Deloitte & Touche, an international accounting firm. He received the 1990 District Conservation Award from the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission for his volunteer efforts in stream restoration. He and his wife, Sandy, live in Charlotte, N.C.

Samuel A. Dayhood III '83, an Air Force captain, is assigned to the 67th Special Operations Squadron, RAF Woodbridge, Suffolk, England, where he is an instructor navigator in the HC-130 Hercules aircraft.

Lucinda "Cissy" Stewart Grebowski '83 attends Wake Forest University's business school in Winston-Salem, N.C. She and her husband, **Frank P. Grebowski** B.S.E. '82, and their three daughters live in Greensboro, N.C.

Tami Atkins Leonhardt '83 completed her internship in clinical psychology and is a child/adolescent therapist at William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute in Columbia, S.C. She is also working on her doctoral dissertation. She and her husband, Mark, live in Columbia.

Roderic L. Mullen '83, M.Div. '86 is pastor of Rougemont United Methodist Church in Rougemont, N.C.

Thomas W. Peterson '83, J.D. '86 is an associate with the law firm Ice Miller Donadio & Ryan in Indianapolis, Ind., where he lives with his wife, Teresa.

Robert A. Sonner '83, a Navy lieutenant, returned in August 1990 from a six-month deployment to the Western Pacific and Indian oceans for military exercises. He joined the Navy in May 1983.

Christopher M. "Crick" Waters B.S.E. '83 is pursuing his M.B.A. at Duke's Fuqua School. He was a nuclear design engineer for the Navy's submarine development program in Washington, D.C.

David M. Amaro '84 works for Becton Dickinson Co. selling hematology systems in the Philadelphia and South Jersey areas. He and his wife, **Jennifer Tiffany Amaro** B.S.N. '84, and their son live in Philadelphia.

Robert D. Bumgardner '84 was a member of the 1990 acting company of the N.C. Shakespeare Festival. He lives in Greensboro, N.C.

William W. Cohen '84, who earned his Ph.D. in computer science from Rutgers University, is a

researcher for AT&T/Bell Labs in Murray Hill, N.J. He and his wife, **Susan Kundin Cohen** '82, live in N. Plainfield, N.J.

Bonnie Carlson Green '84 is a doctoral candidate in child clinical psychology at Georgia State University in Atlanta, where she earned her master's degree in 1989. She is working on a research project investigating the neuropsychological effects of brain tumors in children. She and her husband, Martin, live in Atlanta.

Claire Hochmuth Lohmann '84 left the Navy in 1990 after six years of service. She and her husband, Jorg, were married in her hometown of Ciboure, France, and live in Brussels, Belgium.

Gary W. Lyons B.S.E. '84 works in technical product marketing for Scientific Atlanta, Inc., where he is developing analog fiber optic transmission equipment for the cable television market.

Susan J. Murray B.S.N. '84, who earned her J.D. degree from New England School of Law in May 1990, is a unit claims manager at Allstate Insurance in Framingham, Mass.

Michael Rosen '84 is a resident in internal medicine at Emory University in Atlanta, Ga., where he lives with his wife, Julie.

Andrew Rudins '84 earned his M.D. from the Medical College of Virginia in 1988. He is in his third year of a physical medicine and rehabilitation residency at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

Jennifer Tiffany Amaro B.S.N. '84 is assistant head nurse on a medical unit at The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and is pursuing her master's in pediatric nursing at the University of Pennsylvania. She and her husband, **David M. Amaro** '84, and their son live in Philadelphia.

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David T. Beverly III '85, a U.S. Navy Lieutenant, was deployed to the Middle East in September 1990 with Fighter Squadron 21 aboard the aircraft carrier *USS Independence*, based in San Diego. He joined the Navy in October 1985.

Katherine L. Brigham '85, M.B.A. '87 was named circulation director for *Southern Homes* magazine. She lives in Atlanta.

David W. Coffman '85, a captain in the Marines, completed a "Rim of the Pacific" exercise with the Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 262, based in Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii. He joined the Marines in May 1985.

Jorge Diaz-Silveira '85 graduated from the University of Miami's law school in May 1988 and is an associate with the Miami firm Steel Hector & Davis. He and his wife, Eileen, have a son.

Brian N. Hicks '85, M.B.A. '90 is manager of business development with ESE Biosciences, an environmental bioremediation company. He and his wife, **Robin Patton Bowers Hicks** '85, live in Durham.

Robin Patton Bowers Hicks '85 is in her second year of medical school at UNC, where she finished in the top 10 percent of her class last year. She and her husband, **Brian N. Hicks** '85, M.B.A. '90, live in Durham.

Michael A. Korman B.S.E. '85, a captain in the Marines, completed a "Rim of the Pacific" exercise with the Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 262, based in Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii. He joined the Marines in May 1985.

Amy Meyers Muntz '85 was named account executive at Foltz/Wessinger, Inc., an advertising and public relations firm in Lancaster, Pa.

John M. Owen IV '85 is writing his doctoral dissertation in Harvard University's government department. In 1988 he earned a master's in Public Affairs from Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

Michael R. Smith Jr. '85, M.B.A. '90 is in the corporate finance department at Stephens, Inc., in Little Rock, Ark., where he lives with his wife, **Rachel Osterber Smith** '87, M.H.A. '89.

Elizabeth Musselwhite Wallace '85 is the promotion director at WRAL-FM in Raleigh, where she lives with her husband, Robert.

Anthony M. Abate B.S.E. '86 is pursuing his M.B.A. at Harvard after four years as an officer in the Air Force.

Michael B. Bee A.M. '86 is a principal administrative analyst and budget director for Yolo County, Calif., located outside of Sacramento. In July 1990 he was commissioned as an ensign in the Coast Guard Reserve and began drilling as a Marine Safety Officer in San Francisco. He and his wife, Jill, live in Davis, Calif.

Charles E. Flournoy Jr. A.M. '86 is headmaster of Seven Hills School, a co-educational day school for grades 6-12 in Lynchburg, Va.

Dino E. Flores Jr. '86 graduated from Georgetown University's law school in May 1989. He completed a one-year clerkship for a judge in Maryland's 6th Circuit and is a staff attorney with the public defender's office for Maryland, working in Montgomery County.

Donna J. Globus '86 graduated in May 1990 with a master's in architecture from N.C. State University's school of design. She joined the architectural firm RTKL Associates Inc. in Baltimore, Md.

Lisa Auslander Haft '86 is a student at Le Corbusier in Paris, France, where she lives with her husband, William.

Carolyn Corley Holt '86 joined the Charlotte, N.C., law firm Kennedy Covington Lobbell & Hickman in October. She earned her J.D. from Yale University's law school.

Cynthia A. LeBauer '86 is an associate in the litigation department of Carroll, Burdick & McDonough in San Francisco. She earned her J.D. in May 1990 from Georgetown University's law center.

John T. Moller '86 is a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. Last summer he participated in BALTOPS 90, a multi-mission, two-month exercise with NATO fleets, and is now an instructor at the Fleet Anti-submarine Warfare Training Center, Atlantic. He and his wife, Maria, live in Chesapeake, Va.

John Lauris Wade '86 received his M.D. degree in June 1990 from Northwestern University's medical school, where he was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha medical honor society. Upon graduation, he was commissioned as a captain in the Army Medical Department and began an internship in Tacoma, Wash. He plans a career in diagnostic radiology.

Barbara J. Wiley '86 earned her M.B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. She is a management consultant in the public sector operations and telecommunications practices for the Atlanta office of Deloitte & Touche.

Scott A. Cammarn J.D. '87 is a fourth-year associate in the Columbus, Ohio, office of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue. He specializes in banking law and consumer lending. He and his wife, **Heather Whirlow Cammarn** A.M. '88, live in Hilliard, Ohio.

Jane Scott Cantus '87 earned her M.B.A. from the University of Virginia's Darden School in May 1990 and is the marketing and business development representative for the defense and space group of Bechtel National Inc. She lives in San Francisco.

Dorah Krueger Dewey '87, M.B.A. '88 is a job analyst in the salary administration department of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

Jim Fordice B.S.E. '87 was elected president of his fourth-year class at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston.

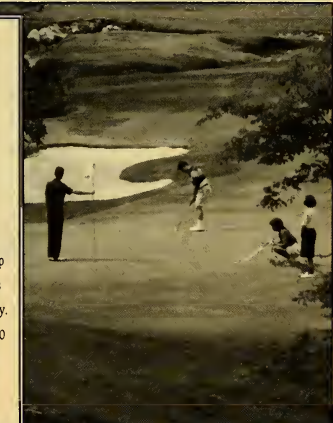
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John Dodds Marshall M.B.A. '87 is the associate director of admissions at the Darlington School in Rome, Ga. He was on the Darlington staff in 1983-85 as an American and European history teacher and basketball and football coach.

Rachel Osleber Smith '87, M.H.A. '89 is a vice president of HCA Doctors Hospital in Little Rock, Ark., where she lives with her husband, **Michael R. Smith Jr.** '85, M.B.A. '90.

Joe Thoma A.M. '87 won third place in the Fla. Press Club's 1989 awards for general excellence in deadline writing and first place in the Fla. Society of Newspaper Editors' awards for news reporting in his division. He joined The Stuart News in 1988 as a business writer and in the next year was promoted to assistant editor. He is writing a book, *The Unauthorized Autobiography of Joe Thoma*. He and his wife, Anna, and their daughter live in Stuart, Fla.

Thomas R. Verner Th.M. '87, a Navy lieutenant commander, was deployed to Okinawa, Japan, last August for six months of military exercises. He joined the Navy in 1981.

Timothy A. Baxter A.M. '88, J.D. '88 left New York and the law firm Kelley Drye & Warren to join Gaston & Snow in Boston, Mass.

Heather Whirlow Cammam A.M. '88 is assistant editor in the journals department of the American Chemical Society, where she edits the bimonthly journal *Biotechnology Progress* and every fourth issue of the weekly journal *Biochemistry*. She and her husband, **Scott A. Cammam** J.D. '87, live in Hilliard, Ohio.

Edward L. Hay M.H.A. '88 was appointed manager of cardiovascular services at Methodist Hospital and administrative assistant of the surgery department at Baylor's medical college in Houston. In June 1990 he completed Methodist Hospital System's two-year management development program, an administrative residency.

Robert Michael Schoeben '88 is an account supervisor with Ogilvy & Mather Direct, a direct-response advertising agency in Los Angeles.

Jim B. Zeh B.S.E. '88, a lieutenant j.g. in the Navy, is assigned to Helicopter Anti-Submarine Squadron Eight in San Diego. He joined the Navy in May 1988.

Laurence Blumenthal '89 is teaching English and studying Japanese in Yamaguchi, Japan, for the 1990-91 academic year.

Robert E. Kohn '89, who attended law school in St. Louis for a year, transferred to Duke's law school in August.

Robert A. Youkilis '89 is a first-year student at the University of Cincinnati's medical college. In August 1990 he completed a year of work in Washington, D.C., as a research assistant in an educational policy analysis consulting firm.

Karen L. Zorrilla '89 was elected a representative of her second-year class at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston.

MARRIAGES: **Robert M. Bender Jr.** '80 to **Jane A. Hunter** '85, M.B.A. '89 on May 26, 1990. . . **Thomas H. Floury** B.S.E. '80 to **Martha L. Wisenbaker** on June 30, 1990. . . **James F. Holtzclaw** '81 to **Sherry Ann Bartholomew** on June 2, 1990, in Duke Chapel. . . **Debra Warren Repass** A.H.C. '81 to **John Clifford Carroll** on July 29. . . **Thomas H. Callaway** '82 to **Susan P. Nance** '84 on May 19, 1990. . . **Margaret Ann DeLong** J.D. '82 to **John McLeod** on June 9, 1990. Residence: Raleigh. . . **Robert J. Fabrizio** A.M. '82 to **Katherine G. Elvington** on May 19, 1990. . . **Charles Scott Greene** J.D. '82 to **Allyson**

Edwards in September 1988. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Genevieve Kathryn Ruderman** '82 to **John Besser** on June 2, 1990. Residence: Siegen, Germany. . . **Karen Beth Stillwell** B.S.N. '82 to **James F. Curran Jr.** on May 29, 1989. Residence: Bensalem, Pa. . . **Catherine Louise**

Hutchins M.R.E. '87 to **Jerry Glenn Rud** on July 28. Residence: Burlington, N.C. . . **Pamela Blair Bailey** B.S.N. '84 to **Luis Manuel Perera** on July 28 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham. . . **Bonnie Carlson Green** '84 to **Martin Allan Green** on Sept. 8. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Martha Leonard Harrison** '84 to **Lawrence Rolfe Kreeger** B.S.E.E. '85 on May 5, 1990. Residence: Germantown, Md. . . **Susan P. Nance** '84 to **Thomas Howard Callaway** '82 on May 19, 1990. . . **Kate Rentschler** '84 to **James Keith Ausbrook** on July 7. . . **Michael Rosen** '84 to **Julie Fattell** on Aug. 4. Residence: Atlanta. . .

Robert Lee Wallace B.S.E. '84 to **Norma Marie Cooley** on April 14, 1990. Residence: Durham. . . **David M. Feitel** '85, J.D. '88 to **Lorin B. Monroe** J.D. '89 on Nov. 3. Residence: Baltimore. . . **Jane A. Hunter** '85, M.B.A. '89 to **Robert M. Bender Jr.** '80 on May 26, 1990. . . **Elizabeth Lynn Musselwhite** '85 to **Robert Brown Wallace Jr.** on June 30, 1990. Residence: Raleigh. . . **Karen Elizabeth Petty** '85 to **David Hold** on Aug. 4. . . **Walter Davidson Pharr** M.D. '85 to **Anna Dell Watts** on June 30, 1990, in Duke Chapel. . .

Michael R. Smith Jr. '85, M.B.A. '87 to **Rachel H. Osleber** '87, M.H.A. '89 on Sept. 30, 1989, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Little Rock, Ark. . . **Lisa Auslander** '86 to **William Hart** in March 1990. Residence: Paris. . . **Charles E. Flourney Jr.** A.M. '86 to **Katherine Starr Kilcher** on Oct. 14, 1989. Residence: Lynchburg, Va. . . **John T. Mollour** '86 to **Maria L. Hicks** on Dec. 30, 1989. Residence: Chesapeake, Va. . . **Robert A. Scher** J.D. '86 to **Amy Binder** on April 7, 1990. . . **Leslie Brooks Troy** '86 to **Walter Wilhelm Tsui** on June 9, 1990. . . **Emily A. Cohen** '87 to **Peter A. Smith** '87 on Aug. 5. Residence: St. Louis. . . **Andrew Blake Dickinson** '87 to **Stephanie Gail Murdoch** '87 on May 26, 1990. Residence: Chapel Hill. . . **Anne Browning Farris** '87 to **William Marchant** on Aug. 24. Residence: San Francisco. . . **James D. Fordice** B.S.E. '87 to **Dawn Bhasin** on Oct. 20. . .

Stephanie Gail Murdoch '87 to **Andrew Blake Dickinson** '87 on May 26, 1990. Residence: Chapel Hill. . . **Kyle Clair Schweiker** '87 to **James Allen Hard** on Sept. 8. Residence: Arlington, Va. . . **Catherine Morgan Sherry** '87 to **Johnny T. Mariakakis** on July 19, 1990, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Chapel Hill. . . **Peter A. Smith** '87 to **Emily A. Cohen** '87 on Aug. 5. Residence: St. Louis. . . **Jeffrey Forrest Applewhite** '88 to **Melody Anne Teague** on July 21. . . **Carlton Hayes Gerber** B.S.E. '88 to **Arden Kelly Matthews** '88 on July 28. . . **Richard K. Hill** B.S.E. '88 to **Jennifer Leigh Stillwell** B.S.E. '88 on Dec. 30, 1989. Residence: Eagle River, Ark. . . **Brian David Kishter** '88 to **Amy Kathryn Steinberger** '88 on Aug. 5. Residence: Titanium, Md. . . **Gregory A. Lilly** Ph.D. '88 to **Karen Sanford** on June 2, 1990. Residence: Winston-Salem. . . **Arden Kelly Matthews** '88 to **Carlton Hayes Gerber** B.S.E. '88 on July 28. . . **Cynthia J. O'Sullivan** A.H.C., M.S. '88 to **Mark L. Watson** on April 21, 1990. Residence: Durham. . . **Amy Kathryn Steinberger** '88 to **Brian David Kishter** '88 on Aug. 5. Residence: Titanium, Md. . . **Jennifer Leigh Stillwell** B.S.E. '88 to **Richard K. Hill** B.S.E. '88 on Dec. 30, 1989. Residence: Eagle River, Ark. . . **Mark A. Guffey** B.S.E. '89 to **Marjorie Sue Silverman** '89 on Aug. 5. . . **Christopher Allan Hutchinson** '89 to **Kirstan Grace Reinhardt** '90 on June 29, 1990. Residence: Richmond Hill, Ga. . . **Lorin**

B. Monroe J.D. '89 to **David M. Feitel** '85, J.D. '88 on Nov. 3. Residence: Baltimore. . . **Kenneth William Rosati** '89 to **Joy Brooks Allred** on Aug. 4. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Marjorie Sue Silverman** '89 to **Mark A. Guffey** B.S.E. '89 on Aug. 5.

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **Jane Roycroft Brasier** '80 and **Chris Brasier** on July 10. Named Ashley Jane. . . Second child and first daughter to **William T.N. Farquhar** '80 and **Michele Clause Farquhar** '79 on Sept. 6. Named Julia Marie. . . First child and daughter to **Michael D. Ketcham** '80 and **Lori Weber Ketcham** '81 on June 27, 1990. Named Michelle Lauren. . . Second son to **Sharon McCloskey** '80 and **Kurt Peters** on March 13, 1990. Named Ryan Andrew. . . Third child and son to **Ellen Welliver Nicodemus** B.S.N. '80 and **John C. Nicodemus** '78 on Aug. 15. Named Timothy John. . . Daughter to **Susan White Obermyer** '80 and **Wally Obermyer** on Aug. 30. Named Natalie Mina. . . First child and daughter to **Cheryl Bondy Kaplan** '81 and **Mark Kaplan** on May 14, 1990. Named Hannah Miriam. . . First child and daughter to **Lori Weber Ketcham** '81 and **Michael D. Ketcham** '81 on June 27, 1990. Named Michelle Lauren. . . Second daughter and third child to **Jean Thomas Loepp** '81 and **L. Scott Loepp** '79 on July 26. Named Sarah Christine. . . Twin daughters to **Lori Busony Czekaj** B.S.N. '82 and **Phil Czekaj** on July 11. Named Kaitlin Anne and Megan Rose. . . First child and daughter to **Keith D. Paulsen** B.S.E. '81 and **Jacqueline Scurfied Paulsen** '82 on April 10, 1990. Named Esther Grace. . . First child and son to **Charles Scott Greene** J.D. '82 and **Allyson Greene** on July 19. Named John Palmer II. . . Second child to **Deborah Jean Kondis** M.D. '82 and **Terry Talley** on July 11. Named Casey

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Culpeper. . . First child and daughter to **Scott McKinney '82** and **Jane Musulin McKinney '83** on June 17, 1990. Named Alexandra Leigh. . . Daughter to **Marc C. Niblock '82** and Robin Niblock on June 20, 1990. Named Kathleen Brooke. . . First child and son to **Karen Beth Stillwell B.S.N. '82** and James F. Curran Jr. on July 18. Named James Francis III. . . Daughter to **Kevin Fitzpatrick B.H.S. '83** and Ann Fitzpatrick on May 28, 1990. Named Meghan Worden. . . First child and daughter to **Jane Musulin McKinney '83** and **Scott McKinney '82** on June 17, 1990. Named Alexandra Leigh. . . First child and son to **David M. Amaro '84** and **Jennifer Tiffany Amaro B.S.N. '84** on April 10, 1990. Named Robert David. . . First child and son to **Jorge Diaz-Silveira '85** and Eileen Diaz-Silveira on Jan. 24, 1990. Named Nicholas Jorge. . . Second child and first son to **Lisa Jill Butters Steidle '85** and Ward Steidle on July 18. Named Connor Hamilton. . . First child and daughter to **Rocky Rosen '88** and Michelle Rosen on December 12. Named Hillary Ann.

90s

Janna R. Adams '90 is director of student and alumni affairs at John Cabot University, a four-year, American college in Rome, Italy.

Matthew Hammer '90 was named interim head of Duke's Community Service Center in August 1990.

Daniel P. Holmes '90 is a software engineer with GTE government systems. He and his wife, Laura, a Duke medical student, live in Durham.

Joshua Edward Lowentritt '90 is a graduate student at Tulane University in New Orleans with a graduate fellowship in U.S. history.

Spencer Martin '90, a graduate student at Duke, spent eight weeks last summer studying agricultural ecosystems in the tropics. He was chosen among 19 other graduate students to participate in an intensive field-course, "Tropical Managed Ecosystems," taught each year by the Organization for Tropical Studies in Costa Rica.

MARRIAGES: Thomas Jonathan Adams M.Div. '90 to Amanda Buford on July 21. Residence: Shreveport, La. . . **John Carlton Camper '90** to Lori Beth Glenn on Aug. 4. . . **Daniel P. Holmes '90** to Laura C. Nutter on Sept. 1. Residence: Durham. . . **Lawrence Carlton Moore III '90** to **Jennifer Lynne Straub '90** on Aug. 18 in Duke Chapel. . . **Kirstan Grace Reinhardt '90** to **Christopher Allan Hutchinson '89** on June 29, 1990. Residence: Richmond Hill, Ga. . . **Hardy Lee Willis B.S.E. '90** to Beverly N. Owen on June 23, 1990.

DEATHS

Archibald C. Jordan Jr. '18, LL.B. '22 on Aug. 9. He earned his master's from Columbia Law School in 1923 and joined the Duke faculty in 1925 as an English professor. He published several books on composition and grammar, including *Fundamentals of College Composition*, *How To Write Correctly*, *Everyday Grammar*, and *Essentials of English Composition*. He was a member of Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, the American Bar Association, and the N.C. Bar Association. He was an adviser to the N.C. Textbook Commission and past president and chairman of the research committee for the N.C. English Teachers Council. He is survived by his wife, Jane, four daughters, a sister, and ten grandchildren.

Lester H. McNeely '19 on July 7, 1985. A member of Trinity College's debating team, he became a teacher and a principal in Wendell, N.C. He later bought a flour and feed business in Burke County, near Morganton, N.C. He chaired the school board from 1949 to 1961. He is survived by his daughter.

John Prather Frank '26 on Feb. 26, 1990, after a brief illness. He was the former president of N.C. Granite Corp. and a trustee at Appalachian State University, where a dormitory was named for him. He is survived by his wife, Rebecca; a daughter, **Clair F. Angle '54**; a son, **J. Lawrence Frank '61, M.D. '65**; eight grandchildren; and six great grandchildren.

Robert P. Harris '26 on Sept. 26, 1989, after a long illness with bone cancer. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, he was an author, critic, and a Baltimore, Md., journalist who wrote for the city's newspapers for more than six decades. His book *The Foxes* won the British Book Society Award in 1937, and in 1939 he was credited with writing the first article to appear in an American newspaper describing the scientific principles of the atomic bomb. He is survived by his wife, Margery, and a daughter.

Richard Anderson Harvill A.M. '27, Hon. '59 in November 1988 of heart failure. After earning his Ph.D. in economics from Northwestern University, he returned to Duke to teach but left two years later, in 1934, for the University of Arizona in Tucson. He became dean of the graduate college in 1946 and dean of the college of liberal arts in 1947. He was named president of U.A. in 1951 and retired in 1971. He is survived by his wife, **George Lee Garner Harvill A.M. '30**, and a brother.

James Heath Davis '29 on May 31, 1990, in Monroe, N.C., of a heart attack. A teacher and principal in the Union County (N.C.) school system for 45 years, he retired in 1974 as principal of Wesley Chapel Elementary School. He is survived by his wife, Ivah; two sons, including **J. Thomas Davis Ed.D. '68**; and three grandchildren.

Rachel C. Mizelle '29 on March 27, 1990. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, she taught in N.C. public schools for 35 years. She is survived by her daughter, her son, two sisters, six grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

Offie Lemuel Hathaway '30, B.Div. '32 on Jan. 24, 1990, in Durham. He was a mathematics and history teacher and coach in Yancey County, N.C., for two years before returning to Duke for a divinity degree. A Methodist minister for more than 40 years before his retirement, he was awarded an honorary degree from Fayetteville State University. He is survived by his wife, Ocie, two nieces, and two nephews.

George William Joyner M.D. '32 of heart disease on March 1, 1990. President of the first graduating class at Duke Medical School, he moved to Asheville, N.C., in 1939 and was a surgeon and the first chief of staff at Randolph Memorial Hospital, a position he held for more than twenty years. A member of several national professional organizations, he retired in 1977. He is survived by his wife, Sue, a daughter, a son, and four grandchildren.

Robert S. Puckett Sr. '32, LL.D. '42 on March 8, 1988, of cancer. As a member of the Army Air Corps during World War II, he commanded a squadron of B-25s in Chakulia, India, and served tours of duty in the U.S., England, Germany, and with NATO in France and Italy. While stationed in Washington, D.C., he earned his master's and doctorate in international relations at Georgetown University. The recipient of many commendations, including the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal, he retired in 1969 as a colonel. He is survived by two daughters and two sons.

Ione Warren Tisdale '32 on May 11, 1990, in Eastwood, Ala., of cancer. The first student enrolled

in the Duke dietetic internship, she went on to complete postgraduate work at Columbia University and the universities of Pennsylvania and Alabama. She was honored in early 1990 for 50 years as a member of the American Dietetic Association. She is survived by one sister.

Arthur M. Ershler '33 on Feb. 1, 1990, of a stroke. A mainstay on the football team during his years at Duke, he was the retired sports director of Bellevue Community College, Bellevue, Wash. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, and a son.

Crockett Williams Hewlett '33 on June 21, 1990, in Wilmington, N.C. She was president of the James Walker Memorial Hospital Auxiliary in 1963 and 1966 and of the New Hanover County Bar Association Auxiliary in 1971. She was also vice-president of Services for the Aging in 1974-77, first chair of the Board of Treatment Facility for Women Prisoners in 1976, and secretary of the New Hanover County Museum Foundation in 1980-86. She was author of several books on local history and was the recipient of the first Clarendon Award in 1973 and the first Society Award in 1988 given by the Lower Cape Fear Historical Society. She is survived by her son and two grandsons.

David Jaffe '33, A.M. '36 on May 26, 1990, in Arlington, Va. After working as a journalist in North Carolina and New York City, he moved to the Washington, D.C., area and joined the Army's Center for Military History, where he retired as senior editor in 1976. He was also an authority on the writings of Herman Melville, and in addition to the many articles he contributed to literary journals, he published several books on Melville's works. He is survived by his wife, Sylvia, and six sisters.

Adam J. Linzmayr '33 on April 20, 1989. He owned the Roofing Insulation and Siding Corp. of New Jersey, located in Asbury Park, for 20 years until his retirement in 1977. While at Duke, he was the subject of extemporaneous perception experiments and was featured in a 1940 *Life* magazine article. He is survived by a son, two daughters, and nine grandchildren.

Woodrow W. Tyson '33 on July 2 after an extended illness. In 1935 he was the youngest, at age 22, to graduate from the Medical College of Virginia. He interned at Wats Hospital in Durham, N.C., then was appointed to an internship at the American Hospital in Paris. In 1942 he volunteered for the U.S. Army, serving first as a regimental surgeon at Fort Bragg, N.C., then as assistant chief of medicine, and later chief of medical services at the 53rd General Hospital near London. After the war, he returned home to take over his father's practice in Mebane, N.C., and in 1945 moved to High Point, where he practiced internal medicine and cardiology until his retirement in 1983. He is survived by his wife, Elois, two daughters, two stepsons, one sister, two grandchildren, and one step-granddaughter.

George A. Watson '34, M.D. '39 on March 6, 1990. He was a retired pediatrician in Durham. He is survived by his two children, including **Jean Watson Weatherspoon '65**, two grandchildren, and six step-children.

Stuart McGuire Beville '35, A.M. '36 on April 5, 1990. He was a teacher, coach, and principal in several schools in Southside, Va., and in 1954 became superintendent of schools for Prince William County, Va., a position he held until 1972. He joined Virginia Tech's college of education in 1972 as director of educational extension and associate professor of educational administration. He retired in 1975 but was called back for four months in 1987 to be acting superintendent in Montgomery County, Va. He is survived by his wife, Rosa, two daughters, and four grandchildren.

John Byrum Grant Jr. '35 on Jan. 7, 1990. He is a retired systems analyst for the Burroughs Corp. He is survived by his wife, Katherine, three sons, a daughter, two brothers, a sister, and four grandchildren.

George W. Wharton '35, Ph.D. '39 on April 4, 1990. He was in the U.S. Navy as a biologist in 1941-43, then as a lieutenant in Australia and the South Pacific in 1944-46, and he remained in the Navy Reserves until 1954. He taught biology at Duke from 1939 until 1953, when he left to become professor and head of the biology department at the University of Maryland, where he remained until 1961. At Ohio State University, he was professor and head of the zoology and entomology departments from 1961 to 1968 and director of the acarology institute and lab until his retirement in 1976. He was on the councils and editorial boards of various scientific societies and received many awards and honors, including a Guggenheim Fellowship (Mexico, 1950-51) and a biography in *Who's Who in the World*. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, two daughters, a son, and eight grandchildren.

Frank L. "Budd" Hascall '36 on March 8, 1990, of cancer, in his home in Goshen. Ind. He was majority stockholder of The News Printing Co. and publisher of *The Goshen News* since 1954. An Army veteran of World War II, he was active in support of veterans organizations and a longtime member of the Goshen VFW and the local Jaycees. He is survived by his daughter, a granddaughter, and a sister.

John R. Pankey '36 on Jan. 25, 1990, in Prescott Valley, Ariz. An Army veteran of World War II, he had a 35-year career as a U.S. government official with the Department of Housing and Urban Development until his retirement in 1973. He is survived by his niece.

Robert E. Kay '37, LL.B. '39 on Jan. 24, 1990. He joined the Army Air Corps in 1942 and served in the Pacific theater in 1945-46. A lawyer for more than 45 years and senior partner of Kay and Kay in Wildwood, N.J., he was also president of Beecher-Kay Realty in Wildwood, a board member of several banks, and an active member of many civic groups. In 1954, he was elected to the General Assembly of New Jersey, where he was a representative in 1954-60, 1962-63, and 1964-65, and then a senator in 1968-72. He is survived by his wife, Ella, two sons, a daughter, a stepson, two stepdaughters, and ten grandchildren.

Ralf F. Munster '37, A.M. '39, Ph.D. '52 on April 27, 1990, of cancer. A native of Hamburg, Germany, he was a professor emeritus of philosophy at Georgia State University in Atlanta, where he retired in 1978 as chair of the philosophy department. He was an assistant editor at G.C. Merriam Co. from 1951 to 1955 and assisted in preparation of an unabridged second edition of Webster's Dictionary. A ham radio operator, he monitored short-wave broadcasts from West Germany, Sweden, Italy, Israel, and South Africa, and sent reports on quality of reception to the radio stations. He had no immediate survivors.

C. Boyd Pierson '37 on May 29, 1990, in Fletcher, N.C. He was president of Pierson Chevrolet and Pierson Clothing. He is survived by his wife, Irene, two sons, a daughter, a brother, four grandchildren, and three step-grandchildren.

Walton O. Rich '37 on Feb. 18, 1990. He was a veteran of World War II and the retired sealer of weights and measures for Essex County, N.Y. He also worked as an insurance agent for the Walton O. Rich Insurance Agency. He is survived by his wife, Camilla, a daughter, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Warren Carlisle Stack '38, LL.B. '41 on July 15. An Air Force captain during World War II, he practiced law in Charlotte, N.C., for 43 years until he retired in 1989. He was a past president of the Mecklenburg Co. Bar Association and member of the N.C.

and American bar associations. He was a guest lecturer at Duke's law school and was on the state board of law examiners for several years. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy; two daughters, including **Elizabeth Stack Findlay** '70; and six grandchildren.

Janet Rawdon Bassett '39 on June 28, 1990, in N. Pomfret, Vt. She and her husband owned and operated a dairy farm in Pomfret from 1946 until 1961. From 1975 to 1985, she raised Arabian horses and worked as the executive housekeeper for the Hanover Inn. In 1987, they moved to Florida for the winters, where she met Pete Rose and from then on collected and sold baseball cards as a hobby. She is survived by her husband, Milton, two sons, a daughter, two grandchildren, and a sister.

Margaret D. Cuper A.M. '39 on May 26, 1990, in LaVale, Md. She did graduate work in speech therapy at the University of Wisconsin, then taught English and coached drama students at two high schools for eight years, and was a substitute teacher and private tutor. With her husband, she founded the National Jet Cos. A historian and genealogist, she was a member and past regent of Cresap Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution and the former registrar of the Maryland State Society DAR. She is survived by a son, a daughter, a sister, and two grandchildren.

John S. Forsythe LL.B. '39 on May 27, 1990, of cardiac arrest following a stroke. He went to Washington, D.C., in 1939 as a lawyer with the Labor Department. A Navy veteran of World War II, he remained in the Naval Reserve until 1975 and retired with the rank of captain. In 1945 he became general counsel for the House Committee on Education and Labor. In 1955 after a year as general counsel of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Review Board, he was named general counsel of the Senate Labor Committee. He was named associate general counsel for the Life Insurance Association of America in 1970 and in 1980 he went to work for the Washington law firm White, Fine & Verville. He retired in 1984. He is survived by his wife, Patria, two children, a stepson, and a grandchild.

Isa Clay Clark B.S.N. '40 on Jan. 17, 1990, of a heart attack. She was a nurse in New York before joining the Navy for the remainder of World War II. After the war, she became a public health nurse, and for several years she spent her summers as nurse at a boys' camp in southeastern Colorado. In 1970 she became interested in the Orff Method of teaching music and taught music to children for 17 years. She is survived by her husband, Dale, a daughter, a son, a brother, and three grandchildren.

Harriet E. Scudder '40 in June 1990. She taught high school English for a short time before working with the American Red Cross in England during World War II. After the war, she worked in patient rehabilitation at the Veterans Hospital in the Bronx, N.Y. She moved to Hyannis, Mass., where she worked for The Scudder Cos. before retiring in 1965. She is survived by a brother and a sister.

Peggy Glenn Stumm '40 on April 21, 1990, in Charlottesville, Va. At Duke, she was a member of the Chapel Choir and Alpha Delta Pi sorority. She is survived by her husband, Theodore, a daughter, two sons, and six grandchildren.

H. King Wade Jr. '40 on Jan. 7, 1990, in Hot Springs, Ark., of cancer. A graduate of Tenn. Medical College, he was a captain in the U.S. Army medical corps during World War II and chief of urology service at a hospital during the Korean War. He belonged to several national medical and urological societies and was active in local civic clubs. He is survived by his wife, **Janet Guley Wade** '40, two sons, a sister, brother-in-law **W.P. Guley Jr.** '47, and nephews **Wilbur P. Guley III** '70 and **William H. Wilbur** '70.

Richard G. Connar '41, M.D. '44 on June 13, 1990, of cancer. He graduated first in his medical school class and established himself in community practice. He moved to Tampa, Fla., where he performed the first open-heart surgery in southwest Florida in 1958. In the 1960s, he helped create the University of South Florida's medical college, which was opened to students in 1971. He became a clinical professor of surgery at the new school while maintaining a private practice, and, in 1982, he joined the faculty full time as chair of the surgery department. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, and a daughter, **Elizabeth Anne Connar Baker** '73.

Josephine "Babe" Bailey Hoffman '41 on April 25, 1988. She was a director of Center Bank of Glen Ellyn, Ind., for more than 15 years. She is

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devoted much time to civic groups, including a four-year term as president of the Girl Scouts of Chicago, six years as president of the Colonial Dames of America, and terms on the boards of directors of two local schools. She is survived by a daughter, two sons, two sisters, and four grandchildren.

Garnet Hamrick Owen A.M. '43 on July 21, 1989. She was a poet, an author, and a retired professor at Arizona State University. Her husband, **John E. Owen** '43, died the same night.

John E. Owen '43 on July 21, 1989. Born in Manchester, England, he came to the United States in 1939 and was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate from Duke. From 1956 to 1958 he was head of the sociology department at Florida Southern College in Lakeland, and from 1961 to 1963 he was acting head of the sociology department at Dacca University in Pakistan. In 1964 he became an associate professor in Arizona State University's sociology department, where he was nominated in 1983 for the Dean's Quality Teaching Award. In 1984 he received the Karim Memorial Lecturer Award at Dhaka University, and in 1987 he was awarded the Disabled Student Resources Faculty Appreciation Award at A.S.U. His wife, **Garnet Hamrick Owen** A.M. '43, died the same night. He is survived by two brothers, including **William M. Owen** '47.

Sheldon A. Vogel '43 on Dec. 6, 1989, after a brief illness. A 1947 graduate of Yale Law School with a specialty in admiralty and maritime law, he worked with the firm Biggam Englar Jones & Houston for 35 years before joining Thacher Proffitt & Wood in 1982. He retired in 1988 but continued as counsel to the firm. He is survived by two sons, a daughter, and a brother.

Betty Jo Yoak Bond B.S.N. '45 on June 8, 1990. A registered nurse, she is survived by one son, one sister, and four grandchildren.

Harrison Kenneth Saturday '45, B.S.E.E. '48 on June 18, 1989, in Daphne, Ala. A retired colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, he was head of Duke's NROTC in 1943-44, a varsity swimmer, and a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity. He was a World War II and Korean War veteran, and during the Vietnam War he commanded the Marine Corps Reserve in Birmingham, Ala. He worked as a sales engineer with Westinghouse Electronics in Birmingham until his retirement in 1980. He is survived by his wife, **Ann Harrell Saturday** '47, two sons, three daughters, and nine grandchildren.

Edward F. Smith '45, M.Div. '47 on Jan. 23, 1990, in an automobile accident in Lumberton, N.C. He was a Methodist minister in several N.C. churches and, along with his wife, **Janet Wellons Smith** '45, was a missionary in Africa for ten years. He is survived by his wife, two sons, a daughter, a brother, a sister, and five grandchildren.

Ira I. Van Leer '45 on April 11, 1989. He was a practicing attorney in New York City for more than 38 years. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, their children, and grandchildren.

James L. Griffith '47 on Nov. 23, 1989. He earned his master's from West Virginia University and taught social studies in the Lexington (N.C.) city school system for 33 years. He was a U.S. Navy veteran of World War II, and a member of the N.C. Association of Educators and the National Education Association. He is survived by his wife, Norma, two sons, a brother, two sisters, and three grandchildren.

J. Allen Thacker A.M. '47 on June 16, 1990, in his native High Point, N.C. An Air Force veteran of World War II, he earned his Ph.D. at UNC and began a teaching career in 1939. He was an assistant professor at Pfeiffer College from 1958 to 1965 and joined High Point College as an assistant education professor in 1965. He retired in 1984 but returned in 1987 to

chair the education department for another year. He earned many civic and professional awards, including the Verta Idol Coe Award from High Point's board of education in 1988. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, two daughters, one son, two sisters, two brothers, and three grandchildren.

Donald Wallis '48 on April 23, 1990, in Hilton Head Island, S.C. A member of Pi Kappa Phi fraternity and Phi Eta Sigma honorary society at Duke, he was director of marketing for Lederle Laboratories and later became director of medical new products for the international division of Cyanamid, where he worked for 38 years until his retirement. He is survived by his wife, **Hazel Jansen Wallis** '50; five children, including **Donald Willis Wallis** '72, J.D. '74, **Judith W. Porter** '74, **Jody W. Specker** '76, and **Mary Jane W. Taylor** '81; and eight grandchildren.

Bernard Emmitt Farrell Jr. '50 on March 6, 1990. He attended several art schools and the University of Arizona, where he earned his teaching certificate. He had paintings exhibited at many galleries across the nation, including the Bordonio Gallery of Chicago, the Library of Congress, and the Brooklyn Museum. An Army veteran of World War II, he was an instructor in the architecture and allied arts department at Texas Technical College in Lubbock, Texas, and also worked with the Steinhart Aquarium, California Academy of Science, and Cranbrook Academy of Art. He is survived by his wife, Zeldia, one sister, a niece, and a nephew.

Monroe Ruework Jennings M.D. '50 on Oct. 27, 1989, of cancer. He joined the U.S. Coast Guard during World War II as a medic on board ship. After the war, he moved to Claremore, Okla., where he did his second year of residency and then worked in a group practice. He opened a private practice in 1955 and was a family physician for more than 34 years. He is survived by his wife, Merryll, seven children, and ten grandchildren.

Thaddeus A. Wastler '50 on April 19, 1990, in Baltimore. He was an oceanographer at the Environmental Protection Agency and chaired the science committee of the London Convention on Disposal of Materials at Sea, a multinational organization seeking to negotiate an international treaty for the disposal of waste at sea. He was the author of *Spectral Analysis—Application in Water Pollution Control*. He is survived by his wife, Linda, a son, a daughter, two stepchildren, and a sister.

Richard A. Buschman '52 on May 4, 1990, after a long illness. A U.S. Marine Corps veteran, he worked as a hotel executive, most recently as general manager at The Park in Anaheim, Calif. He is survived by a brother, **Theodore W. Buschman** '53; niece **Kathryn Louise Buschman** '78; nephew **Robert Buschman** '81; and cousins **Craig Buschman** '72 and **Janet Klosterman Grove** A.M. '63.

Joseph Ralph Brandy Jr. M.D. '54 on Oct. 15, when his private plane crashed in upstate New York. He had recently retired from his obstetrics/gynecology practice in his hometown of Ogdensburg, N.Y. Also killed in the crash were his wife, Joan, and their son, **Mark J. Brandy** '83, who was piloting the plane.

John Albert Petty '54 on April 6, 1990, of injuries sustained in an automobile repair accident. He was a Methodist minister. He is survived by his wife, Yvonne, two daughters, four brothers, and a sister.

Thomas C. Carlton '60 on Dec. 21, 1989, in Broward County, Fla., of encephalitis. An oral surgeon, he was also a singer who performed in dozens of local operatic productions. He is survived by his mother, a son, and a daughter.

John Boyd Whitsett B.S.E.E. '61 on May 6, 1990, of cancer. After eight years in the Navy following graduation, he went to work for the U.S. Depart-

ment of Energy, Savannah River Operations Office, as the assistant manager for environmental restoration and waste management. He is survived by his wife, **Carol Ellis Whitsett**, 61, his father, two sons, a daughter, and one granddaughter.

Michael Patrick Russell '73 on April 12, 1990. He was an assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston. He held a Ph.D. in pharmacology from Emory University and an M.D. from M.U.S.C. He is survived by his wife, Nancy, three children, his father, four brothers, and a sister.

Robert Cobe Keever M.S.M. '74 on Oct. 17, 1989, of cancer. He was a Korean War veteran and a retired financial analyst with I.B.M. Corp. in Raleigh, N.C. He is survived by his wife, Hazel, two sons, two daughters, three sisters, and four granddaughters.

Gregory A. Robertson '75, J.D. '78 on June 15, 1990, in an automobile accident. He joined the Atlanta firm Alston & Bird in 1985 and became a partner in 1988. Also killed in the crash was his wife, **Serena A. Crawford** J.D. '78. They are survived by their two children.

Serena A. Crawford J.D. '78 on June 15, 1990, in an automobile accident. She was a legal adviser with the Confederation Life Insurance Co. Also killed in the crash was her husband, **Gregory A. Robertson** '75, J.D. '78. They are survived by their two children.

Michael R. Johnson J.D. '78 on June 15, 1990, in an automobile accident. He worked for the Georgia state attorney general's office and later joined the Atlanta firm Neely & Player. He is survived by his wife, **Susan Brooks** J.D. '78, and their two sons.

Mark J. Brandy '83 on Oct. 15, 1990, when the private plane he was piloting crashed in upstate New York. He practiced law in Naples, Fla. Also killed in the crash were his father, **Joseph Ralph Brandy Jr.** M.D. '54, and his mother, Joan.

Richard G. Brantley Jr. B.S.E. '87 on March 26, 1990, in an accident. A summa cum laude graduate and lieutenant j.g. in the Navy, he had been assigned shortly before his death to the position of main propulsion assistant on the nuclear ballistic submarine USS *Tecumseh*, based in Charleston, S.C. He was buried with full military honors. He is sur-

vived by his parents and several cousins, including **Heather Barnhill Clark** '88.

Joseph J. Spengler

Joseph John Spengler, James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of Economics, died January 2 in Durham. He earned his bachelor's, master's, and doctorate in economics from Ohio State University and joined the Duke faculty in 1932 after teaching in several different cities, including Kyoto, Japan, and Malaya. He was appointed a James B. Duke Professor in 1955, and although he retired from teaching in 1971, he remained active as a research scholar, a writer, and an assistant to graduate students. Interested primarily in demography, history of economic theory, and economic development, Spengler was author or co-author of 13 books and many economic, political, and sociological articles. He belonged to a number of national economics associations and societies, and was a former president or vice-president of several of them. In addition, he was named a distinguished fellow in the American Economic Association and fellow in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, and two sisters.

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Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register.

DOWN AT OXFORD

When Grady C. Frank went to Oxford University some months ago as a Rhodes Scholar, the editor of the *Alumni Register* asked him to write a letter giving some of his impressions of student life. . . .

"I have found both Oxford and England very much as they were described to me by former Rhodes Scholars—the country, the city, the colleges, the river Thames, the athletics, the climate, and last but not least, Brussels sprouts, which is practically the only vegetable served at meals. . . .

"The Oxford system of education is far different from that of Duke University. Each student is assigned a tutor, whom he sees one hour each week as a rule, and who outlines the work for the next week, and helps smooth out difficulties. There are lectures which the student is free to attend if he thinks they will help him in any way. . . .

"It is not hard to get a degree at Oxford. A pass degree means little more than the fact that a man has been in residence at Oxford four years. The important question asked of every Oxford graduate is not 'Do you have a degree?' but, 'What honors did you receive?'. . . .

"Oxford is a very cosmopolitan place—men of every race, and from every continent mingle freely with each other. One is led to realize strongly the importance and influence of the British Empire in all corners of the earth."—*April 1931*

SURVIVING THE BLITZ

The English novelist Phyllis Bentley, speaking on "An Englishwoman in War and in Peace" [at the Woman's College's fourth annual Alumnae Weekend], described her own experiences during the war and reactions

toward the changes that have come about in Europe during the past few years. . . .

In her graphic description of life in England under war-time conditions, Miss Bentley stressed the role that the women in her country are playing during the emergency. Women of England hate war, she said, but they hate tyranny and aggression more and are therefore supporting the war effort with all their souls. . . .

The food rationing, she said, is affecting all the people, to the extent that fruit is almost nonexistent, that visitors pack their weekend bags with their own rationed foods, that each individual is allowed but 20 cents worth of meat per week, and onions and other items have disappeared.

She spoke of the effect of city-evacuation

on family life, of the ordeal of living in the nightly blackouts, of the long hours of boredom in underground shelters punctuated with minutes of keenest anguish when raids are directly above, and of the methods of fighting fires and taking precaution against possible gas raids.—*April 1941*

BLOOD FOR KOREA

An emergency appeal for whole blood to be flown to Korea met a quick response on the Duke campus when 545 students and administration officials contributed blood to the Durham



Dope scope: Long ago, when the twentieth century was not yet a teen, Duke was still Trinity, and Epworth was an inn, there was "dope," a Southernism for soda pop or cola, usually Coca-Cola. But no Dope Shop.

Epworth, a boarding house for students, provided a few amenities, such as a barbershop and a shoe shop. "Here," wrote C.E. Warren '06 in the first issue of the *Alumni Register*, "Aiken had

his candy, pop, chewing gum, and tobacco joint, and would not sell us his poison on a credit." Within a decade, a privately run Dope Shop across the tracks would have its name and clientele appropriated by two enterprising students, John A. "Lon" Bolich '18 and Robert A. Few '19.

In 1916 Few cajoled his uncle, Trinity president William P. Few, into permitting this entrepreneurial endeavor after they had found a suitable

Chapter of the American Red Cross. The goal had been 400 pints.

A student committee, headed by James R. Solomon, senior from Fort Wayne, Indiana, chairman, moved quickly to line up pledges. All students were contacted and letters were sent to the homes of students under twenty-one years of age who needed parental permission to donate.



The blood was collected in the West Campus Union and was flown the same day to Korea, where the need for whole blood has been reported dangerously acute.—*May 1951*

JOE COLLEGE CAPERS

Ulysses' ship sailed to Troy down Main Street in Durham before high winds and in a driving downpour of rain, and the sturdy ship did not sink as the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity won first place in the Joe College float competition.

The annual Joe College weekend was held. . . in spring weather that suddenly turned into overcoat weather but nevertheless failed to dismay any of the student celebrators.

In addition to the organized and unorganized rambunctiousness which sent Durham residents scurrying behind closed doors, the weekend featured music by Count Basie and his orchestra at a Friday night informal dance. The Brothers Four teamed with the Duke Ambassadors to entertain students at a lawn concert on Saturday afternoon. . . .

The float parade was led by Mr. Joe College, ATO Jimmy Adams, who also received a \$100 wardrobe as a prize for being elected.—*May 1961*

Hanging out: Clockwise from bottom left, pool sharks in the '30s, soldiers in the '40s, bobby-soxers in the '50s, and Woman's College co-eds in the '60s.

FRONT-LINE LAWYER

Racial problems in the military, says Captain Eric C. Michaux, stem from "poor management techniques and an unknowing, deprived individual." Captain Michaux, a 1966 graduate of the Duke School of Law, should know what he is talking about: He is an Air Force lawyer, and he is black.

The only black Air Force lawyer in Vietnam, Michaux [has found that his] professional skill, impressive trial record, and his travels throughout Southeast Asia to counsel and defend airmen have made him a well-known figure among both black and

white personnel. He has spent a great deal of time counseling black servicemen, having a long interest in integration and the problem of whites and blacks working together, and he prides himself on being able to see and to explain both sides of the racial problem. "Blacks have certain rights, as do all men," he says, "and as far as I can see, they don't have all of them yet.

"But on the other hand, some whites complain about reverse discrimination or rights given to appease blacks yet denied to whites. This, combined with poor understanding at the supervisory level, causes racial tension." . . .

To improve racial harmony, he suggests to his fellow officers that they "occasionally sit down with their men, both black and white, let their hair down, get to know them and understand them in their environment."—*March 1971*

HEAL TO THE CHIEF

He was just like any other patient to Robyn DeSantis B.S.N. '79, except that he arrived with an entourage, occupied an entire wing of George Washington University Hospital, and happened to be the president of the United States.

DeSantis, who described President Reagan as a "model patient," was responsible for his primary care while he recuperated from gunshot wounds [in an assassination attempt]. "My selection was a combination of luck and ability. I've been at GW for almost two years—which gave me some seniority—and it was the floor I generally work on. . . ."

Any special instructions? "His staff was almost always with him, but they were very cooperative. We all worked together. They did prefer that nurses not go into his room without a specific reason or when he had certain visitors." Visitors? "His general staff, family, the vice president and his wife [Senator and Barbara Bush], Tip O'Neill, Senator [Howard] Baker, [Senator Strom] Thurmond, government officials."

But DeSantis was most impressed with the First Lady. "She's warm, friendly. I had read a lot about her but I don't think people have given her a fair chance. She would visit the nurses' station often, to socialize, ask questions, or just for reassurance. She brought us presents, offered us jellybeans. When the King of Morocco sent a huge box of chocolates, Mrs. Reagan went around to offer it individually to everyone working on the floor. She was just wonderful."

And her answer to the inevitable question? "Oh, I'm a strong Republican—especially now."—*May/June 1981*

site: a pair of rooms in Aycock Hall. The Coca-Cola distributor gave them credit on a week's supply of Cokes and loaned them an icebox. Nabisco came in to providing a display case for a supply—on credit—of cakes and cookies. And a local wholesale grocer stacked them with all the bananas, nuts, apples, raisins, and cakes they would need for the first week's business, and tossed in a showswave to boot. By spring term, the Dope Shop was a rousing success, hours had been expanded, and a dynamic duo of Bolich and Few increased their student staff to include twins Alec and Jim Ashe '21.

Later Henry Cole '21 and the Ashe twins took over the operation and it was moved to the basement of the West Duke Building, where until 1927 it was oper-

ated for the benefit of the athletic association. That year control of all campus stores passed to the university. Once West Campus was completed, the Dope Shop opened in the basement of the new Union Building. After a renovation of the Crowell Building on East Campus in 1947, a grill—dubbed the Dope Shop by students—a school supply store, and a post office were installed.

During the early 1980s with the opening of the Bryan University Center, the Dope Shop in the Union basement was closed when all University Stores facilities moved to the more spacious and modern locale. In the late Eighties the Dope Shop on East was remodeled into a self-service snack bar, suitable for a fast-food generation.

Northern Italy May 14-24

The arc of Northern Italy, lying at the foot of the Alps, includes the regions of Lombardy, Italian Lakes, the Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, and Venice. Here civilization has flourished since an early age. Our journey features medieval cities, historic piazzas, palaces of dukes who ruled as kings, great works of art, country villas designed by Andrea Palladio, priceless mosaics, and the fabled beauty of Lake Como, Verona, Venice, Padua, Bologna, and Milan. Approximately \$3,500. Arrangements by Bardith Travel Ltd.

Dutch Waterways Adventure May 14-27

This exclusive Intrav program offers an in-depth tour of Holland from the best vantage point: her unique waterways. Six nights cruising from Amsterdam through the Dutch Waterways of Holland visiting Marken/Hoorn, Enkhuizen/ Straveren/URK, Kampen, Deventer and Arnhem aboard the M/S OLYMPIA. Paris for three nights. French TGV Bullet Train to Geneva for three nights. Your itinerary also includes a visit to three distinct and colorful cultures: Dutch, French and Swiss. Approximately \$3,399, per person, from New York, or \$3,699, from Atlanta. Arrangements by Intrav.

The English Countryside: A View from Oxford May 23-31

The pastoral English countryside, fascinating colleges of Oxford, and delights of London are yours to explore on this unique ten-day tour. Spend eight nights at Oxford's premier hotel, with time on your own to visit the University's many colleges. Enjoy a cruise down the Thames, or take in a play at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre in nearby Stratford. Tour price includes excursions to London, Blenheim Palace, the Cotswolds, Stratford, and Warwick Castle, plus a walking tour of Oxford and seminars on the history and highlights of the university and surrounding area. Approximately \$2,069, from New York. Arrangements by Conlind-Dodds Group Tours.

Elbe River June 26-July 8

This first-time travel program features the mighty Elbe River, one of the most historic rivers in all of Europe, flowing between West and East Germany. Until now, the governments of the two Germanys would not allow passenger traffic along this important segment of the Elbe. You will be among the first ever to make this historic journey and share in the wonderment as this divided country opens its borders and begins an era of reconciliation. This pioneer program features two nights in sophisticated Hamburg in West Germany followed by a relaxing six-night cruise on a specially-chartered river vessel along the Elbe. Visit historic and beautiful towns like Martin Luther's Wittenberg, art-endowed Dresden, scenic Bad Schandau and of course, fascinating Berlin—places whose historic events have shaped the fate of West and East Germany today. You'll also spend two nights in beautiful Prague, Czechoslovakia, one of Eastern Europe's most intriguing cities, and two nights in Berlin. An exclusive offering. Approximately \$3,695, from Atlanta and approximately \$3,495 from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Seine and Saone: Paris, Normandy, Burgundy, Geneva July 9-21

Cruise on two of France's most scenic rivers, the Seine and the Saone, and discover the beautiful diversity of France. Aboard the deluxe sister ships, the M/S NORMANDIE and the M/S ARLENE,

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MANY MORE EXCITING ADVENTURES

*"A man's feet should be planted in his country,
but his eyes should survey the world."*

—Santayana (1863-1952)

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experience the many wonders of France—from the pastoral serenity of Normandy to the sun-drenched vineyards of Burgundy. Enjoy two nights in Paris and a three-night cruise through the Normandy region, stopping at the historic towns of Vernon, Les Andelys and Rouen. Also take a thrilling ride through the scenic French countryside aboard the TGV, the world's fastest train. Aboard the M/S ARLENE enjoy a three-night cruise of the Saone River through the picturesque Burgundy region. You'll also spend three nights in cosmopolitan Geneva, Switzerland, on beautiful Lake Geneva, the hub of European cultural life. From approximately \$3,695, from Atlanta. From approximately \$3,495, from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Russia: Pioneer cruise between Leningrad and Moscow July 2-15

Be among the first Westerners ever to cruise on the brand new M/S NARKHOM PAHOMOV through the historic waterways connecting Leningrad and Moscow. Although Soviet citizens have been able to cruise this portion of Northwestern Russia for the past several years, this region will finally be opened to Westerners in 1991. This new itinerary includes three nights in Leningrad and two nights in Moscow aboard ship, plus a five-night cruise to the historic ports of Kizhi Island, Vytegra, Belozersk, Rybinsk, and Uglich. Your trip concludes with two nights in fascinating Berlin. Approximately \$3,095 per person from Atlanta and \$2,895 per person from New York. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Walking Tour of Switzerland August 15-28

Join us as we walk the picturesque trails of Switzerland's most scenic areas: Bernese Oberland, Valais,

and the Engadine. Our itinerary features: three nights Engelberg, four nights Zermatt, Glacier Express to St. Moritz, four nights Celreina, one night in Zurich. From these "base camps" daily walks on the superb Swiss system of hiking trails. Designed with the amateur hiker and casual trail stroller in mind, this relaxing tour features an inviting blend of easy walks, fascinating trails (some steep, some flat), superb accommodations, and plenty of leisure time. Most meals are included. Approximately \$3,500 (Limited to 25 participants). Arrangements by Bardith Travel, Ltd.

Gala Mediterranean Cruise October 27-November 9

Cruise aboard the spectacular CROWN ODYSSEY on a 12-day air/sea adventure to the best ports in the Mediterranean. From the rolling hills of Lisbon, set sail to the exciting Moroccan port of Tangiers. Then, on to Malaga and Palma de Mallorca. Recapture the spirit and style of the halcyon days of luxury Mediterranean cruising as you sail on to Nice/Monte Carlo, Florence, Rome, and Athens. Special Duke prices begin at just \$2,729 per person, including free air from most cities. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Line.

China/Yangtze River September 29-October 15

Direct West Coast flights to Tokyo, for one night, Beijing for three nights, followed by one night in Chongqing, a three-night Yangtze River cruise, two nights in Xian, including a visit to the fascinating "terra-cotta army," two nights Shanghai, and spectacular Hong Kong for three nights. The three highlights of China are offered on this one exclusive itinerary: The Great Wall, the terra-cotta warriors and the opportunity to cruise the Yangtze River. Approximately \$4,399, from L.A. Arrangements by Intrav.

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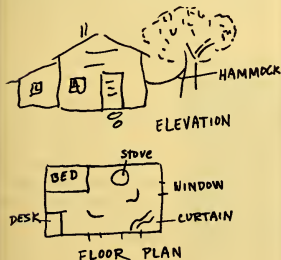
Duke Magazine reserves the right to edit letters for length and clarity. Please limit letters to no more than 300 words.

REMEMBERING HARTE

Editors:

I was surprised to see Sheldon Harte's picture staring from the page of *Duke Magazine* ("Death of an Idealist," December-January). I recall him well.

It was my cabin to which he moved his senior year—not piano boxes but an entirely delightful place, not half a mile from campus but on campus behind what is now the Fuqua School of Business. This cabin was tucked in trees just adjacent to the house in



Harte's house: from Henderson sketches

which law students Nixon, Albrink, Perdue, Haworth, Brownfield, Potet, and others rented space. Total rent: \$13 a month. Water was from a dug well and there was an outside privy.

Sheldon Harte had not dull brown but reddish hair, almost ethnic in character, a post-acne complexion and a thin, disturbed appearance. The best thing I ever read of his was *Jews in Germany*, a play that was never published or performed, in which he recognized the troubles to come.

One other thing: "Separated from our Inspiration" has a familiar ring. When Sheldon graduated he painted these words on the white-washed door: "Cursed be he who lays implement of destruction on the

hallowed walls of this, my sanctuary of Inspiration.—Sheldon Robert Harte"

Charles T. Henderson '41, M.D. '46
Marietta, Georgia

SILENT JUDGE

Editors:

Thank you for a product of consistently high quality! I read the alumni magazine from cover to cover.

However, I think I found a mistake on page 33 of the February-March 1991 issue in the "Retrospectives" section. Judge John Sirica did *not* give the 1976 commencement address. As I remember it, he was on stage, watching Terry Sanford give the commencement address. Judge Sirica never spoke to the crowd. I remember his silence as part of the sadness of the day; the student-body president had been killed in a car accident the day before.

Cynthia Cannon Poindexter '76
Cayce, South Carolina

Thank you for the clarification. We were guilty of believing the advance article rather than checking the follow up. Judge Sirica did, however, receive an honorary degree that day.

KUDOS

Editors:

Commendations to the magazine staff on the December-January issue of *Duke Magazine*. The articles by Bob Wilson, Bridget Booher, and Keith Brodie were particularly absorbing. Peppered through the magazine were mentions of people I know and news of personal interest which made me think I was reading a letter from a friend rather than a magazine.

Great issue. Thanks.

John L. Moorhead '35
Durham, North Carolina

Editors:

I usually enjoy reading *Duke Magazine*, but I especially enjoyed reading the December-January edition, specifically the articles

"The War With No End," "Hostility and Your Health," the review of William Styron's *Darkness Visible*, "Death of an Idealist," and the "Retrospectives" excerpt from James Rhyné Killian's Founder's Day speech of December 1950.

Keep up the good work.

Joan Miller Stiff B.S.N. '53
Woodside, California

ETHICS AND FAST FOOD

Editors:

There is no doubt that Dave Thomas is a successful businessman who has been very generous with both his time and his money in assisting Duke University. Perhaps this earns him the commercial plug you gave his Wendy's restaurant chain with your December-January cover photograph.

Please keep in mind, though, that not everyone in the Duke community is delighted with Mr. Thomas' success. There are several million vegetarians in this country, and our ranks are growing daily. To us, restaurant chains like Wendy's are an integral part of a meat industry that has built its fortunes on the abuse and slaughter of untold numbers of sentient animals. (In the time it takes to read this letter, more than 4,000 animals will be killed in American slaughterhouses.)

The worldwide environmental consequences of eating meat are enormous. The Styrofoam hamburger containers and the destruction of South American rain forests that people so often worry about are but a tiny part of the irreversible damage that this industry is causing.

Finally, restaurants like Wendy's promote dietary patterns that lead to disease and premature death. Tragically, these effects are most acutely felt by minorities and the poor, who tend to be less educated as to proper nutrition and who may view fast food meals as an inexpensive escape from problematic lives.

I thank Dave Thomas for his commitment to Duke and to the Fuqua School of Business. But I hope his efforts will only serve to bolster a learning environment in which the ethical considerations of business decisions are always given a higher

priority than their financial success.

Mark W. Reinhardt B.S.E. '74
Woodland Park, Colorado

VOCAL JUDGE

Editors:

I received the February-March issue yesterday and, as usual, found it a most interesting issue. The article on "Life at the Saudi Front" was especially interesting, and John Staddon's letter was a gem. You'll probably get some grief from the twits (oops—did I say that?) in the English department over it!

I must say, however, that one item both dismayed and angered me. This was the two-page ad pushing family histories and family coats-of-arms. There are numerous companies selling this type of stuff. The family histories are made up and the coats-of-arms are the work of imagination. You do a disservice to Duke alumni by running this ad. I hope that if future ads by this firm are planned, such plans will be canceled.

Terence Hines '73
Chappaqua, New York

The firm advertising family histories subscribes to Direct Marketing Association Guidelines for Ethical Practices and offers a money-back guarantee if the customer is dissatisfied.

'TEMPTATION TO TYRANNY'

Editors:

Your article "Academic Controversy" ["Gazette," December-January] shows that debate on campus, like debate beyond it, tends to result in a prevailing orthodoxy which feels called to suppress the infidels around it. It is disturbing that such a fundamentally totalitarian strain should be emerging at Duke.

Some professors like Dr. Stanley Fish apparently have taken the sound idea of acquainting students with our heritage of cultural heterogeneity to an extreme which contradicts their announced intent. This, of course, is the same Dr. Fish who previously made himself an object of national ridicule with his theory that the race, gender, ethnicity, and ideology of an author are bases for evaluating literary merit.

While literature cannot be entirely divorced from political thought, neither should it be enslaved by it. Literary literacy should not be the servant of professional

politics. Dr. Fish is a learned man whose opinions are entitled to some respect, but let it be noted that the Soviets have already tried socialist realism without a notable enrichment of world literature.

It is troubling that this anti-democratic approach is just part of a larger trend at Duke. The legislation of a political morality by the promulgation of rules limiting freedom of speech concerning opinions about certain favored protected groups is replacing an approach of inculcating respect for diversity and requiring civility and order in the expression of ideas without prescribing the content of that expression.

To replace persuasion with coercion is anti-intellectual and suggests a surrender in the struggle to impart ethical standards in favor of a political quick fix. The use of the power of the university to establish what amounts to a political orthodoxy is a temptation to tyranny, not to tolerance.

Orthodoxy inevitably breeds an inclination to enforce it. *The Chronicle's* report that the champion of the emerging political true faith had attempted to stack the committees dealing with promotion and tenure, if accurate, is one symptom of this disease. Such left-wing McCarthyism has no place in an institution espousing academic freedom, even though it may be an excrescence of existing policies requiring hiring of faculty on the basis of race and gender.

The ends sought are noble, but it is a self-deception to believe that noble ends can be accomplished through ignoble means, that discrimination is good if only a new class of more acceptable victims is designated. Instead of creating a more just and ethical community, such an approach engenders a society of political Darwinism where the winner gets to designate the victim class.

Discrimination ultimately engenders resentment, not tolerance, and a condescending attitude that its beneficiaries would not have been good enough to attain their accomplishments without special treatment. It encourages that which it seeks to eliminate and is but a well-intentioned extension of oppression.

For all our many faults we Americans want to be fair. It was the genius of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to realize this and to make ethics a weapon to force change by illuminating the gap between our values and our society. A great university should be enlightened by his example to reject a politically "correct" orthodoxy and the inquisition which goes with it in favor of open and civil debate; the inculcation of high ethical standards and the importance of tolerance in a democratic society; and the recognition of merit, regardless of the demographic package it comes in.

Duke cannot ignore democratic values for the evanescent gratification of blowing in the direction of the latest ideological wind. There may come a storm in which it would wish for a firmer anchor.

John R. Ferguson '72
Clinton, South Carolina

UNSUNG HEROES

Editors:

In your "Alumni Register" section of the February-March 1990 issue of *Duke Magazine*, there was an article about reunion records. This article stated, "Participation—at record levels in both attendance and giving—marked this fall's alumni reunion weekends. . . ."

Even though these statistics were very impressive, it appeared to me that the article was lacking in that the names of the class leaders and chairmen were not mentioned. The chairmen worked long and hard to increase levels in attendance, giving, and participation. Were not these personalities as worthy of general interest as figures? It would seem to me that it would be appropriate to give these people recognition.

Russ Gwyn Robertson '40
Orange, Virginia

The absence of a list of names of volunteers who make reunions so successful is not intended to devalue their efforts. Your own work as president of the Class of 1940 certainly made an impact. But if we were to list all class presidents, then we should also list all reunion co-chairs, not to mention the gift chairs, Trinity agents, Engineering agents, Nursing agents, and so on.

We counted a total of sixty-seven names appearing in Reunion Revelry, the reunions publication sent to all ten classes holding reunions in 1990, and nearly sixty in the 1991 edition. Their names and titles are included on stationery used by the development office for mailings to each class member. And individuals are publicly recognized at class events for going above and beyond the call of duty.

A listing of the names of this vital network would be rather unwieldy, if not distracting, in an article. The news of these successful reunions is best expressed through facts and figures that exemplify comparison and growth.

CORRECTION

On page 15 of the February-March issue, *Dotie Lewis Simpson's* middle and last names were inadvertently transposed in the photo caption. On page 16 *Joanna Shelton Erb '74* was misidentified. We apologize to all.

APRIL IN INDIANAPOLIS

DUKE DOES IT

BY JOHN FEINSTEIN

The plan was for this to happen next year. That was why Mike Krzyzewski put together a schedule that included non-conference games with Georgetown, Oklahoma, Michigan, Louisiana State, Arkansas, and Arizona in a year when he had only one senior who figured to play very much. He wanted to toughen this group, teach it some hard lessons, and hope that the work would pay off in a big-time year in 1992.

But a funny thing happened on the way to 1992: 1991. The banner that will hang in Cameron Indoor Stadium now and forever doesn't say "Final Four-1991"; it says, "Duke University, NCAA Champions 1991."

There are more than a few people who often wondered if a banner with those words—NCAA Champions—would ever hang in Cameron. There had been eight trips to The Final Four, dating back to 1963. There were so many memories: Bob Verga's illness in 1966; Jack Givens' forty-one points for Kentucky in 1978; the one good game of Pervis Ellison's Louisville career in 1986.

At times it seemed that Duke was The Flying Dutchman of college basketball, destined to sail through time with every thing *but* a national championship.

And then, on March 30, 1991, it all changed. If you want to pinpoint a single moment when it changed, go back to a few minutes before 10 p.m. on a cold Saturday night in Indianapolis, Indiana. Go back to a baby-faced kid from Jersey City, New Jersey,

stepping up with 2:14 on the clock and Duke trailing Nevada-Las Vegas 76-71 and nailing a three-point shot as if he were all alone in the gym on a summer night without a care in the world.

Without taking anything away from all the other key moments of that weekend—and there were dozens—that shot by Bobby Hurley was the most important ever taken—and made—by a player in a Duke uniform.

Why? Because it came at a moment when almost everyone in the country was sitting back and saying, "Duke gave it a hell of a try." It

hitting Brian Davis with a perfect pass for a three-point play that put Duke ahead, 77-76; Larry Johnson making just one free-throw to tie the score at 77; Christian Laettner making the clinching free throws with twelve seconds to go. By then, Vegas was running scared and the panicked last shot Anderson Hunt took was no surprise.

The victory over Kansas two nights later was not an anticlimax, but it was more the completion of a job already started than the beginning of anything new. Krzyzewski had to persuade his players that the Vegas win meant nothing without the Kansas win. Once

he had done that, once he had figured out how to squeeze every last bit of energy from an exhausted team, the deed was done.

This championship was no fluke or miracle. It was the product of a season in which each setback seemed to make the Blue Devils

a little bit better. Never was that more evident than after the humiliating loss to North Carolina in the ACC Tournament final. On that day, the youth of this team showed. Having beaten the Tar Heels in Chapel Hill seven days earlier, the players—in spite of the coaches' warnings—thought they could just show up and win the game. They didn't understand that few teams are more dangerous than a Dean Smith team that feels it is cornered.

That is exactly what the Tar Heels were that day in Charlotte. They played their

RON HERBELL



came when UNLV thought it had finally knocked this too-young, too-small team down once and for all. It came when the Blue Devils needed more than points; they needed one last adrenaline surge. That shot provided it. From that moment on, if you were in the building, it felt like this was Duke's national championship. Consider the sequence that followed: UNLV failing to get a shot off in forty-five seconds (for the first time all season); freshman Grant Hill

best game of the season; Duke played its worst. But that loss may be the reason Duke won the national title. Krzyzewski said repeatedly during the season that one thing he liked about this team was how well it listened. That skill—and it is a skill—cannot be underrated or underestimated. The one time in the last two months of the season that the players *didn't* listen, the result was a painful loss. From that moment on, there wasn't a word Krzyzewski said that wasn't heeded.

That was evident during the march through the Midwest Regional. In truth, the Blue Devils were never in trouble. They won four games by an average margin of nineteen points per game and had every game put away with ten minutes left—if not sooner.

Of course one of the curses of excellence is that people tend to take accomplishment for granted.

Four Final Fours in a row; five in six years; yawn. Except to those who know college basketball and understand how difficult it is to maintain a level like that these days. Consider this: In the past six years only two other schools—Nevada Las Vegas (three) and Kansas (three)—have been to



the Final Four more than once.

The five days after the victory over St. John's in the Midwest Regional Final were the most important of this season. With all the talk about how much the extra time would help Duke prepare, the real key was the way Krzyzewski used the extra time to persuade his players that they could beat UNLV, a team labeled unbeatable, a team that had destroyed Duke in the national championship game in 1990.

Krzyzewski needed every



PHOTOS BY JEFFREY M. HAYES FOR THE CHRONICLE; PHOTOGRAPHY BY JEFFREY M. HAYES FOR THE CHRONICLE; PHOTOGRAPHY BY JEFFREY M. HAYES FOR THE CHRONICLE

WINNING IMAGES

A slightly longer version of this commentary appeared in The Chronicle the day after the championship game.

The education I've gotten at Duke will be with me forever; the base of knowledge and the ability to think critically that were fostered here will burgeon as I go through life. I feel better equipped for the world not because of the degree I'll soon have in my hand but because of the experiences I have in my head.

No matter how lofty one's educational achievements, though, there are certain events that help define any successful college career, events that become fodder for stories told two generations after graduation.

This class at Duke was defined last night.

Those of you who started in the Class of 1991 have never been at Duke when the basketball team didn't go to the Final Four; you're spoiled beyond reality. But until last night our basketball euphoria had always turned to bridesmaid's woe.

Now we, not just the basketball players and coaches, can say we were the National Champions in 1991. That proud claim seems more significant for Duke students than for students at any other college in the nation. We embrace our team like family, we ride with the ebbs and flows of emotion that come from success and, rarely for us,

failure. Images of basketball are permanent in our minds.

Our players are real students and they're entirely integrated in campus life. At other schools where academics come before athletics, success on the fields and courts is rare. It is forbiddingly difficult to create and, even more arduous, to sustain a dynastic athletic program at a school that demands academic excellence from its players.

We embrace our team like family, we ride with the ebbs and flows of emotion that come from success and, rarely for us, from failure.

Coach K has done that here. He recruits intelligent players (which, of course, shows on the courts) and sees them through the difficulty of balancing basketball and school. At most schools that compete on the national level of athletics regularly, athletes are segregated from other students and they're treated as oddities. Basketball players at Indiana, I've heard, are constantly asked by students for autographs. Maybe

an occasional freshman does that here (and maybe a lot of us will now that we've won a title), but in general our players are created as students with one particularly outstanding skill.

Even if we hadn't won the title, this team would have been the stuff of legend and a source of eternal boasting for all of us. Imagine the pride Greg Koubeck will carry with him for the rest of his life: He is the only player ever to play in four Final Fours. His fellow senior co-captain, Clay Buckley, can revel in the pride.

And there's plenty of pride to go around in the short basketball history of the last six years. In 1986, when Johnny Dawkins, Mark Alarie, Jay Bilas, and David Henderson were seniors and Tommy Amaker was Bobby Hurley, we had the most talented backcourt, many said, in the history of the college game. We sauntered into the Final Four top-ranked and beaten only twice. We had won thirty-six games, more than any other team in history. We lost a heart breaker to Louisville in the finals, and Duke's long-held frustration lived on. It was easy to see in the face of Dawkins, who bent at the waist and let his arms dangle as time expired. He was bereft of one of his greater goals.

There are so many images.

In 1988, Danny Ferry led the Blue Devils into the Final Four, but Kansas, last night's victim, kept us from the title. The frustration lingered and the images mounted: I still see Quin Snyder hugging Coach K after the regional finals win, and I see the look of bewilderment on his face after the loss

single second. Even he wondered. On Friday afternoon in Indianapolis, walking down the hall to his team's locker room after practice, Krzyzewski asked the question himself: "Can we beat them?"

The answer, as it turned out, was yes.

Every play in that game was critical, from Grant Hill's steal and layup off the opening tap, which established right away that this time Duke would not be intimidated, to the final play, in which every player on the floor was in the right spot defensively. In those forty minutes, this Duke team took the final step from contender to champion. The shots that had to be made—especially Hurley's—were made. He may have been outbounded all day, but the one rebound that mattered most went to Laettner.

And still, the most important moment of the day may have come after the buzzer, when Krzyzewski didn't spend even a second celebrating because he knew all the



work would go out the window if they didn't come back ready to play Monday. That was why his first words in the locker room were direct: "We didn't come here to beat Vegas," he told his team. "We came here to win the national championship."

On Monday, they did exactly that. They never once trailed. Every time Kansas made a move, someone else came up with a big

play. Laettner. Hurley. Davis. Hill—Grant and Thomas. Bill McCaffery. And Greg Koubek, the senior, who scored the first five points of the game, ensuring that there wouldn't be a nervous start and a quick deficit.

In all, it was eighty minutes of basketball that culminated five months of work for this team and eleven years of work for Mike Krzyzewski. His two-year plan worked.

Except it only took a year. ■

Feinstein '77 is a writer for the sports daily The National and a commentator for National Public Radio. He is the author of two books: A Season on the Brink, about controversial Indiana basketball coach Bobby Knight, and Forever's Team, an account of the 1978 Duke basketball team. His latest, Hard Courts: Real Life on the Professional Tennis Tours, will be published in August.

in the Final Four.

Two years ago the scene was much the same: Ferry and freshman Christian Laettner expected to beat Seton Hall in the semis, but came up short partially because of an import-for-a-season, Andrew Gaze, and his jump shot. Gaze went back to Australia three weeks after Seton Hall lost to Michigan in the title game.

Then last year, with Christian's buzzer-beating, game-winning jumper in the regional finals win over Connecticut branded on our brains, we celebrated a semi-final win over Arkansas and then suffered miserably through a thirty-point wipeout at the hands of UNLV.

This year it seemed routine. Of course we'll go to the Final Four, seniors said. We always do. But few of us thought we would beat UNLV. When Christian's two foul shots finished off the Rebels, Duke had its biggest win ever. I won't forget where I was then, nor when Christian's shot against UConn banged through the hoop, nor when Quin Hughes Coach K.

Basketball at Duke is like a monogamous, lifelong love affair. It does not overpower academics, but it defines our time. It pervades our sensibilities.

We will go off to whatever we do backed by a degree from one of the best schools in the nation and filled with pride over our team. And we'll carry images of college, of Duke basketball, with us forever.

—Ben Pratt

Pratt is a senior English major and acting co-editor-in-chief of The Chronicle.

SUCCESS SELLS

It was the day of the basketball team's campus homecoming, victory-day plus one, and the sound of ringing cash registers rivaled the roar of cheering fans in Cameron Indoor Stadium. Thousands of students and visitors bought \$160,000 worth of national championship merchandise from the University Store.

About 17,000 T-shirts in twenty-five different designs were shipped to the store throughout the day, of which about 13,000 were sold, said Joe Pietrantonio, director of auxiliary services.

The store was filled with hundreds of people throughout the day; and many shoppers in the store could be seen with their hands full of a dozen or more shirts, which cost between \$11.95 and \$15.95 each. One woman purchased fifty shirts, Pietrantonio said. "There's a tremendous 'I want it now' attitude," University Store manager Tom Craig expected another 25,000 shirts to arrive at the store each day until the end of the first championship week.

The top-seller for the store quickly became T-shirts with the message "I was on the quad April 1, 1991"; the runner-up was the "Duke took a bite out of Tark the Shark" shirts.

At one point in the day, the store had to close its doors

when several hundred people were inside. "It was getting to the point where there were people having trouble moving around," Craig said. In addition to the T-shirts, the store sold about 1,000 sweatshirts in the first day. Other national championship merchandise—including bumper stickers, license plates, hats, pennants—

The cans are Duke blue with white writing. They announce the Blue Devils as 1991 national champions and include the team's game-by-game record, along with the Blue Devil symbol and the "Erudito et Religio" seal. As for the contents, the clear blue liquid apparently hasn't inspired many purchasers to



was expected within the next few days.

Probably the most bizarre piece of merchandise available has been "Duke True Blue Soda." "Everyone has been buying it," said one cash-register worker at the Bryan Center's Lobby Shop. "I don't think there's been one person in the store who hasn't either bought a six-pack or at least asked about it."

the point of consumption. But it did inspire this thought from one engineering freshman: "I'm going to send it to all my friends at UNC. It will be doubly repulsive to them."

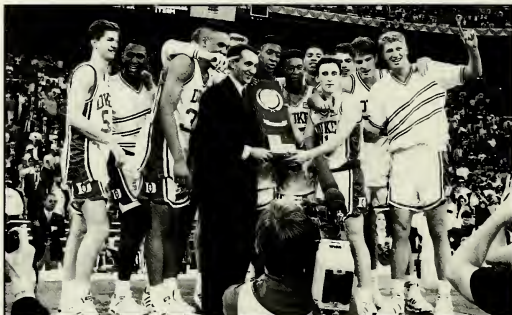
—Matt Steffora '93 and Jason Schultz '92, The Chronicle

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MANAGING DUKE'S MONEY

DOLLAR DECISIONS

BY JOHN MANUEL

The university is taking a more aggressive direction with its investments through the Duke Management Company, a new corporate entity.

LES TODD



McDonald: need to establish a "significant presence in the international marketplace"

As a force within the local community, Duke University has no equal. It is the largest employer in the city of Durham; its land and buildings cover large areas of the city. In the context of a much larger community, Duke is also a major player, putting to work the money donated and managed over the years.

"The flow of capital is crucial to what flourishes and what does not flourish in our society," says Farnum Brown, vice president of Advent Advisors, a Durham-based advisory firm that manages stock and bond portfolios. "Institutional investors by their sheer size play the major role in directing that flow of capital."

With the market value of its endowment exceeding a half-billion dollars and more than \$1 billion under management, Duke is one of the big boys. Duke's endowment is the twenty-second largest of any university in the country, and larger than the gross national product of many developing nations. (The university's endowment is separate from The Duke Endowment, a charitable trust established by James B. Duke in 1924. Under the terms of the indenture, \$6 million went to establishing Duke University as a memorial to Washington Duke, James B.'s father; and the university remains one of four beneficiary educational institutions.) For decades, Duke's endowment has been managed by half-a-dozen individuals within the business office—with guidance from an investment committee of trustees and investment professionals. Last spring Duke's board of trustees voted to create a separate corporate entity, following in the footsteps of Harvard and, more recently, Princeton. Stanford is the latest to join the trend of separate management corporations.

It was Harvard that sparked the trend seventeen years ago, in a move to better manage what is now a \$4.6-billion endowment. The overall size of that endowment

has quadrupled over the last seventeen years. Anything that big, of course, presents a target of criticism as well as a wealth of opportunity. As *The Chronicle of Higher Education* put it: "Some Wall Street investors charge that the university's invest-

ment strategies are too conservative, while other critics at the university and elsewhere maintain that some of them are inappropriate for a university endowment." According to the newspaper, between one-fourth and one-fifth of Harvard's endowment is tied up in "investments that raise eyebrows in some academic circles"—risk arbitrage and leveraged buyouts, venture capital, oil and gas, and stock index options and futures.

But Walter Mason Cabot, director of the Harvard Management Company, doesn't hedge his positive assessment: "There was reasonable skepticism in 1974 as to whether a university-owned investment company could be successful. I think we've proved that it can be a very successful enterprise," he told the newspaper. "The vehicle itself is somewhat unimportant. It all depends on the people you hire and the decisions they make."

The Duke Management Company officially began operation on July 1. As a separate entity in Duke's space-crowded campus, the corporation has chosen to locate off-campus in Durham's new Erwin Square office complex. This off-campus arrangement allows the entire investment management team to be housed together for the first time. It also initially sparked controversy on campus: In September, a *Chronicle* story criticized "the decision to rent 12,000 square feet of office space" for the management company. According to the newspaper's arithmetic, the management company would be paying \$2.5 million a year in rent. In fact, Duke administrators pointed to a figuring error, and pegged the annual rent at "much less than \$250,000," with some of the space rentable to other tenants.

While the corporation is adding several new staff members, most of its managers come from the administration. Eugene J. McDonald, the university's former executive vice president for finance and administration, is the president and chief executive. He also retains his administrative ties and some financial responsibilities, hold-

ing on to the title of executive vice president; and Duke trustees form most of the management company's board of directors.

Sallie Shuping Russell, former Duke assistant vice president for administrative services, is director of private equity invest-

ment. Mark Kuhn '72, M.M. '78, who was an associate vice president and investment officer, is the director of public securities. Max Wallace '74, former associate vice president and associate university counsel, had directed government relations. Now

direct the management company, he oversees direct investments in real estate and new technologies developed by Duke faculty. One-time assistant treasurer David Shumate is the director of administration. Former associate university counsel Donald Etheridge '74, J.D. '77 is the new company's counsel.

At fifty-seven, with salt-and-pepper hair and a subdued and serious manner, Eugene McDonald looks every bit the company man, and acts like someone who would prefer to avoid the limelight. When he does speak, he chooses his words carefully. McDonald has been at Duke since 1977, when he was recruited by former chancellor (and now Southern Methodist University president) Kenneth Pye to take the job of vice president and general counsel. While in that position, McDonald also pursued real estate investments on behalf of the university investment committee. In 1984 he was put in charge of finance.

McDonald has been credited for wise if not spectacular management of Duke's endowed assets. Duke's endowment has grown at a compound annual rate of 14.7 percent over the past ten years. In the 1989-90 fiscal year, it grew 11.8 percent, compared to Harvard's 7.5 percent, Columbia's 10.4 percent, and Yale's 13.1 percent. McDonald says the management company's goals will be to perform consistently in the top quartile of the NACUBO (National Association of College and University Business Offices) index. The university has not met the top-quartile goal in the past; it has, though, performed above the median of that index.

In the summer of 1987, McDonald and his staff concluded that the stock market was dangerously high and persuaded the university investment committee to buy put-options on \$100 million worth of their portfolio. The cost of that insurance was \$1 million. Two months later, on Monday, October 17, the stock market crashed, sending the value of the "puts" to \$17 million. In the hours that followed, McDonald huddled with his staff, uncertain as to whether the market would continue to drop, thereby increasing the value of the puts, or whether it would recover. The latter proved to be the case, and on Wednesday morning following the crash, with the value of the puts down to \$9 million, McDonald convened a telephone meeting of the investment committee and urged a sale of the puts. Subtracting the cost of the puts, the university made a windfall profit of \$8 million.

While managing a half-billion-dollar endowment may seem an awesome task, McDonald says that amount is about the minimum necessary to justify the establishment of a separate management corporation. "And relative to the size of the univer-

HOW NOW ENDOWED?

A recent survey of alumni shows that few have a good idea of the size of the university's endowment, and most overestimate its importance in generating revenue. Part of the confusion over the university's endowment stems from the fact that it has a billion-dollar namesake in The Duke Endowment, the Charlotte-based charitable trust established by James Buchanan Duke in 1924. In fact, The Duke Endowment (always identified by a capital T) is not a part of Duke University, although it does contribute money to the university on an annual basis.

As spelled out in James B. Duke's *Duke's Indenture*, income generated by The Duke Endowment is awarded as charitable grants to organizations in North and South Carolina that further the purposes of education, health care, child care, and religion (specifically, the rural United Methodist Church). Duke University was constructed with original gifts of \$17 million from The Duke Endowment, and by decree of the foundation, the university continues to receive approximately 31 percent of The Duke Endowment's distributable earnings every year.

Duke University's endowment, by contrast, derives from donations and bequests given directly to Duke University by alumni and friends. Endowment funds are classified one of three ways: permanent endowment funds, for which the original donor has stipulated that the principal be permanently invested and only the income generated by the investment be spent; quasi-endowment funds, which were not restricted by the original donor, but by the board of trustees; and life income and unitrusts funds, given to the university on the condition that they periodically pay the donor either the

income earned by the funds or stipulated amounts for the life of the donor or other designated individuals.

With the exception of life income and unitrusts funds, all income generated by the investment of endowment funds is used either for the general operation of the university or, if required by the terms of the donor's original gift, for specific purposes such as student aid or bringing prominent lecturers to the university. With a net-asset value of \$505 million in June 30, 1990, the university endowment might seem large for an institution of Duke's size. In fact, Duke's endowment ranks thirteenth

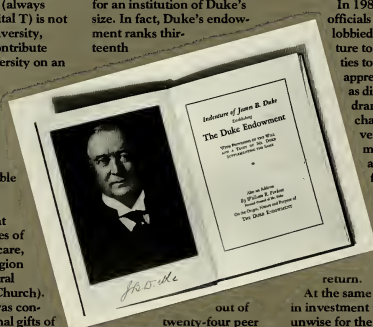
North Carolina institutions to spend the earned income (dividends and interest) of endowed funds. That policy led Duke and other universities to invest heavily in cash-type instruments such as money market funds that yielded immediate income, as opposed to equities that might yield higher returns over the long term. "The law really affected our investment strategy adversely," says Adcock. "Everything we earned, we were spending. The future purchasing power of our endowment funds was deteriorating."

In 1985 university officials successfully lobbied the state legislature to allow universities to spend capital appreciation as well as dividends. This dramatically changed the university's investment strategy away from a focus on immediate income toward one of long-term growth and, therefore, higher total

return.

At the same time, the shift in investment policy made it unwise for the university to continue to spend its entire endowment income as it had in the past. The university began gradually to reduce its spending rate, but not at the speed desired by the board of trustees. Last December the board issued a new rule placing a cap on endowment spending. That rule calls for a gradual reduction in the rate of spending beginning this July and extending over seven to eight years until it reaches the target of 5.5 percent per annum of the market value of the endowment.

Unless the size of the endowment increases, the effect of this rule will be virtually to freeze the amount of money available from endowment funds that is used to support professors' salaries and student financial aid over the next seven to eight years. That is the pitch the university fund-raisers will be giving to alumni.



out of twenty-four peer universities, well behind Harvard, with \$4.6 billion, and Yale, with \$2.5 billion. "There is a definite misperception of our being 'rich,'" says John F. Adcock, vice president and corporate controller of the university. "But compared to the schools with which we compete, we are under-endowed."

Annual income from the university endowment is a significant, if not major, percentage of university revenues. A little over \$30 million was generated by the endowment in fiscal year 1990. Tuition and fees contributed \$118 million, and gifts, grants, and government contracts \$251 million.

Until 1985, Duke spent nearly all of the income from its endowment in the year it was earned, rather than reinvesting a portion of the income for future growth. State laws had only allowed

sity's plans and programs, this endowment amount is clearly inadequate to our aspirations," he says.

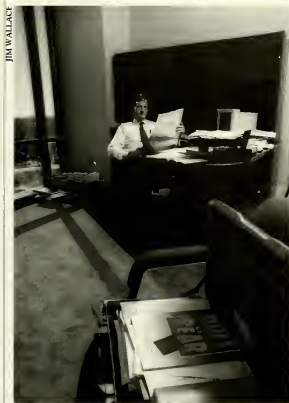
Duke has one of the most diversified endowment funds in the country. As of March 31, some 38 percent was invested in domestic stocks; 19 percent in global investments (excluding non-traditional assets); 17 percent in domestic fixed income; 21 percent in non-traditional asset classes, including venture capital, leveraged buy-outs, and real-estate and oil-and-gas ventures; and 6 percent in cash. McDonald says he will not suggest any dramatic changes in that allocation, at least over the short run. "We have been about four years in arriving at this allocation," he says. "Once you adopt an asset allocation strategy, it takes a period of time to get there because you've got embedded investment assets that you have to liquidate at propitious times."

McDonald does anticipate some changes in investment strategy. Traditionally, the university has invested in private ventures, such as leveraged buy-outs, real estate, and oil and gas, as a limited partner. With more time for staff to focus on the endowment, Duke hopes to make some direct investments in these areas.

"There have been opportunities in the past to make additional investments in a company or a piece of real estate that one of our partnerships is invested in, but we have generally avoided doing so," says Sallie Shuping Russell, director of private equity investment. "Now, we are willing to look at some of those, provided that the partnership and our own assessment have indicated it is a good investment. And so we can limit the management fees and enhance our overall return."

Private ventures are among the riskier types of investment, but Shuping Russell says they tend to counterbalance more predictable assets such as stocks and bonds. "Oil and gas is a great example," she says. "When the price of oil goes up, stocks and bonds tend to go down because of inflation."

Another area that will get a boost under the new corporate structure is direct investment by Duke in new technologies developed by its own faculty. Since 1979 Duke has maintained an Office of Technology Transfer to help professors patent and license processes or products they have developed through their own research. Typically, the right to use these patents would be sold to another company in exchange for royalty rights. But royalties often amount to only a small percentage of net sales, and may not begin coming in until ten to fifteen years after the start of the license. Some technologies are so novel that licenses are hard to get. To maximize its financial return, Duke would like to work with faculty members in forming companies around



Kuhn: directing public securities

During the 1987 stock market crash, shrewd financial timing in buying and selling put-options reaped Duke a windfall profit of \$8 million.

their technologies. One model is the 1988 experience of Robert M. Bell, James B. Duke Professor of Biochemistry. Bell's company, Sphinx Biotechnologies, was started with venture investment. Now employing fifty people, the company is successfully producing a lipid technology that Bell developed at the university. Says Max Wallace, in charge of direct investments in technology transfer: "We will not necessarily be investing more money in this area, but will serve as catalysts to bring money, people, and technology together."

The Duke Management Company will also be responsible for investing some \$400 million in cash, which includes university operating funds and reserves for various departments and schools within the university. In the past, the university has invested these funds in money-market instruments to allow them to be redeemed on short notice. Recognizing that a large percentage of these funds will not be needed in the short term, the management group

will allow a change: Department heads who can demonstrate a longer investment horizon will be able to put their funds in investment options that offer a higher rate of return. These will include a medium-term bond fund (having an average maturity of less than ten years), and investment units in the university's endowment pool (including a broad array of assets), as well as the straight money-market fund.

"A large part of these funds are almost like permanent capital," McDonald says. "They may be departmental reserves that have been earned and husbanded over time by the deans of these departments and schools. Yes, they want to be able to apply those in times of need, but if the need is not imminent, they want them to grow at the maximum rate. These investors have quite correctly chafed under the limitations of a short-term cash pool money market fund vehicle, and for that reason we are expanding the investment options that are available."

With the formation of the new company, McDonald also looks forward to paying closer attention to the university's considerable real estate holdings. These include 1,200 acres of land and an office park in North Raleigh, as well as scattered properties acquired by gift.

The last time Duke tampered with forest land, it stirred up a hornet's nest. In December of 1986, Duke trustees commissioned the Urban Land Institute, a Washington, D.C.-based, nonprofit organization, to study Duke's real estate holdings and to analyze the best use of its undeveloped lands. These lands included 8,500 acres of Duke Forest, managed by the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies for research purposes, and used by the greater Triangle community for recreation. In its report to the university, the institute recommended that certain Duke Forest lands be removed from management by the forestry school, and that large portions of the forest be sold or developed. That set off a firestorm of protest both within and outside of the university.

McDonald's response was characteristically low key. He prompted the university to set up a Land Resources Committee—which included some of the report's harshest critics—to develop a long-range blueprint for all non-campus land resources. The committee divided Duke Forest lands into four classifications reflecting a consensus on how they should be used. To the relief of the faculty and most of the Durham community, the bulk of the forest—including those lands favored by the public for recreation—were designated as research lands, not to be considered for development for a considerable time. That report has been formally adopted as university

policy, and the controversy has largely died away.

McDonald says a more intensive focus on Duke's real estate holdings is no cause for alarm. "We have no immediate or intermediate plans to involve ourselves in the development of Duke lands," he says. "Having said that, however, we will be trying to develop a plan and strategy to preserve and enhance the value of those several hundred acres classified as residual endowment lands." Translation: Some of the 3 percent of Duke Forest classified as residual endowment lands in the Land Resources Committee report may, eventually, be put up for lease or sale. But these isolated parcels are rarely used by the public and have little research value.

The Duke Management Company's policies may concern advocates of downtown development. In 1988 Duke announced it was joining forces with a local developer to develop the abandoned American Tobacco complex in downtown Durham as office space. That announcement raised expectations that Duke might take a leading role in the renovation of the downtown area. Since that time, the project has been put on hold — one outcome of the failure of the city to pass a bond issue to develop the adjacent property as a new baseball park for the Durham Bulls minor league baseball team. McDonald says Duke has not backed off its commitment to lease

Duke has one of the most diversified endowment funds in the country, including domestic stocks, global investments, leveraged buy-outs, and real-estate and oil-and-gas ventures.

our investments would be led by anything other than strict investment objectives, they might too easily turn out to be poor investments."

McDonald extends this bottom-line thinking to other types of investments, such as the university's portfolio of stocks. But it is not a viewpoint entirely shared by the university's board of trustees. Led by Samuel Cooke, the first black professor at Duke and now a Duke trustee and president of Dillard College, the board of trustees voted in 1986 to divest itself gradually of companies that did business in South Africa if that country did not alter its apartheid policies. Duke's portfolio is now South Africa-free.

"I understand the animus of the people who believe that university support should not be extended to companies who pursue certain activities they deem undesirable," McDonald says. "At the same time, if you exclude certain companies, you risk imposing limitations on your investment return. Indeed, there is some evidence that South Africa-free portfolios do not perform as well as unrestricted portfolios." He adds, "We don't believe Duke's investment returns have suffered significantly."

Asked if value should not be measured in anything other than monetary terms, McDonald responds succinctly. "Socially responsible investing, broadly stated, is not

the purpose of this endowment," he says. "Our trustees feel they have fiduciary responsibilities for the specific charitable purposes of this organization, which is education. If they do otherwise, they run into problems with the charter. There's no questioning the value of this [socially responsible investing], but it is not our purpose."

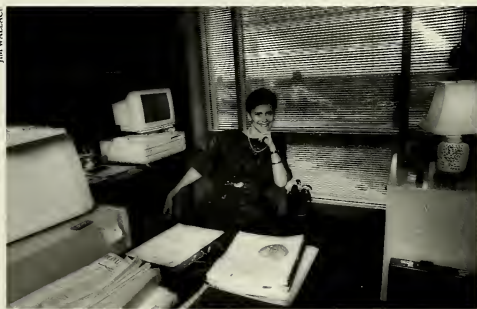
If there is any area that causes McDonald's eyes to light up, it is global investments. Duke began investing small amounts of money in pooled funds overseas as early as 1980. These yielded good returns upon liquidation. But it wasn't until the October 1987 stock market crash that McDonald and his staff took up the idea of investing a large percentage of endowment funds outside the United States. "In early 1988 I began to look seriously at the success we'd had with pooled international investments," he says. "On a trip to the United Kingdom in June of 1988, I spent three days meeting with different international investment managers and came away convinced that we had to establish a significant presence in the international marketplace."

Upon his return, McDonald wrote a memo to the university's investment committee expressing his opinions and proposing that they travel as a group to London to hear presentations by the money managers. The committee agreed, and went to London in October of 1988 for two days of meetings. The committee came away impressed and began to lay plans for more significant overseas investments. Today, nearly 30 percent of Duke's endowment is "allocable" to global investments, including fixed income bonds, stocks, and private venture capital, and 22 percent is committed to global investments.

"Global investments are not just a luxury anymore," says McDonald. "They are a necessity because of the way in which the investment world has changed. It wasn't too many years ago that the New York Stock Exchange represented over 60 percent of the capitalization of all stock markets around the world, and now it's hardly over 30 percent."

Asked if he has any concerns about venturing out with the Duke Management Company in the face of domestic, if not worldwide, recession, McDonald is circumspect. "You always have concern when you look into that uncertain future," he says. "But we take comfort in the fact that we have one of the more broadly diversified endowments. If the market goes in the tank, we have a number of investments in different classes that won't necessarily follow the same direction. We believe we have the endowment well positioned to defend its value and advance its growth." ■

Manuel is a free-lance writer living in Durham.



Shaping Russell: balancing the risky and the predictable office space if the project goes forward, but neither will it commit any money toward the purchase or renovation of the building. And, McDonald says, the university does not now anticipate investing in any other developments locally, although it does not rule out those investments. "In every instance, proposed projects will have to pass the investment test—that is, to offer a return that is equivalent to the minimum that we can expect from that asset class," he says. "We are inclined to think that where

tion. Last winter Brown expelled a varsity football player who shouted racial epithets in a university courtyard. The student had been disciplined earlier both for spewing racial insults and for alcohol abuse.

Brodie says that every college and university is addressing that balance in its own way; and he is comfortable with Duke's position, which strongly protects free speech. "We set up a committee with very good input from distinguished faculty in our law school, and we have come down opposing any restriction of First Amendment rights. We are not in any way going to violate free-speech rights. I can assure you that at Duke University the affirmative-action officer is not being asked to critique a curriculum or an exam or in any way to get involved in the academic operation. We just would not allow it. The freedom of the faculty to teach, to engage in research in whatever area interests them, is the hallmark of academic freedom, one that we as an institution have long stood for."

Evans says that the university's stand hasn't been consistent. He cites the well-publicized incident, about two years ago, that involved the student humor magazine *Jabberwocky*. A satire in an issue of the magazine portrayed the campus' black food-service workers as lazy and unreliable. There was quick condemnation by the Duke community at large, including employees as well as students, faculty members, and administrators. The editor resisted public pressure for him to resign, though he did write an apologetic explanation in the student *Chronicle*. In the end he was removed from office by the student publications board. "An article that was unfunny and tasteless was treated as something of a crime," says Evans. "Why was it a crime? It was a crime only because the university has an official policy about who can be ridiculed and who can't. I think the university ought to be a hospitable place, but that doesn't include protecting people from ridicule."

Duke officials, and student leaders, say the editor failed to demonstrate a sense of editorial responsibility not just in publishing the satire, but in the debate that ensued. They stress that the editor was removed not by the administration, but by his peers. In a letter to alumni leaders, though, law professor and Duke Association of Scholars member Donald Horowitz says administrators should have been "condemning the satire but explaining the necessity and value of free speech.... The entire university administration had missed a chance for education in freedom;

it engaged instead in vilification of its own student."

To Burness, the senior vice president for public affairs, Duke's free-speech protections are "as great as or greater than those at any campus I can think of—particularly when you consider that a lot of universities have put into their codes of conduct constraints on speech for students and others." But free speech can create its own public-relations dilemmas. The education program's Ellis Page was conspicuous locally for his television endorsements of the re-election campaign of conservative U.S. Senator Jesse Helms. Some took that, not always with enthusiasm, as a university endorsement. From the other end of the political spectrum, political scientist James David Barber, speaking as the nation was

"Part of our responsibility is to protect the faculty to take these stands, no matter how outrageous they may appear."

H. KEITH H. BRODIE

Duke President

edging toward war in the Persian Gulf, stirred passions with his call for the impeachment of President Bush and Vice President Quayle.

"One of the dilemmas of free speech is that there is a price to be paid for its protection," Brodie says. "And certainly the university pays a price in terms of having to respond to the misunderstandings that come up, sometimes internal and sometimes external. Part of our responsibility, though, is to protect the right of faculty to take these stands, however outrageous they may appear. The irony is that often those who tend to be the most critical of the administration are those who end up being protected the most in their free speech. It's a wonderful irony."

In March the Duke controversies sparked the interest of Pat Robertson's Christian Broadcasting Network. The network interviewed several Duke figures, including Burness. "I was asked a very interesting question by the reporter: What did I think was the most disappointing aspect of all this press coverage? If there is anything that I find truly absurd in all of this, it is this assumption—it's never stated, but it's implicit—that these students who are coming here, some of the brightest young

people in America, are not going to be able to discern between different arguments. Just because one out of 1,400 faculty members holds a particular view, they're going to accept it, they're not going to challenge it, they're not going to question it. I've talked to a lot of students, and I simply find no evidence to support that."

A free-wheeling discussion in a freshman seminar suggests that no political orthodoxy reigns—and that "Duke's Vision," far from having molded a campus mentality, is itself hotly debated. One student says that if Duke were "really serious" about promoting tolerance, it would structure a dialogue beyond freshman orientation. To another student, the booklet is "inherently antagonistic in the way it's presented—as if it's not our vision, it's Duke's vision, and we have to take it, accept it, or leave. If it's a statement or affirmation it's one thing; this is an injunction." He adds, though, that "almost everyone accepts the principles" and that the message "might have been necessary" for reducing divisions on campus. "You can't simply internalize a bunch of words," says someone else. Another says that orientation—consumed as it is with class-scheduling concerns and social events—is a rough time for sensitivity lessons, while someone else complains about "being pounded over the head" with those lessons at orientation. Says another: "If its purpose is to try to impose values on people, it's not that successful. But it has gotten these issues out in the open; it has gotten people to discuss them."

And a visitor to the class, a resident adviser, says he was at first "a little taken aback" by "Duke's Vision." He says his friends joked about a nightmare vision, university authorities selecting an ethnically balanced group of friends for each student. But he came to see "Duke's Vision" as a "very sensible" statement that asks the community "not to use violence, verbal or physical, against people with whom they disagree, but rather to engage them in debate. And that's what an intellectual community is supposed to be about—asking questions, discovering answers, and debating issues."

Is there a dominant culture of "political correctness" on campus? None of the freshman seminar students seems wary of the "thought police." The only boundaries to conversation, they say, are good taste and common sense. Two friends in the seminar point to the sharp political divisions between them. One is considering living in the women's studies residence, another has misgivings about the academic place of women's studies. As one of them puts it, in late-night dorm discussions, they find themselves "disagreeing about, and being able to talk about, everything." ■

CAPTURING MONUMENTAL MOMENTS

PATRICK MORELLI

BY DOROTHY P. SPEARS

The unveiling of his bronze creation *Behold* at the King Center was the ultimate reality for a sculptor whose dreams of heroes started as feats of clay.

Judging from the size of his studio space, one would think that sculptor Patrick Morelli A.M. '68 likes to keep things small. Located in a lower-Manhattan loft building given over to artists and night-crawlers—the ground floor boasts two of-the-moment dance and music clubs—Morelli's studio measures about ten-by-sixteen feet.

But when the forty-three-year-old artist pulls out the photo album that documents the unveiling of his *Behold* monument at the National Martin Luther King Jr. Center in Atlanta, one can see that he is on to big things. And if the presence of Coretta Scott King and actor John Amos at last year's ceremony is any indication, Morelli's *Behold* is very big indeed: not only in terms of the heroic scale of the bronze statue, which measures eleven feet from its base, but also in terms of the artist's aggressive treatment of weighty historical and social issues.

Inspired by a scene in Alex Haley's saga *Roots*, the statue recalls Kunte Kinte's enactment of an ancient African baptismal rite. Raising his newborn daughter to the heavens, Kunte Kinte chants, "Behold, the only thing greater than yourself." As Morelli says, "When I saw that scene in the *Roots* mini-series, and when I read it in the book, I thought it represented a universal symbol for the future—for courage, hope, and determination. And I decided that I wanted to create a piece that would express those qualities." Apparently, Morelli has done just that.

The monument overlooks the reflecting pool that is the site of King's grave. While evoking the memory of King, the statue lends itself to different interpretations. For John Amos, who starred as Kunte Kinte in the television series, *Behold* is "a memorial to all those who died on the slave ships." For a child, it might present a symbol for leadership and progress. Morelli considers it a plus that the work generates different

meanings and interpretations. It is more than "just a memorial," he says. "It's something that is living, organic." Randolph Scott, superintendent of the King historic site, says he finds *Behold*'s symbolism "appropriate, because it complements everything that Dr. King stood for."

In keeping with Morelli's motto that "children are our future," the unveiling ceremony was also attended by fourteen budding sculptors from School District 22 in Brooklyn, New York. These children, grades three through seven, were students in Morelli's sculpture classes, part of the district's "Adopt-A-School" program that invites professional artists in all media to come and teach weekly workshops. In addition to their own work, Morelli's students helped him with molds, smoothed off wax, filed, and finally burnished the actual *Behold* monument. To recognize the students' contribution toward honoring King, the Brooklyn school system flew them down to Atlanta for the unveiling.

Their real reward, however, came when they were standing behind the roped-off area with the rest of the audience. Coretta King asked them to come forward and

stand with her. Then she told them that it was particularly fitting that they had worked on the monument because it was in keeping with the spirit of her late husband's message. The children were awestruck. As one put it, "It was as if we'd had the chance to work on the Statue of Liberty."

Although it was the dead of winter, the day of the unveiling registered a balmy seventy degrees, with sun and clear, blue skies dominating the Atlanta skyline in one direction and in the other, the Ebenezer Baptist Church, where King once preached. Morelli says that day represented the consummation of a vision, after a decade of patience and persistent hard work, a day he is unlikely ever to forget. And, appropriately, the work that led him to the National Martin Luther King historic site all began with a dream.

Born in Syracuse, New York, Morelli was the child of Italian immigrants. His father worked as a crane operator in a steel mill while his mother reared him and his two brothers. Although he was considered artistic as a child, he didn't have any particular ambition to be an artist. "I came in through the back door," he says.

After earning degrees in English—a bachelor's at Syracuse University and a master's at Duke—he taught at Jacksonville State University near Anniston, Alabama, a town notorious during the civil rights movement for a racially motivated bus bombing. Even in the late Sixties while he was there, he recalls, "there were still segregated bathrooms and separate water fountains for blacks and whites."

In 1969 Morelli returned to Syracuse and began working toward his doctorate. But he never finished his dissertation, choosing instead to cash in on corporate life in New York City. He was hired as a national account salesman for Prudential Steamship Lines. Besides booking cargo and representing companies that shipped cargo, he entertained clients who came in to the seaport on the company's steamship. It was a

well-paid, high-profile job, he says, but he grew more and more restless with each expense-account dinner. So he quit, and started working as a waiter. "One day I was wearing expensive suits, the next day I was wearing an apron."

But the sudden change in attire did not signify a loss of hope. He calls it an act of faith. A year before leaving his job with Prudential, he had begun taking sculpture classes at the Art Student's League. And it was there, at thirty-one, that he found his life's work.

He says he knew the risks were great. After all, he was giving up the security of a sizable weekly paycheck for something much less tangible. But he enjoyed sculpting so much that he was sure he had made the right choice. "I had this sense of coming home," he says. "This was it, the medium I was supposed to be working in."

To support himself as an artist, Morelli jokingly claims, "I worked at every deli in New York City." So, while serving up sandwiches at the Carnegie and Fiorello's, or selling hot dogs and pretzels in the concession stand at the Roxy Roller Rink, he dreamed up ideas for his art work, ideas he would then bring home and mold into three-dimensional objects.

Morelli was experimenting with realistically rendered figures in clay when he was first struck by the power of the *Roots* scene. In January 1977 a publicist friend persuaded him to send photographs of a clay model of *Behold* to *Roots* producer David Wolper. In August Wolper called; he wanted to meet him in New York, and he wanted to buy the sculpture.

The news came as a mixed blessing to Morelli. He had completed the clay model for a fifteen-inch version of *Behold*, but he had yet to cast it in bronze. He was short of money, and a bronze casting would require somewhat more than a hot-dog vendor could comfortably afford. But he decided to spring for it anyway, he says. Wolper ultimately bought not only a bronze for himself, but also one for Alex Haley, *Roots* executive producer Stan Margulies, and John Erman, *Roots*' chief writer. Soon Brandon Stoddard, then-president of ABC Entertainment, and Louis Gossett Jr., another actor in *Roots*, followed suit.

In 1980 Morelli presented the seventh casting of *Behold* to Coretta King in a ceremony at the King Center. There, he told Coretta King and Martin Luther King Sr. of his dream of creating a ten-foot bronze casting of *Behold* for permanent installation at the King Center. Although she liked the idea, Morelli says, the center itself did not have the money to see the

project through; the task of raising the \$250,000 would be entirely up to him.

Morelli accepted the challenge and spent the next ten years of his life in a flurry of self-promotion and penny-counting. "There wasn't exactly a line of people waiting to do the *Behold* project," he says. "I did it because I believed in it."

If Morelli has any misgivings about the fund-raising process, it is because not a single dollar came from the cultural community. The greater part of the money, he says, came from political organizations and corporations, including the state King Commissions of New York and New Jersey, Kodak, Capital Cities, and Boy Scouts of America, in addition to individuals and friends. Morelli figures that 60 percent of the money came from non-black sources and 40 percent came from the black community.

Meanwhile, the artist expanded his *Behold* project into "hundreds and thousands" of drawings, small models, and scale models. In 1985 he appeared before the King Center's board of trustees to present a two-foot model for the proposed ten-foot monument. Since he hadn't raised enough money for a bronze casting, he asked the trustees for permission to create an indoor version of the statue in bronze substitute material, and in 1987, in honor of the first national celebration of King's birthday, a full-scale bonded bronze version of the work was unveiled in the center's exhibition hall.

"At times it seemed as though the project would never be completed," Morelli says. "Even my closest friends questioned my determination, but always, when things seemed bleakest, an individual or organization would step forward to contribute time, money, or services."

In 1988 that time and services came from the children of Brooklyn's School District 22 as part of the "Adopt-a-School" program.

According to program coordinator Paul Kaplan, students were chosen to assist Morelli in all phases of the *Behold* project, based on their "motivation and commitment" to creating a monument to King, rather than their own artistic ability. "I asked the students to write letters explaining why they wanted to be involved in creating a monument to Martin Luther King Jr., and the response was overwhelming," Kaplan says. Morelli's work with the students, including the official bronze casting of the monument at the Modern Art Foundry in Long Island City, "touched everybody. Students who would not normally have sought each other out developed relationships which cut across cultural lines."

When the final casting for *Behold* was completed, the monument was transported by truck to the King Center to stand shrouded from public view overlooking King's tomb until its January 1990 unveiling. A full-scale detail of the statue, in which the father's hand cradles the newborn infant, was also donated to the permanent collection of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American Art.

According to site superintendent Randolph Scott, the monument at the King Center received "rave reviews in all of the local papers." But those raves weren't unanimous: A week after the unveiling ceremony, the Ku Klux Klan held a scheduled rally at the King historical site and,



Behold and its beholders: Coretta Scott King and sculptor Morelli at unveiling in Atlanta.

although the rally attracted only six Klansmen, nearly 2,600 National Guards, F.B.I. agents, and a unit of the National Park Service turned out in defense. Morelli placed himself nearby in a cluster of bushes to photograph the event; one of his pictures shows a handful of National Guards standing in a protective circle around *Behold*, feet apart and guns across their chests.

A heroic sensibility acts as thematic backbone for Morelli's art. In 1983 he created a seven-foot bronze, *Champion*, that was exhibited at the United States Olympic Training Center. *America*, a thirty-two inch bronze cowboy, glorifies "the heroic strength and self reliance of the American spirit," he says.

Morelli's work also derives much of its power from historical context, as his current project, *Remember*, a monument to victims of the Holocaust, suggests. As with *Behold*, Morelli's newest project involves help from the Brooklyn Adopt-a-School students. And like *Behold*, the new work "extends to all people who have experienced oppression in their culture," says program director Kaplan.

In choosing such loaded historical and heroic themes, Morelli attaches an immediate significance to his art, a significance that right or might not be matched by the

Inspired by a scene in Alex Haley's *Roots*, the eleven-foot statue recalls Kunte Kinte's enactment of an ancient African baptismal rite.

power of the work itself. And though his adoption of such sweeping themes could be seen as opportunistic, he insists that "if I wanted to make money, I wouldn't be working on the kinds of projects that take decades to achieve." Because Morelli's projects are ambitious in both scale and scope—not to mention expense—he is forced to raise funds through the combined sales of small-scale works and posters. Since they are cast in a bronze substitute material, the small-scale works have no casting limits and are significantly less expensive than the numbered, bronze editions. They sell relatively well, enough to provide the "bread-and-butter" of his income, he says.

Working small has allowed Morelli to

think big, and now, as before, he is thinking along universal lines. He says of *Remember*, "I wanted to take the terrible human drama and tragedy of the Holocaust and translate that—using its energy—into a universal metaphor for brotherhood and world peace." With commemorative statues to "heroes who have historically struggled for peace," such as Gandhi, King, and Abraham Lincoln, his creation of *Remember* will attempt to recognize leaders from different cultural backgrounds and historical periods.

Morelli also has plans for a national Italian-American monument to be unveiled in Washington, D.C., in October 1992. The monument will include bronze life-size figures of an Italian immigrant couple, circa 1920, and a forty-foot long granite wall inscribed with the names of prominent Italian-Americans. And while the monument could be interpreted as an acknowledgement of his Italian-American heritage, Morelli prefers to see his work as "broad-based."

"I'm American. I don't feel any ethnicity," he says. "I'm very much interested in universal themes, and I gravitate toward those themes." ■

Spears is an art gallery administrator and art reviewer in New York City.

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A Rock Garden in the South.

By *Elizabeth Lawrence*. Durham: Duke Press, 1990. 239 pp. \$19.95 cloth.

How many garden writers can claim to start a book, submit it to a publisher only to have it rejected, then finally have it published fifty years later? The answer is probably only one—North Carolina's own Elizabeth Lawrence.

Reading *A Rock Garden in the South* was a most unusual experience for me; I had never before opened one of Lawrence's books. My trepidation was in part due to her status as something of a cult figure: I felt that it was all too easy to jump on the bandwagon and get caught up in the swell of public sentiment. I have, however, been fortunate to visit Lawrence's gardens in Raleigh and Charlotte, and to obtain plants from both, after her death.

Lawrence was not by any stretch of the imagination the greatest gardener that the South has ever possessed. Throughout the book, she speaks of the plants that die—many because of climatic difficulties and many because of her less-than-optimum gardening techniques. Lawrence was, however, one of the South's more prolific plant collectors, and she was probably the best at documenting her successes and failures on paper. She seems very adept at sharing her personal trials and tribulations with the reader on an intimate scale.

This is not a how-to book; instead, it is a documentary of her years of trial-and-error gardening as she tested new plants for Southern climates. The value of *A Rock Garden in the South* lies in the enjoyment of her light-hearted garden experiences, captured in the first two dozen pages, as well as in the wonderfully informative plant dictionary that comprises the book's final 168 pages.

One of the difficulties in publishing an outdated manuscript is the taxonomic changes and new plant introductions that are reflected in the ever-changing horticultural world. Nancy Goodwin, Paul Jones, and Allen Lacy—all gardening aficionados—have expanded the book's dictionary and made other horticultural cor-

rections in a wonderfully unobtrusive style, almost indistinguishable from Lawrence's original prose.

In the preface Lawrence presents a wonderful explanation of the scientific plant-language that most gardeners detest. "You can get along best with the Latin names if you regard them as friends instead of enemies. *Saxatilis* tells you that a plant grows among rocks, *monticola* that it loves the mountains. *Caespitosus* lets you know that it is a tufted plant, and therefore low, and *pulvinatus* that it is cushionlike." Lawrence shares the view that all aspects including the naming of plants should be fun.

As for rock gardeners, I'd say that Lawrence has the group pegged. "Some snobbery is to be expected, for all are agreed that the cultivation of rock plants is the highest form of the art of gardening, and rock gardeners are essentially individualists, each with his speciality, his own dear delight." And, "All gardeners become rock gardeners if they garden long enough. They may not mean to, or even desire it, but it is natural to one long familiar with plants to single out certain individuals too newly

come. . . . One by one, special corners are singled out for special treasures, until they become so numerous that they must be drawn together. In this way the rock garden is created, and for this reason it is the most personal of all forms of horticulture."

Lawrence stresses the need for gardeners to find plants that are adapted to our area, instead of trying to grow all alpine plants simply because they are difficult. "But this book is not written for determined gardeners," she warns. "It is for gardeners who would rather spend their energies on finding the plants suited to their region than in devising ways to grow those that are not suited to it." Having done much of the testing herself, she takes the guess work out of selecting plants for Southern rock gardens.

The book is full of advice, reflecting Lawrence's practical experience, a trait sadly lacking in most garden writers. As for design, all rock gardeners should be relieved to hear her say, "It is impossible to make a rock garden from a preconceived plan, or to do it all at one time. It must be created by fitting the rocks to the ground as a cos-



ILLUSTRATION BY ABBIGAIL TORNER

tume designer molds the cloth to the figure; and it is more natural for it to come into being as the plants mature than to emerge all at one time in its final form."

While Lawrence doesn't deal with the specifics of constructing a rock garden, her chatty commentary allows readers a broad vision upon which they can build using their own imaginations. "I have read, and I have found it to be true," Lawrence writes, "that more of the rock should be below the earth than above it. This, and laying it with the broad side downward, gives a look of stability." A series of asides adds another personal touch. For example, she mentions the unusual building force behind her rock wall—an old drunk man.

The bulk of the book is a fabulous plant dictionary. Gaps in the perennial dictionary were aptly filled by Nancy Goodwin, of the Montrose Gardens in Hillsborough, North Carolina; in the woody plant dictio-

nary, by Sarah P. Duke Gardens curator Paul Jones.

The dictionary is surprisingly complete, with not only commonly grown genera, but with less known but equally adaptable rock garden plants. Its strong point is small bulbs, a subject to which Lawrence has devoted an entire book. Other genera covered in depth are campanula, artemisia, dianthus, iris, primula, sedum thymus, veronica, viola, calluna, and cotoneaster. Those subjects covered by Goodwin and Jones also include excellent treatments of cyclamen and dwarf conifers.

Following the dictionary is a compact list of plants by genus, with an accompanying chart indicating needed light exposure, moisture, and drainage requirements. New gardeners can immediately tell which genus of plants may be worth trying before reading the detailed descriptions in the dictionary.

Having hunted around for a good reference book on growing new and unusual plants in the South, I'm glad to discover this one—the best effort by far. It is written for the average to advanced serious plant collector, yet it's far from—thank goodness—a scientifically written, taxonomic reference. *A Rock Garden in the South* will certainly save gardeners lots of time and money by pointing them in the direction of the tried and the true.

—Tony Avent

Horticulturist Avent writes a weekly garden column for the Raleigh News and Observer. He is a member of the American Rock Garden Society and has been Landscape Director of the North Carolina State Fair since 1978. A hybridizer of hostas, he is the owner of a nursery and director of One More Block Horticultural Tours.

HARRIS

Continued from page 11

Luce seems to relish this latest collaboration with Harris. "She is a friend and I love her, as a person and as an artist," he says. "I have a great connection with her on many levels. When I write, I can hear her actually saying words, and that's a big help to a writer. I know how they will sound and I know what she'll do with them—I know a fraction of what she'll do with them because, when she's up on stage and finally does perform the play, it's far beyond my expectations."

Luce says he spent three to five years getting to know Dinesen, "reading, not taking notes, but just reading and getting acquainted, reading the stories for pleasure." From her tragedy came her stories, and the play's title. "With the Faustian rationale of a true mystic," Luce explains in a playwright's note, "she justified what to most women would have been a tragic plight. She called herself 'Lucifer's child,' claiming to have sold her soul to the rebellious, light-bearing Archangel and receiving in exchange a gift of tales which the whole world would read."

"She identified with Lucifer, having been thrown from heaven, and she herself thought that she had been thrown from heaven when she contracted the disease," he explains. "But with Lucifer, she hoped for redemption, too, because Lucifer is the great lover of God and he led the revolt of angels. And the echo of God's voice ordering him from heaven was his hope in hell. And she identified with that kind of love, that intense love: 'So love I God,' she said, just as Lucifer did."

The Pierrot figure is throughout the play "the figure of unrequited love, a poignant figure, which in a way depicts her lot in life, a woman who never could fulfill sexual, sensual love because of her affliction."

Director Tony Abatemarco praises Luce's script for its richness, and for what it provides for crafting a performance. "I think any information you need is included in the script," he says. "It's ideal for an actor or an actress to deal with a character like this because Isak Dinesen had both a fictitious life and a real one. The documentation of her real life, it's profuse, but her own creative sources and her own creative output make for a really tremendous palette to draw from."

Abatemarco, who is also a playwright and performer, has worked primarily in Los Angeles. Harris admired his work there and singled him out to direct *Lucifer's Child*. He directs the story of the great storyteller, Dinesen, who reveals her life in anecdotes. "It's the strategy of Bill Luce. I have to give him credit for that," Abatemarco says. "When I first opened the script and looked at it, I thought, this is troublesome, I don't know how I'm going to do this because there are so many tangents within any given story, but it winds up in a strange way being the realistic strength of the piece, I think. It becomes a very real event listening to her tell the tale.

"For the actress, this is not to be at all undermined in terms of her skill, because what she's got to do is make those transitions with finesse and not be thrown by them. It's a tremendous effort and strain on concentration to be able to do that. It's Zen and the art of storytelling, really."

Abatemarco says he "jumped at the chance" of working with Harris. And he be-

gan, like Harris and Luce, with a scholarly approach. "My first task was really to do as much research in the life and times of Isak Dinesen, and to become fully acquainted; I hadn't been. Prior to June, I had never read any Isak Dinesen. Now I've read just about all of them. And I've read biographies and I went to Copenhagen to do research there. I had a wonderful three-hour dinner with Clara Selborn, Clara of the play; she is still alive and is literary executor of the [Rungstedlund] Foundation."

The Durham performance was well received by the local critics. Cuts were made, says Abatemarco, before it went to Louisville. But the play really caught its stride in the Eisenhower Theater at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. *The Washington Post's* critic Lloyd Rose called it "a spellbinder. . . . Harris is irresistible." Robert Merritt of the *Richmond-Times Dispatch* wrote, "Julie Harris is a national treasure and this show is everything her art demands."

It certainly met the demands of Harris—one indomitable woman had captured the essence of the other on stage. Are there other women from the past she'll pursue to stamp her characterizations on the future?

"Oh, hundreds and hundreds, yes." She reels off Margaret Mitchell, whose book of letters she's been reading, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, Florence Nightingale, Beatrix Potter. "I think someone's done Beatrix Potter, in England, but I would do her as Mrs. Heelis of Sawrey, when she was a little old lady raising prize sheep, after she had finished her last children's book. She must have been so dear, in her little wooden clogs and tweeds—and then carry on about her life, which was extraordinary." ■

SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Interest in the sciences has been decreasing among students, and educators are particularly concerned about the lack of women and minorities entering scientific fields.

The university is channeling that concern into action through Duke ACTION (Activity-Centered Treks IntO Nature), a summer enrichment program for young women, founded on a discovery-oriented approach to learning. Approximately 100 young women, preparing to enter the sixth, seventh, or eighth grades, will attend one or both sessions of this summer's inaugural program. The first takes place in June at the Duke Marine Laboratory in Beaufort; the second is based on campus in Durham. Both involve frequent trips to field sites and hands-on research.

Campers also will have an opportunity to meet women working in the biological, environmental, or oceanographic sciences. Beaufort participants will explore such topics as marine pollution, life in the wetlands and marshes, the motion of the sea, and the impact of humans. At Duke, students will investigate animal behavior and adaptations, air pollution and acid rain, and ethical thinking about ecological problems.

Duke ACTION is sponsored by the Office of Continuing Education, which also oversees the Young Writers' Program every summer. Duke also hosts a range of summer sports camps, from basketball to cheerleading.

WINDS OF CHANGE

With growing international concerns about global conditions, Duke has established a new interdisciplinary School of the Environment.

The move, approved by the board of trustees at its December meeting, brings together the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies and the Duke Marine Laboratory in Beaufort.

While new faculty will be added to provide a "critical mass" of scholarship for a widened approach to environmental studies,



Field work: days of summer, days of science

some faculty in other departments will move to joint or adjunct positions. A new Section in Marine Biology, Oceanography, and Limnology (SIMBOL) will also be part of the school.

Tying in with a number of established centers and programs like the Center for Tropical Conservation, the Program for the Study of Developed Shorelines, and the Center for International Development, the new school will have an explicitly interdisciplinary character. The School of the Environment will include an undergraduate program and grant master's and doctoral degrees in environmental science and policy. It will also grant master's in forestry and master's in environmental management (M.E.M.) degrees, now awarded through the forestry school.

The school will provide expanded course offerings, both general courses and first-year seminars, meant to appeal to all students. And it should enhance offerings in traditional majors such as biology, geology, and civil engineering that relate to environmental science and policy.

On an even broader scale, the university is joining North Carolina State University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill to form the Center for World Environment and Sustainable Development. The center, which aims to halt environmental deterioration and destruction worldwide, has three broad initiatives: promoting tropical conservation and devel-

opment; attacking environmental problems in industrialized nations, especially those of eastern Europe, where pollution is extremely severe; and confronting climatic changes.

Pedro Sanchez, professor of soil science at NCSU and the center's first director, described the enterprise as "a response to major problems of the world at this time"—problems that include hungry and malnourished populations, massive deforestation, threatened species, eroding land, polluted air and water, and changing climate.

Sanchez says the center's member universities have developed major strengths in four areas that are basic to conserving natural resources and supporting sustainable development: agricultural and forestry technology, environmental management, community health and planning, and economic and environmental policies.

"There's a tremendous advantage when we put this expertise together," says Sanchez. "It's not a consortium of 'like' institutions; the focus of each is quite different. Together we form the perfect complement."

Duke, NCSU, and UNC-Chapel Hill have made equal financial contributions to the center, totaling \$138,000, to cover the first year's administrative expenses. Ultimately, the center is expected to be self-sustaining, attracting funding from government agencies in the United States and abroad as well as from private foundations and organizations. The directorship will rotate among the three universities.

EXQUISITE PHYSICS

Construction on the \$1.5-million Free Electron Laser (FEL) Laboratory is finished. Now, engineers and scientists are assembling the laser, developed by professor and FEL laboratory director John Madey.

Located behind the physics building on West Campus, the 52,000-square-foot facility will house up to sixty employees and two lasers: the Mark III, which produces high peak power infrared light volts; and a storage ring based free-electron laser, which will produce light at ultraviolet and X-ray wavelengths. The Mark III should

be running by September and the FEL may be operating by 1993.

Unlike conventional lasers, a free-electron laser produces light using a beam of electrons. An accelerator injects a beam of high-speed electrons between a line of magnets called a wiggler. The magnetic field excites the electrons, making them jump rapidly up and down and emit light. The light is reflected back and forth between laser mirrors, and once it reaches a high level of intensity, it is directed to a mirror that is only partially reflective.

Because it provides a source of variable wavelength light, the FEL has a variety of military and medical applications. It has been universally acclaimed as an invention that could revolutionize medicine, space travel, ballistic missile defense, microelectronics, and engineering.

The FEL project will receive a total of \$4 million this year: \$2 million from the Medical Free Electron Laser Program, which was previously administered by the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization and has been transferred to the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering; and the balance of \$2 million from the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, the Strategic Defense Command at Huntsville, and the Army Research Office in the Research Triangle Park.

INSIGHTS FROM EXPERTS

Several internationally known speakers visited campus this spring, offering insights into world events and political trends.

Noted conservative commentator George Will appeared in mid-February and discussed the immediate—the war in the Middle East—as well as the long-term—the future of the Soviet Union and America's domestic policy. Will is a syndicated columnist and regular panelist on *This Week with David Brinkley*; he returned to campus in May to deliver the commencement address.

Former U.S. Congressman, mayor of Atlanta, and United Nations ambassador Andrew Young spoke at the end of February as Allied involvement in the Gulf War was winding down. An advocate of non-violence, Young questioned President Bush's decision to enter into combat before exhausting the possibilities for peaceful negotiation. He also talked about the significance of Atlanta being selected host city for the 1996 Olympic Games.

Another former U.N. ambassador, Jean Kirkpatrick, analyzed global politics in a

post-Cold War era. Kirkpatrick is now a fellow at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, D.C. In her March talk she said the collapse of communism erases the sharp division between East and West and points to a new direction in world politics. Kirkpatrick warned that the threat of violence from rulers like Saddam Hussein will be a continuing challenge to all countries.

Increased interaction between countries was also the theme of Turkish president Turgut Ozal's lecture in March. But Ozal specifically addressed continuing unrest in the Middle East and ways to resolve it. He proposed a "Peace Pipeline" to increase dependency and lessen tension between countries; the pipeline would carry water from Turkey to parched neighboring countries. In turn, Turkey would purchase oil and benefit from reciprocal trade and investment activity. "War [in the Middle East] will not happen for gaining territory. War will be for water," said Ozal.

In an April talk, Israeli diplomat Abba Eban praised the determination of the United States-led coalition forces, along with the "conspicuous unobtrusiveness" of Israel in the Persian Gulf conflict. But observing that "the best wars are wars that are prevented," he criticized the West for its earlier bolstering of Iraq's military build-up. He also faulted the West for its sluggish response to the Kurdish uprising against Saddam Hussein. Eban called on Israel's leaders to dismiss biblical claims to a "Greater Israel" and accept a demilitarized Palestinian state.

FACULTY IN FLUX

As the 1990-91 academic year comes to a close, some prominent faculty and staff members are moving on to other endeavors. The department of English and the drama program, the Primate Center, and the admissions office are experiencing a shift.

Literary scholar Stanley Fish will step down in July as chairman of the English department, a position he has held since 1985. After arriving from Johns Hopkins, Fish garnered praise and criticism for expanding and largely reinventing the English department with the hiring of new scholars. Fish will serve as interim chair until a replacement can be found, at which time he will pursue teaching and research interests.

One of Fish's most celebrated recruits, black studies scholar Henry Louis Gates Jr., has been named director of Harvard's

W.E.B. DuBois Institute for Afro-American Research less than a year after arriving at Duke. Gates' appointment at the university came after a highly publicized bidding war among Duke, Harvard, and Cornell. "When you get someone at the scholarly level of Gates, every year there is an offer," John Burness, Duke's senior vice president for public affairs, told *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Duke Drama director David Ball resigned abruptly this spring amid controversy over his administrative style. Since joining the faculty in 1985, Ball has strengthened the drama offerings at the university, both for students and through pre-Broadway professional productions. But Ball's sometimes abrasive personality led to disputes with Ron Kumin, administrator of the Broadway Preview series, and Emanuel Azenberg, who produced five of the plays that went on to Broadway. Kumin resigned in 1989 and sued Ball for slander; the case was settled out of court. Azenberg severed his ties with Duke last year after a disagreement with Ball.

As part of the Duke Primate Center's restructuring, former director Elwyn L. Simons was named the center's scientific director. The provost's office will assume control of the center, which will be reasigned as part of arts and sciences and is expected to be closely related to the department of biological anthropology and anatomy. The Primate Center is the world's only university-based facility devoted to the protection of prosimian primates and the study of their anatomy, behavior, and history. Its colony of almost 700 endangered primates is the world's largest.

Richard Steele, director of undergraduate admissions, is leaving Duke to take over the admissions program at Bowdoin College in Maine. A native of Maine, Steele worked with current Bowdoin president Robert Edwards at Carleton College, and cites the geographical and personal appeal of the opportunity as his main reasons for leaving Duke. He has been at the university since 1986. In contrast to the experiences of other selective universities, Duke in recent years has enjoyed enviable success in admissions. For next fall's freshman class, applications numbered more than 14,250—a 23 percent rise over last year.

It was a staying-put story with Duke senior vice president Joel Fleishman. Fleishman, founding director of the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, is now chair of the \$200-million Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering. In March, according to the *Duke Chronicle*, Brandeis University offered him its presidency. Fleishman turned down the offer in favor of remaining at Duke.

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GETTING BACK IN THE GAME

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

ATHLETIC INJURIES:

THE FITNESS REVOLUTION'S DOWN SIDE

In the quest to trim and tone our bodies, to raise heart rates and reduce waistlines, active Americans have discovered that staying in shape can have painful repercussions.

Most of the faces and physiques are familiar. There's Flo-Jo and Jackie with their toned muscles and shining gold medals; a wet Greg Louganis, arms outstretched; André Agassi straining to return a backhand. But among the glossy photographs of famous athletes on the wall are some not-so-celebrated jocks. Like proud professors, the physical therapists who call this small alcove an office have also posted pictures of their "graduates." These snapshots show men and women who come, sidelined by pain, seeking help. Weeks or months later they leave, ready to rejoin the game. Through determination and perseverance, they've earned a symbolic place next to the pros.

On any given weekday, the more or less walking wounded are here on the second floor of the Sports Medicine Clinic building, overlooking Wallace Wade Stadium. A few ride stationary bikes to regain lost range of motion, and to strengthen quadriceps and hamstrings. Others grunt and groan lifting weights. In the downstairs

pool, newly operated-on patients test wobbly legs with the bouyant help of water. Those who have finished workouts apply packs of ice to swollen joints. Nearly everyone has surgery scars.

This is the down side to the fitness revolution. In the quest to trim and tone our bodies, to raise heart rates and reduce waistlines, active Americans have discovered that staying in shape can have painful repercussions. Every sport carries an inherent risk for injury, which might not sound dire if you bowl the occasional ten frames or excel at Putt-Putt. But if you're like most active people, your interests run to the more physically taxing sports. And that fact is keeping orthopaedic specialists very busy.

"We see thousands and thousands of patients here on an annual basis," says executive director Terry Malone M.S. '75, Ed.D. '85, an associate professor of physical and occupational therapy and assistant professor in the surgery department's orthopaedic division. "About 60 percent of our patients will have some type of knee problem,

MIKE WOMENS 90

BASKETBALL 91

NO WOE,
NO GO I



On the mend: after months of rehabilitation—orchestrated by physical therapist Gwendy Waser '81—Johnny Dawkins '86 is ready to rejoin his team, the Philadelphia 76ers



about 15 percent will be shoulders, about 15 percent ankle and foot, and the remaining 10 percent is everything else. That doesn't mean the knee is the most common orthopaedic sports injury. The ankle sprain is still the most common, followed by contusions. But the joint that precipitates a visit to a physician is typically the knee."

What causes sports-related injuries? There are as many theories as there are armchair quarterbacks, with researchers questioning what role such factors as gender, physical conditioning, body size, psychological makeup, and even intelligence play in predisposing someone to injury.

One relatively new notion making the rounds is that the equipment has gotten too good—top-drawer shoes that conform to the foot but don't allow much give, high-tech tennis racquets that cause elbows to absorb excessive impact, rigid ski boots that come too far up the leg, thus concentrating added pressure on the knees. In an *M inc.* article titled "The High Cost of High Performance," author Joseph Hooper makes the argument that new developments and advancements in sports paraphernalia lull people into the view that training machines or expensive equipment will make them sports superstars. By thinking your new gear will make you faster, stronger, better, speculates Hooper, people become overzealous and thus run a greater risk of injury.

"Athletes have sustained injuries since the days when Greek wrestlers expired in their opponent's headlocks—and they didn't even wear clothes," writes Hooper. "But

"The first time you go to physical therapy after surgery," says Tom Scanlan, "you realize how much time it's going to take to recover."

the latest generation of high-tech gear offers such seductive improvements in performance and fitness that extra caution is needed in order to avoid overuse or misuse injuries."

But the likeliest reason for the rise in recreational infirmities is also the simplest: Greater numbers of people are participating in sports with more frequency. That explains why everyone seemed to be afflicted with tennis elbow at the height of tennis' popularity, and why "shin splints" entered the common vocabulary after running came into vogue.

"Injuries are going to occur regardless of your skill level or your level of preparation," says Terry Malone. "You have to accept that if you're going to be involved in athletics or activities that expose you to high levels of force, injuries will occur. Sometimes those are injuries and sometimes they're accidents. What we have to do is try to minimize the injuries and rec-

ognize that accidents do happen." In other words, if you're an out-of-shape, unconditioned jock, don't start off an exercise regimen by running ten miles or going one-on-one with the neighborhood basketball star. But even if you're at the top of your physical form, don't think you are immune to misfortune on the playing field.

Contributing to the increase in the orthopaedic patient load are two groups that previously eschewed vigorous physical training, says Malone. "Women today are becoming or remaining much more active than they were fifteen or twenty years ago; they're demanding more of themselves and their bodies. And we have an aging population that is not settling into retirement—they're staying active. We're seeing a lot of individuals in their sixties who are participating at a very high level athletically."

Given the amount of time professional athletes spend on the court or field, it's not surprising to hear about the injuries they rack up. That's small consolation for other victims of recreational setbacks. Once you've sustained a sprain or torn a ligament, you find yourself an unwitting member of an extensive club of sports casualties. You become well-versed in a truncated language of anatomy, capable of discussing "ACLs," "hams," and "quads" with authority. Watching professional athletes get hurt inspires deep, personal feelings of sympathy.

Routine sprains and pulled muscles usually heal on their own, but in the event of a more debilitating injury, surgical intervention may be needed. Take the anterior

JUST DO IT, WISELY



Pedal pusher: Nicky Epstein '95 listens to music while biking miles in place

Every time you lace up your running shoes or reach for your tennis racket, you're doing something good for your body. But you could also be risking injury. What is the best way to maximize the benefits of sports while minimizing the chances you'll get hurt?

Preparation is the key, says Terry Malone M.S. '75, Ed.D.

'85, executive director of Duke's Sports Medicine Clinic. "You don't get in shape by playing tennis, you get in shape to play tennis. You have to focus on preparing for what you are going to do. If you're going skiing for a week in January, start doing exercises and conditioning eight or ten weeks ahead of time to get your body ready for that week."

Ideally, a person should spend twenty to thirty minutes at least two or three times a week exercising. "Maintaining a certain level of fitness enables you to do safely those abusive things you traditionally only do two or three times a year," such as the week-long skiing trip, says Malone.

And before sinking thousands of dollars into shiny new equipment to pump up, Malone warns people to make sure they're getting into an activity they can stick with. "There are a lot of exercise bikes gathering dust because

it's an incredibly boring way to get in shape. If you're going to ride a stationary bike, you have either to put a reading rack on your bike, put it in a location where you can watch CNN or a VCR, or listen to music."

Cross-training is an ideal way of alleviating the boredom that results from doing the same thing over and over. In addition to the aerobics classes at the Y, play tennis with a friend, go for a run through your local park, or ride your bike through a new neighborhood.

"For the activity to be meaningful, you have to enjoy it enough that you'll do it at least three times a week," says Malone. "Anything less than that and you are not maintaining your fitness level and that's when you put yourself at risk. Then you try to become that abusive weekend warrior—what we call 'week-end warriors.' And those people are much more likely to sustain some type of injury."





No strain, no gain: working against the pressurized bar of the Cybex machine, Page Klumpp struggles to raise and lower her damaged leg while Gwendy Waser urges her on

cruciate ligament (ACL), one of two bands of tissue connecting the tibia and femur at the knee. ACL damage is a ubiquitous affliction among players of "cutting" sports such as soccer, skiing, football, and basketball, but can occur during such seemingly "safe" endeavors as aerobics. Because the ACL is responsible for lateral stability, the damage can be devastating for even the most casual athlete. Impact with another player or a stationary object like a basketball pole can cause the ligament to tear. But usually injuries occur spontaneously while athletes are doing something benign—like quickly shifting directions or landing on their feet after jumping.

If there is only a partial tear, a person may be able to continue playing sports. In fact, many people with minute ACL tears may not even know they're impaired. But if the tear is more serious, sports requiring side-to-side motion will be out of the question. Some athletes decide to give up tennis or soccer, for example, and focus their energies on biking and swimming. Left alone, a torn ACL will not mend and could eventually cause complications, ranging from a possible tendency to develop arthritis to increasing the likelihood of further internal damage. Surgical reconstruction, while fairly routine, is still a major medical procedure, generally involving a two-night hospital stay and a rehabilitation period averaging six months to a year. Typically, a graft of tissue is taken from another part of the patient's body, such as the patellar tendon in the knee, and refashioned into a new ligament.

In recent years, the surgeons, physicians, physicians' assistants, and physical therapists at the sports medicine clinic have

become increasingly aggressive in treating conditions like the ACL. As she straps a young woman into an ominously named Cybex machine, physical therapist Gwendy Waser '81 says ACL rehab constitutes the bulk of her workload. And as the incidence of ACL injuries climbs, says Waser, the methods for dealing with them have kept pace.

In fact, Duke's sports medicine program is nationally known for its success rates and aggressive recovery programs. At the national physical therapy conference last year, Waser participated in a symposium about ACL reconstruction and the subsequent rehabilitation ("rehab" for short). "We're a lot faster than other places," she says. "It used to be we would see people six weeks after surgery and we'd be seeing them up to six months out. Now, on the average, we see patients two weeks after surgery and we're done with them after four to five months. So starting one month earlier often saves almost two months on the other end."

Still, surgeons caution patients that the success of the recovery process is largely dependent on their motivation and commitment to rehab. A weekend softball player who is otherwise sedentary would probably not be a good candidate for surgery and the necessarily grueling rehab that follows, while someone who cross-trains three or four times a week would be more likely to embrace an intensive therapy plan.

Ten years after tearing his right ACL while playing football, Tom Scanlan Ph.D. '92 decided it was time to have it fixed. Part of his decision was based on advancements in technology since his initial injury. Arthroscopy, which allows physicians to peer inside the body using a tiny camera

mounted on the end of a guiding tube, has revolutionized myriad surgical procedures. Before slicing open a knee, for example, an orthopaedic surgeon can first view the internal damage by making three tiny port-hole openings. In Scanlan's case, doctors had to repair cartilage and a torn meniscus, which cushions the knee joint, in addition to the ACL.

Because of the extent of his injuries, Scanlan's recovery time was longer than that of people with a simple ACL tear, a fact he found to be more traumatic than the actual surgery. "You go in thinking that just a little piece of you is missing and once it's replaced you'll be okay again," he says. "But the first time you go to physical therapy you realize how much time it's going to take to recover. You really have to work to come back."

For Celeste LaVoie '92, there was no question about having the surgery done right away. LaVoie transferred to Duke to play on the women's basketball team. On Friday the thirteenth last July, she was coming down from making a hook shot. Her knee moved laterally, and she experienced intense pain. At first she couldn't bend or straighten it, but after resting and icing it down, LaVoie hoped for the best. The first time she tried to exercise again, the knee refused to cooperate. "I went out running and it started sliding," she recalls. "And sometimes just walking on it felt precarious. I had an MRI [magnetic resonance imaging] and sure enough, it was a torn ACL."

For head coach Debby Leonard, it was a familiar and wrenching diagnosis. Ranked seventh in the country in 1988, her team

PICKING UP AFTER THE STORM

BY JOHN ARUNDEL

BEYOND THE OCCUPATION:

KUWAIT'S STRUGGLE TO RECOVER

"In three months in Kuwait after the war, I encountered less than a handful of Kuwaitis cleaning up or rebuilding. The people had not pulled together. They were also divided by a deep fault line: those who stayed during the occupation and those who fled."

By the time our military convoy had rumbled through the Saudi border town of Khafji and into Kuwait, the Persian Gulf skies had become blackened with smoke. Ominous gray oil clouds blotted out the sun and we had to flick on our headlights to see fully the detritus of war around us. Kuwait was free, but from the sight of downed power lines and burned-out carcasses of shelled Iraqi tanks and trucks around us, it was certainly not normal.

Arriving in Kuwait several weeks after liberation with two colleagues from *The New York Times* and *The Chicago Tribune*, I was struck by the immense destruction that stared out from every corner. It was a jolt driving from the orderly, sterile surroundings of the Saudi coastal city of



Our man in the Gulf: reporter Arundel and Iraqi refugees

Dhahran and into the wasteland of post-war Kuwait.

Nearly everywhere lay fresh reminders of the failed Iraqi occupation, from the twisted, charred remains of Soviet-built military hardware to toppled roadside bunkers. Although saddened by the number of Iraqi lives lost in this lopsided victory, I found it tough to muster up much sympathy after seeing the torture chambers Iraqi troops had set up and the indiscriminate looting and vandalism wreaked on Kuwait, once one of the world's wealthiest, most modern city-states. The Iraqi occupation forces killed or tortured to death some 2,500 Kuwaitis and inflicted an estimated \$100 billion in damage to the country's infrastructure and oil fields.

Checking into my hotel room in Kuwait

NO FOR SADDAM



City, I found blood on the carpet, a remnant from the room's last occupant, an Iraqi sergeant who apparently also used the room as a torture chamber for Kuwaiti resistance fighters. The window looked out over the American Embassy—where months earlier U.S. diplomats had eaten canned tuna fish and drunk boiled water from the swimming pool to survive—and beyond to a smoky skyline of darkened skyscrapers. Most of the buildings were still without water, electricity, and telephone service in the first month and many had been looted of their desks, carpets, and even light fixtures. One government worker told me he had returned to his desk to find it had been rigged to explode.

Kuwait's downtown business district looked like Wall Street after a nuclear holocaust. It was ghostly empty. In the early weeks not a single vehicle or pedestrian could be seen roaming the streets, giving the city a surreal, *Planet of the Apes* feel. Inside one building I found a wall calendar frozen in time: August 2, 1990.

On the beach across from my hotel, more than 15,000 mines had been neatly laid and thousands of pounds of explosives and ordnance left behind in bunkers built in anticipation of an amphibious assault that never came. Most Iraqi troops dropped everything, from their battered helmets to their half-eaten meals, and fled, stopping only long enough to rig booby-traps and lay mines. Scouring these areas for war souvenirs carried a hefty price-tag; a Dutch journalist lost his hand when he knelt down to pick up what turned out to be a cluster bomb.

Millions of mines and other unexploded ordnance were strewn about Kuwait City and 300 square miles of surrounding desert, sending dozens of children to hospital emergency wards each day with injuries sustained from mines and cluster-bomb explosions. Nearly an equal number of servicemen were meeting the same fate.

In the blackened desert sands of Kuwait's flaming oil fields, American and Canadian firefighters were also taking a daily body count. By August it stood at five men dead, fifteen injured, and roughly 250 wells capped or extinguished. The dead included two British journalists whose car exploded when it struck an oil pool in the Greater Burgan oil fields. This tragedy pierced the emotional Teflon of even the most battle-hardened correspondents. I recall six stunned colleagues sitting ashen-faced in the lobby of the Kuwait International Hotel after the incident, wondering aloud if the pursuit of a good story was worth the price of a life. These thoughts returned to me several weeks later after two colleagues with the Associated Press were snatched from the same street in Safwan, Iraq,

My hotel room in Kuwait City had blood on the carpet, a remnant from the Iraqi sergeant who had used the room as a torture chamber for resistance fighters.

where I had been doing interviews twenty-four hours earlier. They were taken hostage by the Iraqis to Basra.

Before graduating from Duke in 1988, my only perils had been surviving Accounting 101 and the nightly game of keg-bowling held outside my door by raucous Theta Chis. Surviving assignments in mine-laden deserts and burning oil fields were not areas in which my editors at *The Chronicle* had provided instruction. Neither, for that matter, had my editors at *The Miami Herald* or *The New York Times*, where I spent two years after Duke in apprenticeships working crime beats that often required reporting in drug-ridden neighborhoods. Though I was chased by a crack dealer in North Miami and assaulted twice on the job in Queens, nothing in my training as a reporter had quite prepared me for the Middle East.

Restless in my job at *The New York Times* and eager to live abroad, I moved to Cairo, Egypt, last December to strike up as a free-lancer. I chose Cairo for several reasons. A teeming city of 17 million, where monthly rent can cost as little as 50 cents and a taxi ride across town might run you a quarter, Cairo is the cheapest place to free-lance in the Middle East. And unlike the rich, gleaming cities of the Persian Gulf, built up in the five decades with vast amounts of petrodollars, Cairo is also the cultural, historical, intellectual, and spiritual center of the region and the best place to take the pulse of the Arab world.

Shortly after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Cairo became home to 50,000 new residents: Kuwaiti exiles whose fondness for luxury hotels, casinos, discotheques, and staying up late had earned them the sobriquet "five-star refugees." One evening shortly after the war started, I spotted a moussed-up crew of young Kuwaiti men in the Sheraton Casino tossing thousands of dollars in chips on the gaming tables as their friends boogeyed down at a discotheque next door. I approached one twenty-year-old and asked if he had con-

sidered joining the 600,000 young men and women from thirty-one nations in fighting to liberate his own country. "Why should I fight?" he asked indignantly, as he plunked down \$100 in chips and took a swig of his whiskey sour. "I feel safe here. We can pay other countries to fight for us."

This attitude crystallized what many of the Kuwaitis are all about. Months later, after arriving in Kuwait to report on its rebirth, I watched American, Egyptian, Indian, and Filipino workers struggle to clean up and repair the country while many young Kuwaitis zipped around in sleek sports cars oblivious to the work to be done. Others stayed out of their smoky, dangerous country in luxury hotel rooms in London, Gstaad, Cannes, and Cairo—including one Kuwaiti sheik I knew who spent nine months in a \$400-a-night suite at the Cairo Intercontinental—until the cleanup job was done.

In three months in Kuwait after the war, I encountered less than a handful of Kuwaitis cleaning up or rebuilding. The people had not pulled together. Many Kuwaitis were also divided by a deep fault line separating those who stayed during the occupation and those who fled.

Among those who stayed, active resistance to the restored government appeared to be rising. Thousands of these Kuwaitis continued to prod the ruling al Sabah family into making democratic reforms. Leaders of Kuwait's seven opposition groups wanted the government to restore immediately its Parliament and free press—both at one time among the liveliest in the Middle East—and to enfranchise Kuwaiti women. "This government's lousy, it's a total failure," Iman al-Badah, a female engineer, told me angrily at an opposition prayer-in-attended by more than 1,000 Kuwaitis. "We've all been changed by the occupation but our leaders learned nothing. It's the same government with all the flaws it had before."

After returning from exile, Kuwaiti leaders promised to hold elections for a new Parliament in October 1992. But many Kuwaitis would like to see balloting much earlier. "We have no representation in Kuwait," Abdul Moustafa, a senior at Kuwait University said to me at the same rally. "Is that what you Americans fought to preserve, a country with no representation?"

The remark begs the question of what foreign policy agenda the United States was pursuing when it restored the al Sabah regime to power in Kuwait and left Saddam Hussein in office in Iraq. From spending ten weeks in Kuwait and three weeks in Iraq, I found it evident that neither regime was responsive to the needs and desires of its people. A broad spectrum of Kuwaitis not associated with the pro-democracy movement, from businessmen to soldiers,



Taking the heat: capping burning wells in the Greater Burgan oil fields could be a two-year battle

seemed genuinely disturbed by the direction their government had taken after Iraq's seven-month occupation. Many said they were disappointed with the lagging pace of reconstruction, by perceived corruption in the government, and by the reputation it was getting abroad for its human rights record.

Months after liberation, armed and often uniformed Kuwaiti vigilantes continued to kidnap foreigners and subject them to beatings, rapes, and tortures. Top on their list were the Palestinians, who were often accused of collaborating with the Iraqi forces. The Palestinians, whose hard work as Kuwait's brainy expatriate lawyers, accountants, and businessmen had helped shape Kuwait into one of the world's most prosperous countries, were now being pressured to leave.

Some Palestinians told me they had been tortured with equipment left behind by the Iraqis. Four Palestinian youths, all bearing fresh scars from their foreheads to their knees, said they were picked up at a checkpoint in June and taken to a police station, where they were beaten by a dozen uniformed men. "They beat us with metal poles, kicked us, and put out burning cigarettes on our bodies," one of the youths said, trembling at the memory.

"It's absolutely systematic," said Kenneth Roth of Middle East Watch, a New York-based human rights group. "Members of Kuwait's armed forces continue arbitrarily to detain many non-Kuwaitis, principally Palestinians, and torture them in

police stations and other military facilities." A Texas security consultant hired by the Kuwaitis said the government had targeted 1,350 Palestinians to "disappear." By April, the man said, 350 had been killed.

These abuses, which had been declining, began rising again in early May as the first waves of 400,000 Kuwaitis, bent on personal revenge, began returning to their country. One Kuwaiti man said that he had returned in part to settle an old score with a Palestinian who had tortured him during the occupation. "What will I say to him when I see him?" the man said, repeating my question. "I will say nothing. I will kill him."

Eye-for-eye retribution is nothing new in the rough-and-tumble Middle East, especially given the Kuwaitis' justified anger toward those who wronged them during the occupation. But the Kuwaitis were often venting their spleen on Iraqis and Palestinians whose loyalty to the royal family and hatred of Saddam was equal to their own. "We love Kuwait and we know Iraq would never give us as much as the Kuwaitis have," Ali Qanni, a Palestinian leader and manager of Royal Jordanian Airways in Kuwait, said as he drove me through a rubble-strewn Palestinian neighborhood one afternoon. "We were the doctors, dentists, and lawyers they trusted. Now they won't even give us garbage pickups."

After liberation, the Kuwaitis regarded the Palestinians with suspicion and hostility, denying them their jobs back after liberation. More than 400,000 Palestinians

who once lived in Kuwait have been properly credited with Kuwait's prosperity. Now fewer than 77,000 are left, mostly unskilled laborers. "Who will run their computers and balance their books? Who will fill their cavities and perform their surgeries? Certainly not themselves," a Palestinian engineer said to me one day, shortly after losing his job with Kuwait Oil Company after twenty-three years.

Several Western diplomats I interviewed said as many as 2,000 Palestinians and other Arab nationals were being detained in Kuwaiti prisons, and fewer than 600 had been charged with anything. And those charged with collaborating with Iraqi occupation forces received trials that human rights groups called a farce. Defense attorneys were not allowed to cross-examine witnesses or know what evidence the government possessed to substantiate its charges. One of Kuwait's leading defense attorneys, Imad al-Saif, told me outside the courtroom one day that most of his clients had been tortured or coerced into making confessions.

Reporters, diplomats, and human rights observers watched doe-eyed as the five-judge tribunal sentenced an Iraqi man to fifteen years in prison for wearing a Saddam Hussein T-shirt, as a ten-year old Palestinian boy stood on his toes to see the judge accuse him of stealing women's clothing, and as singers, actresses, journalists, and janitors were accused of being traitors to the Kuwaiti state.

Perhaps the most poignant victims of

Kuwaiti retribution were the Kurds and Filipinos. Dozens of Kurds, already victims of Saddam's violent purges in northern Iraq, were picked up in their poor neighborhoods and beaten by vengeful Kuwaitis, several said. As many as 100 Filipino women, whose government stood behind Kuwait in the war, were arbitrarily arrested and then beaten and raped by uniformed Kuwaitis. Three Filipinos who worked at a U.S. Army base told me they were arrested on false charges and beaten at a police station, prompting a flurry of denials from the U.S. and Kuwaiti governments.

Those neither persecuted nor prosecuted were simply kicked out. Leaving the border town of Safwan, Iraq, one evening in mid-June, I saw four busloads of Palestinians, Sudanese, Yemenis, and Iraqis expelled by the Kuwaiti government into Iraqi territory as observers from the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross looked on. Infants wailed and fathers sobbed as armed Kuwaiti soldiers forced them into the desert without food, water, or blankets. "Please don't leave us here!" one woman cried in anguish, covering her two infants in her lap to protect them from a fierce sandstorm. "Saddam's people will surely kill us."

Armed Kuwaiti police, in a typical display of hostility to the Western media, detained me for questioning after the incident, berated me with insults, and stripped me of my government-issued press card. By mid-March, the Kuwaiti government had begun denying Western reporters access to government ministers and officials, largely in retaliation for the stories being written about Kuwaiti human rights abuses. Most journalists had great difficulty in reporting stories that had no official confirmation. The only time the information minister called journalists in was to label us "enemies of the Kuwaiti state" and threaten to cancel our visas. (My response was that he couldn't because I had no visa to begin with.)

The Iraqi government's treatment of its people was far more inhumane. Saddam's brutal efforts to purge opposition to his rule in Iraq appeared unchecked despite the presence of U.S. soldiers, some who told me they witnessed atrocities but were ordered not to interfere. Other servicemen spoke openly of the "unfinished job" of leaving Saddam in power. "I've got five bullets in this cartridge," one soldier said, showing me his gun one day in the Iraqi desert. "And each bullet has Saddam's name on it."

One rebel fighter from Basra told me he was perplexed that the United States had not taken action on behalf of the rebels. "What's surprising is that the people in Iraq were told by Mr. Bush to make a revolution against Saddam," he said angrily.

"He said that the United States would support the Iraqi people if they did. Bush hasn't done a thing to help us. So the rebels feel sorry because they gave their sons for nothing and Saddam is still in power."

Most Iraqis were generally friendly to Americans, with whom they shared a common hatred for Saddam Hussein. Daily demonstrations in the dusty refugee camps straddling the Iraq-Kuwait border featured youngsters chanting "Down, Down Saddam" and carrying banners that read "Save us from the blood man Saddam." Many of the refugees had gruesome stories to tell of Saddam's purges in the southern population centers of Basra, Najaf, and Karbala. There, they said, Republican Guard troops were capturing and killing Shiite Muslim rebels and civilians, tossing their bodies into the streets to deter future uprisings. "They used an execution squad right in the main square," said Salah Mohammed, a truck driver from Basra, standing in the searing 120-degree desert heat.

Many Iraqi soldiers felt vanquished having spent the greater part of their lives in Iraq's wars. "I have spent my entire grown life fighting Saddam's losing battles," one Iraqi told me. "And I have nothing to show for it. No wife, no family, no job skills."

Leaving Saddam in power only left many Iraqis with greater feelings of bitterness and anger, toward Saddam for betraying them and toward the United States for devastating many parts of their country and not removing a bloodthirsty tyrant. In Kuwait, many Arabs wondered aloud how President Bush could allow a war criminal like Saddam to retain control and remain a potent force in the region. But these criticisms were muted by an unfettered appreciation to the United States for returning their oil-rich sheikdom to them; many Kuwaitis were offering everything from sports cars to

home-cooked meals to the U.S. soldiers. "Why can't the United States make Kuwait its fifty-first state?" a Kuwaiti schoolgirl asked me, dead serious.

After all, it was the United States that sheltered its exiles, liberated the country, and then spearheaded its cleanup, repair, and revitalization. When I left Kuwait in late June, the U.S. Army's Corps of Engineers had restored a surprising degree of normalcy to the country. Water, electricity, and telephone service had all been returned and showers were no longer frigid. Buses and delivery trucks clogged intersections, awaiting signals from stoplights that months ago did not work.

Kuwait's banks had all reopened and were flush with freshly-printed Kuwaiti *dinars*. Air-conditioned supermarkets, where sparse supplies were available only to Iraqi soldiers and collaborators months ago, were stocked high with everything from fresh vegetables to soft drinks. One store I visited even had a ready stock of lawn mowers.

Selected Saudi, Kuwaiti, U.S., and British firms hauled away more than 3,000 burned-out Iraqi tanks or war-damaged vehicles and demolished hundreds of pillboxes, bunkers, and concrete barriers. More than 120 miles of highways and streets, cratered by bombs and artillery, had been repaired, and the runways at Kuwait International Airport had been repaved. Even the remains of a British Airways 747 and 700 vehicles were carted off. "Kuwait is showing all the signs of a full-scale recovery," Colonel Ralph Locurcio of the U.S. Army, commander of the Kuwait Emergency Recovery Office, told me in an interview.

Kuwait City had gone completely dark February 23 after Iraqi troops dynamited generating facilities and sabotaged substations and power lines. Transformers were



The long wait in Kuwait City: teams of engineers working around the clock restored power in three weeks

destroyed by Iraqi troops who punctured them with rifle fire. It took several teams of engineers and electricians working around the clock for three weeks to restore power to the country. They repaired the two main control stations, 3,000 miles of power lines, and hundreds of transformers.

Drinking water could be found in most parts of the country. Most of the desalination plants and 60 percent of the water mains are back in operation, providing 100 million gallons a day. Telephone service, virtually halted by the ground war, has also been restored to most of the country. AT&T engineers trucked in satellites to restore international communications. Switching stations, destroyed by allied bombers to cut off Iraqi forces from Baghdad battle commands, are now operating.

Two TV stations and two radio stations are broadcasting again, and the first of five pre-war newspapers, *al-Qabas*, began publishing June 17 after replacing sophisticated presses the Iraqis took away in mid-January. "But we cannot tell the Kuwaitis what you can tell the rest of the world—the truth," one of the reporters told me. "If they only knew," he sighed, shaking his head.

All of Kuwait's major hospitals have reopened after replacing millions of dollars in medical supplies and equipment hauled away by the Iraqis, including hundreds of respirators and X-ray machines. Kuwait's police department bought more than 1,400 Chevrolets to replace its stolen fleet and the fire department bought scores of new pumps to replace ones driven to Baghdad.

The looting of Kuwait was comprehensive. Shops and supermarkets lost entire inventories, from stuffed teddy bears to telephones. One department store manager said he avoided a total loss of his inventory by bribing an Iraqi officer \$5,000 a month to mark on his checklist that his warehouse had already been looted. A Ford Motors dealer was opportunistic about his loss; he told me that while he had lost more than 900 new vehicles from his front lot, he hoped to sell 8,000 new cars in the next year.

Kuwait's educational system was equally ravaged. Iraqi troops had taken refuge in the schools as the air war intensified, camping on floors and making their tea by burning sets of encyclopedias on the floors. Floors and books need replacing, as do stolen blackboards, desks, chairs, sinks, and toilets. The Kuwaiti education minister told me 135 schools were destroyed beyond recognition but that he hoped at least 460 of Kuwait's 633 schools would be open by September.

At Kuwait University, which had served as an Iraqi military encampment for seven months, professors shook their heads in disbelief as they described how Iraqi col-

Two British journalists were killed when their car struck an oil pool and exploded. This tragedy pierced the emotional Teflon of even the most battle-hardened correspondents.

leagues had stripped bare their laboratories and libraries. "They came in and stole all of our robotics research," Professor Abbas Marafie, dean of the engineering department, said as he provided a tour of looted and vandalized classrooms and labs. "Since when did the Iraqis know anything about robotics?" A massive \$345-million cleanup of the university is under way, to repair damage and replace millions of dollars' worth of books, computers, lab equipment, and furniture looted from the main campus. "We're determined to reopen in the fall," Marafie added.

Such determination will not quickly reverse the damage to other areas of Kuwait. The Kuwait National Museum lies in shambles, its building gutted and some \$1 billion in Islamic artwork and artifacts still sitting in Baghdad. The Kuwait Zoo has not yet rebuilt cages or replaced its collection of more than 400 animals, most of them eaten, tortured, or left to starve by Iraqi soldiers.

The 300 oil wells that are still blazing or gushing pose the most daunting task for government officials. An estimated \$120 million in oil shoots into blackened skies each day. A visit to the Greater Burgan oil fields—once the second largest in the world—was like an oily nightmare. Clouds of burning crude chased plumes of black smoke and white steam across an eerie backdrop of oil pools, fountains of flames, and destroyed Iraqi tanks, ammunition dumps, and anti-aircraft guns. The roads were slicked by an oil grime. The once-pristine desert sands were blackened by a thick crust of oily coke. The fires caused a black film to coat my hair and enter my skin during each visit, and I had to take gasoline sponge baths at the end of each day.

Some of the fires shot 200 feet into the air, burning at temperatures exceeding 3,000 degrees. The firefighters, who earned about \$1,000 a day for their work, at first concentrated on putting out the smokier

ones and then moved on to the twisted and deformed wellheads of the larger fires. "The easy ones go first," Raymond Henry, vice president of Houston-based Red Adair Company, said as he gazed at a hundred-foot wall of flames shooting from a burning wellhead. "We're now up against the tougher wells that take longer to cap." The Kuwaiti oil minister has proposed doubling firefighting efforts with more teams from abroad. He predicts that the fires will be brought under control by the end of the year. The firefighters are less optimistic, saying it will take at least two years.

Erasing the miles of oil slicks and oil-stained beaches might take as long. Some nine million barrels of crude were spilled into the Gulf. So far only a million barrels have been contained by U.S. and Arab environmental workers, sparing the seaside desalination plants. "This is the largest amount ever recovered in an oil spill," William Reilly, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, said during a visit in June. "Nevertheless, a very large amount remains—underwater, on the beaches, and in the salt marshes."

Another priority has been the removal of five million mines and vast quantities of unexploded ordnance spread across the country. The long wait in awarding this and many other crucial contracts has angered leading Kuwaiti businessmen and bankers, who have criticized the government as indecisive. "Kuwait is being managed by its own inertia and momentum right now," Abdul Aziz Sultan Al-Essa, chairman of the Gulf Bank, told me as he stared down at the oil fields and destruction from his nineteenth-floor office. "This country is directionless. Nobody is watching after its affairs."

By August, six months after liberation, fewer than half of the Kuwaitis had returned to their homeland. The task of rebuilding had fallen to expatriate workers, while the job of punishing the supposed perpetrators had fallen on vigilantes. In their own eyes the Kuwaitis remain guiltless of sloth or heavy-handedness.

"What we suffered was not a simple thing," said Jumail al Sabah, a government spokesperson and daughter of the Crown Prince. "The Iraqis destroyed in seven months what it took Kuwait forty years to build. So you cannot just rebuild everything in a few months. We will need time." ■

Arundel '88, who majored in political science, reported during the Gulf War and its aftermath for The Washington Post, New York Newsday, The Atlanta Journal & Constitution, United Press International, U.S. News & World Report, NBC Radio News, and National Public's Radio's All Things Considered. He lives in Washington, D.C.

AT HOME IN THE HOUSE

BY LAURA HERBST

DAN BLUE:

BRINGING DOWN THE GAVEL

The North Carolina Speaker of the House, young, urbanized, and progressive, leads a chamber historically dominated by older, white conservatives from the country. But he's working to persuade his fellow legislators that the time for change has come.

Dan Blue grew up in a North Carolina county where each business had eight bathrooms—for blacks, whites, Indians, and "others." He shoveled coal to warm the three-room country school he attended. He got hosed down in civil rights marches in Durham during the Sixties.

But Dan Blue believed in possibility. He plowed the tobacco fields of his parents' farm with a book in one hand. He graduated valedictorian of his high school class and went to Duke Law School. Titles like *Free to Choose* and *They Dare to Speak Out* line his bookshelves at home.

Today, Blue J.D. '73 is the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives. He is making history as the first black speaker of a Southern legislature since Reconstruction.

And this day, June 6, 1991, Blue is sitting in his office with a book before him that is very different from the inspirational titles that he prefers at home. The book is a jumble of numbers and dollar signs known

as the state budget, and it's in the red by more than a billion dollars. With the budget bill scheduled for a noon debate, Blue must find answers to a series of troubling questions: Will he scale back the education of rural kids, like the ones in the county where he grew up, whose SAT scores showed in 1989 that North Carolina was the worst place in the nation for school children to learn? Or will he tax industry during an economic recession that has stripped away profits and jobs? Will he cut poor mothers out of Medicaid as though they aren't worth the cost of their care? Or will he tell farmers along the nation's Tobacco Road that their king crop will be taxed like never before to pay the medical bills of somebody who may not even have a job?

Like state leaders across the country whose budgets have been squeezed by the recession and the federal unloading of human responsibility, Blue is faced with wrenching choices. But Blue has a clear guiding principle when he considers pro-



gram cuts and new taxes. "I believe in getting on the side of those people who don't quite have the muscle to make those on the receiving end level the field," the forty-two-year-old Democrat says.

That kind of statement is new for the North Carolina General Assembly, whose members have in the past preferred to tip the playing field. For example, the legislature has kept the machinery sales tax at 1 percent, with an \$80 cap, since the 1930s. That means a manufacturer can buy a million-dollar machine and pay \$80 in sales tax, while a working family of four pays \$300 a year in sales tax on groceries alone. In deference to the cigarette makers that contribute to the state's economy, the General Assembly has kept the cigarette excise tax the lowest in the nation, at two cents per pack since 1969.

So while Blue, who is young, urbanized, and progressive, would prefer to limit education cuts and to raise taxes on those who can afford it—mainly businesses and wealthy households—he is leading a chamber historically dominated by older, white conservatives from the country for whom Blue's ideas deviate from the norm.

As Blue tries to persuade fellow legislators that the time for change has come, special interests will be trying to persuade Blue that it's also time to suit them. On a recent morning, a steady stream of business lobbyists flowed in and out of Blue's office—no schoolboys, no Medicaid mothers.

With no-tax pledges coming from the opposition Republican Party, Blue must gauge the mood of the voting public. In North Carolina, that public has a particular duality. On the one hand, North Carolinians can elect a Dan Blue, but on the other hand, they repeatedly elect U.S. Senator Jesse Helms, whose brand of politics divides people along racial lines like so many pieces of cake. Given the circumstances, Blue's mission to stand up for the underprivileged in lean times is a gamble. "I've been out on a limb before," he says. "Sometimes you have to take on the system in order to make sure justice is accomplished."

He did just that in 1988, when state Democratic Party leaders canceled a meeting to discuss the party's future after Blue complained that no blacks, women, or young people had been invited. But the first thing that you have to understand about Blue is that he is no rebel. "He doesn't come across as an outsider who's challenging the establishment," says Ferrel Guillory, government affairs editor for the *Raleigh News & Observer*, who has been watching Blue for the last ten years. "He has worked through the system even as he was advocating the views of his constituents. . . and he knows you don't win everything."

"I've been out on a limb before. Sometimes you have to take on the system in order to make sure that justice is accomplished."

While a mathematics major from 1966 to 1970 at the predominately black North Carolina Central University in Durham, Blue participated in civil rights marches. He knew he was standing up for something right, he says, but he was careful not to get arrested. "Every night there were close calls, but my mother basically did not encourage us to go to jail and my father was specifically prohibiting us from going to jail."

As a result of his moderation, the system has been good to Blue. He rubbed shoulders with the state's best and brightest at Duke's law school. The university president at the time, Terry Sanford, suggested that the major Raleigh law firm Sanford, Adams, McCullough & Beard hire him after graduation. "I wasn't prepared to like a Duke person," says J. Allen Adams, a partner who interviewed Blue. "But he was a good fellow. He was bright, had a good sense of humor, and he seemed like a good country boy in the best sense." Three years later in 1976, Blue joined three other lawyers to form the all-black law firm Thigpen, Blue, Stephens & Fellers, where he remains a managing partner today. His income has enabled him to live in a nice, two-story house across from a lake in East Raleigh. The surrounding neighborhood, one of the city's most integrated, is modest.

The second essential quality about Blue is that he is in no hurry. He wants North Carolina's tax structure to be more equitable, but he recognizes that such fundamental change does not come overnight. His speakership comes after serving ten long years as a legislator for Wake County, when he was content to rise slowly in the ranks of the Democratic membership. During that time, his bid for a legal paid holiday for Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday won, but his bid to broaden worker's compensation lost. His five re-elections meant that he had gained substantial support from white voters.

His mother, Allene M. Blue, also attests to his long-term vision. When he was a kid, she says, he wanted to be a doctor or a lawyer. She usually heard this when Blue

was sent out to plow, the chore he liked least. "We had tractors. He went and did it," she says. "He just said when he grew up he wouldn't be working on a farm." He was right about that.

And there's something else about Blue: His colleagues genuinely like him. They don't like him because he is a black legislator or a Duke graduate. They like him because he's got a heart. He even stops to have conversations with the garbage collectors. He was elected as speaker in January because the majority Democratic Party had splintered and needed a unifier. The group of Democrats who had joined Republicans in 1989 to oust the old-style speaker, Liston B. Ramsey, returned to the party fold under Blue.

"He has the ability to lead and to be kind to the members," says Democratic Representative Martin L. Nesbitt Jr. of Asheville. "People just have confidence he'll do the right thing." Words used to describe him by fellow legislators are "knowledgeable," "easy-going," "thoughtful," "upbeat," never confrontational or threatening. Blue has been repeatedly named among the most effective members of the House in annual surveys of members, lobbyists, and reporters conducted by the North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research.

It is true that Blue has a quiet manner, and a way of putting people at ease. He said, as the interview began, not to worry, that he would "answer obnoxious questions." After more than an hour, his secretary, nor Blue, shoed out the writer.

In describing her husband, Blue's wife prefers to put it this way: Blue just doesn't take no for an answer. When she met him he was sitting amidst a group of girls at the student union at NCCU. Blue tried to get Edna Earle Smith's attention. "To be honest, I ignored him," she says. "And Dan does not like to be ignored. I thought that he just wanted to date me because he hadn't yet. We got into an argument. I told him I just didn't want to, but you just can't give him a no answer for no good reason." Blue got the date. (They married in 1972 and now have three children; the oldest, Daniel T. Blue III, is a freshman at Duke in the engineering school.)

Perhaps Blue's greatest political gift is including rather than excluding people. He found out what it was like to be excluded when he grew up in Robeson County, a poor and racially tense county where the population is evenly divided among blacks, whites, and Indians, and where the law is enforced by a controversial white sheriff. "You have to be influenced somehow or other by having to go to the back door of a five-and-dime," Blue says. "You're left with a feeling of inclusiveness in whatever you do, in that you judge people on their ability

to contribute. And you accept further that everybody has something to contribute, no matter how reprehensible they might seem to you."

As part of the inclusion process, Blue has placed women and blacks in leadership positions. Under Blue, thirteen women and blacks serve as chairs or co-chairs of legislative committees. Under former speaker Josephus L. Mavretic, who led the House from 1989 to 1990, there were four. Blue also appointed Marie W. Colton as the first woman speaker pro-tem in state history. These positions are not token ones. He selected Margaret M. "Peggy" Stamey to head the powerful transportation committee, which is overseeing the operation of the \$9-billion highway building fund, the largest public works project in state history. And Milton F. "Toby" Fitch Jr., a black legislator, is co-chair of the redistricting committee at a time when the state is creating a new black-majority district.

At the same time, Blue has not alienated the business community. Business interests won key votes this session in defeating two bills: one that would have broadened worker's compensation and another that would have instituted the legal principle of comparative fault, thereby making it easier for victims to collect damages after an accident. "The timing was not right with the economic downturn and with people concerned about just being able to work," Blue says in explaining the defeat of two bills he strongly supports.

Zebulon D. Alley, a business lobbyist whose clients include R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and Southern Bell, thinks business has the same clout under Blue as it always has had in the General Assembly. "When I need to see him, he's available to me and ready to hear my concerns," Alley says about Blue. "My clients don't want to be taxed, but if they must, they want it to be done fairly and I think he's trying to put together a fair package."

Having been near the bottom of the socio-economic ladder himself has given Blue a non-patronizing compassion. He wants to limit education cuts because he says that it is the quality of their education that gives kids in Robeson County and other counties like it a fighting chance to be somebody. When Blue talks about the great inferences in his life, he doesn't say John F. Kennedy, though he quotes Kennedy often in his speeches, or Martin Luther King Jr., though he marched in King's struggle. He names Miss Washington, his tenth grade homeroom teacher, who took him and other classmates to theaters and college campuses across the state at her own expense. He names Pauline McNair, a high school history teacher who was so

Continued on page 40

A CALL FOR COMPASSION



From a budget statement by North Carolina House speaker Dan Blue, June 5, 1991:

I want you to think for a moment about what we've done so far this session. What we've done is make sweeping, across-the-board, real cuts in state government. Five-hundred-and-thirty million dollars in cuts. Governor Martin bet us we couldn't find 50 million dollars in cuts. We cut ten times that much. Ten times. We cut out the fat and some of the bone. You've been hearing a lot of bureaucracy in state government, particularly in the Department of Public Instruction. We reduced the operating budget in the Department of Public Instruction in Raleigh by 10 percent. There will be fewer people working in the department in Raleigh next year than worked there in 1980. We have cut waste out of state government.

We've cut many other places, too: 166 positions in the Department of Human Resources, non-teaching positions in the universities. The bottom line is we have done what any responsible business would do. We have looked for places we could save and we've made cuts. We may have cut too far in some areas.

But what you are going to hear from some people over the next few days is that we don't have to raise taxes, that we can cut some more. Let me tell you we cannot without hurting people and devastating or destroying institutions in North Carolina—real people, real institutions.

Real people like a woman in Avery County we'll call Lisa. Lisa has two children, ages four and two. Lisa's hus-

band, the children's father, is in prison for sexually abusing the children. The four-year-old is in counseling because of the abuse. The two-year-old requires almost constant health care. She was born prematurely. Lisa works twenty hours a week at Hardee's.

If we cut the Medicaid rolls, as has been suggested, Lisa's children and Lisa herself would have no health care. When you hear calls for more budget cuts, when you hear calls for no taxes, you're hearing calls for leaving Lisa and her children out in the middle of Avery County with nothing, with nowhere to go. You're hearing calls for no compassion. You wouldn't do that to your neighbors and friends. We won't either. I think North Carolina is better than that. I think the people of North Carolina demand that we take care of Lisa and her children and I think the people are willing to pay for it.

Let me tell you about Faith Williamson, a two-year-old girl in Guilford County. Faith Williamson died March 1 after suffering burns and bruises all over her body. After suffering from a lack of food and water. Faith Williamson died after some of the most horrible abuse imaginable. Two years old. That's why the House budget spends \$13 million over the next two years for child protective services. To make sure when children call 911, somebody answers. To make sure there are workers to investigate abuse before it escalates. To prevent more Faith Williamsons. When you hear a call for more cuts, when you hear a call for no taxes, think about Faith Williamson. When you hear those politicians you're hearing a call for no compassion. I

think North Carolina is better than that. I think the people of North Carolina demand that we do all we can to stop more two-year-old children from dying and I think they're willing to pay for it.

Let me tell you about Randy, a high school student in Robeson County, where I was born. Randy attends a school in a system where per pupil expenditure is low, a system where schools can't offer as many classes, as many opportunities as a school in Wake or Mecklenburg County. Randy, no matter how hard he works, enters college or the workforce behind students from other counties. That's not fair. When you hear people calling for more cuts, when you hear people calling for no taxes, they're calling for Randy to stay behind. I think North Carolina is better than that. I think the people of North Carolina demand that we give Randy the same chance as every other North Carolina student and I think they are willing to pay for it.

And I think the people of North Carolina don't want to devastate the institutions that improve the lives of North Carolina's citizens. The public health system, among the best in the country, the university system, among the best in the country, and the public schools, which we want to improve to make them among the best in the country. When you hear calls for more cuts to these institutions, you're hearing calls for cuts that would devastate these important parts of our state. We can do better than that. I think the people of North Carolina demand that we do better than that.

IMAGE COURTESY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Holiday Cards designed by children to help children at Duke!

Come, join one of Coach Krzyzewski's most important campaigns—the pediatric holiday card program! Whimsical, wonderful designs contributed by children...so that your holiday cards can support the work of the Duke Children's Hospital. Since local corporations underwrite the costs of printing and distribution, all proceeds go to

the pediatric bone marrow transplant program and to Camp Kaleidoscope, where chronically ill children experience the joys of summer camping. *** The pediatric holiday card campaign, chaired by Coach K, has been growing year by year... and it'll get even better when you send in your order. *** Pack of 24 cards (all one design, or variety pack—four of each design), \$10. *** Printing costs are underwritten by ATCOM, Inc.; Durham Coca-Cola Bottling Co.; IBM Coastal Employees Federal Credit Union; Mebane Packaging Corp.; North Carolina Credit Unions; and United Guaranty. *** Orders mailed by October 20 will ensure delivery by November 15 but orders will be accepted after that date.



Snowcovered Tree with Rabbit

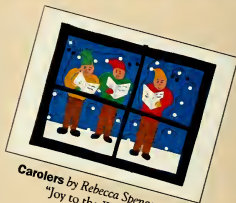
by Helene Simpson, 11
"May your holidays be filled with the beauty of nature"



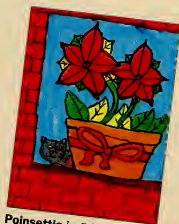
Reindeer Flying Over City
by Demorris Smith, 11
"Twas the night before Christmas"



Angel in Stars
by Brimey Dimmick, 8
"Stars in your eyes and love in your heart for a heavenly Christmas time"



Carolers by Rebecca Spencer, 11
"Joy to the World"



Poinsettia by Billy Fowler, 10
"May your holidays be decorated with happiness"



Striding Snowman
by Jeremy Barbour, 11
"Wishing you fun-filled holidays and a great New Year"

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PACK: 24 cards - \$10. POSTAGE & HANDLING: 1-2 pks-\$2.50; 3-4 pks-\$3.50; 5-6 pks-\$5.00. BULK: 250 cards-\$100; each add'l 100 cards-\$40.

IMPRINT: (available on order of 250 or more, not available for variety packs) 250 cards or envelopes-\$75; each add'l 100-\$20.

POSTAGE & HANDLING: \$8 for 250; each add'l 100-\$2.

Style	# Packs @ \$10/ea.	Bulk	Imprint	Total
Poinsettia				\$
Tree w/ Rabbit				
Carolers				
Reindeer				
Angel				
Snowman				
Variety		n/a	n/a	
Postage & Handling				
Add'l Contribution for Duke Children's Services				
Grand Total				

Check Payable to: Duke University Medical Center; Send Order to: Duke Children's Miracle Network Telethon, Box 2982, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710

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address _____

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signature _____

* Imprint Message:

DUKE

ALUMNI
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RATING THE DUKE EXPERIENCE

According to the Duke Alumni Association survey of the Class of 1990, almost all recent Duke graduates would choose to enroll again. The Duke Experience Survey, which polls former Trinity and Engineering students in the year following their graduation, addresses academic life, student and residential life, and services and facilities.

A total of 564 respondents, about one-third of the Class of 1990, gave their "overall Duke experience" an average of 8.24 on a scale of zero to ten. This high mark is comparable to results from the previous five years. More than 90 percent, in light of their knowledge of campus life, would still attend Duke.

Students continued to report spending more time studying than participating in extracurricular activities, but they devoted large blocks of time to both. Nearly one-third spent more than twenty hours per week involved in extracurricular activities, while a majority studied at least twenty hours each week.

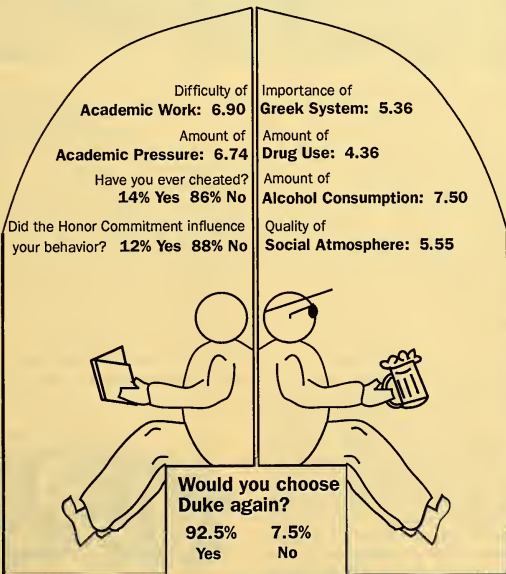
Alcohol consumption on campus remained substantially higher than drug use, according to the survey. The overall social atmosphere registered a lukewarm 5.55 rating, slipping from higher figures in each of the previous surveys.

Students continued to report strong academic pressure, largely self-imposed. Most students said the demand of the university's curriculum met their expectations. Few students reported cheating, but only 12 percent said the Honor Commitment influenced that decision.

As students see it—and as they have seen it increasingly over the last five years—Duke needs additional basketball courts and weight rooms more than any other athletic facilities. And they still like the food: The Oak Room retained its high rating, with the Magnolia Room coming in a close second. For its sixth consecutive year, the Boyd-Pishko Cafe scored lowest.

Work Hard, Play Hard?

A survey of 1990 graduates examines the quality of University life. Ratings were based on a scale from 0 to 10, except where noted. (Ten is the highest.)



Source: Duke Alumni Association

CHET FENSTER/ THE CHRONICLE

ENGINEERING HONORS

Ray B. Duggins B.S.M.E. '44 and F. Thomas Wooten B.S.E.E. '57, Ph.D. '64 received Duke's Engineering Distinguished Alumnus Awards, presented by the engineering school at a banquet in April. Duggins is a retired research fellow for Du Pont and Wooten is president of the

Research Triangle Institute. Also honored was Ernest Elsevier, associate professor emeritus in mechanical engineering, who was given the Distinguished Service Award for more than forty years of service to the school.

Duggins is director of engineering for the Brookrock Corporation, where he consults on developing and implementing technologies for the laser printer industry. After earning his master's in mechanical engi-



Shipshape: The Class of 1946 took to the water like alumni to a reunion, its forty-fifth. The April weekend in Beaufort, North Carolina, included a reception at the Duke Marine Lab, a guided walking tour of the historic town, a boating tour aboard the *Mystery* with Duke geologist Orrin Pilkey, and a Down East clambake.

PHOTO BY BOB TAYLOR



neering from Pennsylvania State University and teaching there briefly, Duggins joined E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company as a field engineer in 1951. When he retired from Du Pont in 1985, he held the title research fellow. While at Du Pont, he was principal author of more than twenty U.S. patents, including patents for the manufacture of Corian synthetic marble, the development of a membrane process for separating blood into plasma cells, and for a hollow fiber drug delivery system. He was also involved in the research of agricultural products, which resulted in the development of controlled, slow-drip irrigation systems. Through the United Nations, he introduced the drip irrigation system to developing countries.

Wooten, president of the Research Triangle Institute, heads the non-profit organization that works with Duke, UNC-Chapel Hill, and North Carolina State University to provide contract research in a variety of fields, including statistical sciences, biometric research, social sciences, and international development. He worked as an instructor in Duke's electrical engineering department before joining Corning Glass Works in 1964 as an engineer in semiconductor processing and devices. In 1966 he began work at RTI as an engineer in the solid-state laboratory. From 1968 to 1975, he managed its biomedical engineering research department. He became corporate secretary of the institute in 1977 and vice president in 1983. As vice president, Wooten was responsible for electronics and systems research including digital systems, systems engineering, semiconductors, and technology applications. He holds three patents in semiconductor devices.

Distinguished Service Award winner Elsevier is associate professor emeritus in

mechanical engineering. Though he still teaches classes, he officially retired from Duke in 1985. He joined the engineering faculty in 1950. Elsevier is a licensed engineer in five states and an active industrial consultant, working at the forefront in air conditioning and environmental-control systems. He worked with Burlington Industries in its early days, developing environmental control systems to filter lint and debris from the air of textile mills. In 1968 the governor presented Elsevier with North Carolina's Total Development Award for his work. In 1979 he received the Engineering Faculty Teaching Award. Upon his retirement, his former students and colleagues established the Ernest Elsevier Scholarship Fund in his honor.



PHANTOM OF UBIQUITY

Not only has he appeared simultaneously on Broadway and on the cover of a familiar periodical, but Kevin Gray '80 seems to be appearing in *The Phantom of the Opera* on stages everywhere. In June he materialized in Washington, D.C., for a sold-out run at the Kennedy Center, where the Duke Club of Washington participated in Duke's capital

campaign-sponsored Duke Gala.

Famous faces at the pre-performance buffet reception included: PBS correspondent Judy Woodruff '68 and husband Al Hunt of *The Wall Street Journal*; ABC's Ted Koppel, a Duke parent; U.S. Senator Terry Sanford, Duke president emeritus; and Representative Richard Gephardt, another Duke parent. Later, Gray arrived sans mask at the post-performance dessert-and-champagne fête and signed playbills. Warren Wickersham '60, new DCW president, and the capital campaign's Mary Bergson Newman '72 were the contact people for the event.

The Phantom reappears in Atlanta on October 12 for a similar Duke Gala. Only a limited number of tickets are still available. Those who miss Kevin Gray in Atlanta may be seeing him in Denver, Colorado, on December 12 and 15. There the Duke Club of Denver, whose president is Marc Kaplan '79, has reserved a block of tickets at the Performing Arts Center. By mid-July, both of Duke's Denver performances were sold out.

Equally ubiquitous was Duke president H. Keith H. Brodie on his travels from the Northeast to the Deep South. In May, instead of sighting Phantoms, he was sighting whales and dolphins in Chicago at a Duke Club of Chicago reception held in the new Oceanarium at the Shedd Aquarium. After greetings by DCC president Dan Dickinson '83, Carol Anspach "Cookie" Kohn '60 introduced Brodie. Brodie recognized Louellen and Tim Murray '74 and Phyllis Scholl Thomas '73 and Michael Thomas '73 as new members of Duke's Founders' Society. A buffet reception in the Coral Reef Rotunda followed. Hosts for the event were the Kohns, the Murrays, Judy Carpenter Rupp '68 and Glenn Rupp '66, Mary and Doug Scrivner '73, and Dorothy and John Schwartz '56.



Orleans, whose president is David E. Post, a 1989 Duke Medical Center house staff member.

On the international front, William G. Anlyan, Duke chancellor emeritus, was the guest speaker in April at an alumni reception sponsored by the Duke Club of Tokyo. Susan Beth Stewart '84 coordinated the event; Kyoichi Aoyama M.B.A. '77 is the DCT president. A similar event was offered by the Duke Club of Hong Kong, organized by DCHK president Anne Blandford Forrest '60.

In May, Anlyan was host for a reception featuring U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union Jack F. Matlock Jr. '50 at London's Academia Italiana. Other hosts were Robert Steel '73 and Duke parent Ernest Mario. The event was arranged by the Duke Club of London, whose president was Dara Near M.B.A. '85. Kathleen Sorley '79 is the new DCL president.

HONORING THE CHAMPIONS

To commemorate Duke's national championship basketball team, the Duke Alumni Association, in conjunction with Duke Athletics and the Duke Stores, is offering a special-edition sweatshirt, with the help of Lynn Yarnall Moore

'64 and John M. Moore Jr. '64.

The Moores' Duke connection began in 1928 when Judge Thaddeus D. Bryson was appointed university counsel. His daughter Kathleen B. Moore '35 and her husband J. Meredith Moore '32 are the parents of John '64. In all, sixteen members of the Moore family have attended Duke, including John M. Moore III, a Duke senior.

The Moores, who own LYM Promotions in Durham, say they decided to do something to show their appreciation for Duke's student athletes. They have fashioned a top-of-the-line sweatshirt for sale to alumni and other Duke supporters. "We're offering a special-edition, commemorative garment which will contribute to a graduate scholarship to benefit members of the team and all student athletes at Duke," says John Moore. "We just felt we wanted to give something meaningful in return for the pleasure this team has given us as alumni."

The sweatshirt, available in blue, cream, or ash gray, is embellished on the front with a seal depicting the Duke Chapel, bordered by gold-metallic embroidery and the Duke motto. The left sleeve has a "National Championship Basketball, 1991" patch and the right sleeve has an "Official Commemorative Edition" badge that can be personalized with class years for alumni; or the Duke Basketball symbol can be substituted for non-alumni. The price is \$75. For more information, see the full-page, color advertisement in this issue.

In June Brodie was the special guest at a Duke Club of Dallas luncheon at the Sky Lobby on the fortieth floor of the Texas Commerce Towers. Hosts for the event were Charron and Peter Denker B.S.E.E. '59, Robert Feldman '70, Susan M. Wilson '62, Bucky Lyon IV '90 and his parents Laura Lee and Buck Lyon III, and Duke parents Kay and David McAtee and Merily and John Sartain. Michelle Neuhoff Thomas '87 is the DCD president. The next day Brodie was in New Orleans for an alumni luncheon at the Windsor Court Hotel, sponsored by the Duke Club of New

CLASS NOTES

WRITE: Class Notes Editor, Duke Magazine, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27706

NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for typesetting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for three to four issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.

30s, 40s & 50s

Maud Hollowell Black R.N. '35, B.S.N. '39 was named Outstanding Citizen for 1990 in Crowley, La.

Walter Weintz '36 received the Irving Wunderman award in recognition of his lifetime of "outstanding creative contributions." The award was presented at New York City's Lincoln Center. He is the author of *The Solid Gold Mailbox*.

John D. Klock '37, president of Klock Oil Co., has retired from serving as a member of the local school board. He lives in Hilton, N.Y.

Marguerite Neel Williams '38 was presented an honorary doctorate of humane letters by Florida State University. She lives in Thomasville, Ga.

Theodore T. Kozlowski '41, Ph.D. '47 is a co-author of *The Physiological Ecology of Woody Plants*, published by Academic Press in December. He lives in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Stephen R. Lawrence '41, a communications specialist, launched a new communications consulting firm, Steve Lawrence Associates, Philadelphia. He is a public relations executive for CIGNA Corp. He lives in Philadelphia.

W.S. Ward Ph.D. '43 is the author of *A Literary History of Kentucky*, published by the University of Kentucky Press. He lives in Lexington, Ky.

W. Paul Skelton Jr. '48, a certified public accountant, was named an honorary member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He is the principal in W. Paul Skelton Jr., C.P.A.

Donald S. Carter '50, an ear, nose, and throat surgeon in Towson, Md., for 32 years, announced his retirement. He and his wife, Roz, who live in Lutherville, Md., have three sons and two grandchildren.

David K. Scarborough '50 was promoted to vice president for student affairs at Washington and Jefferson College in Washington, Pa.

G. Howard Allred M.Div. '52 has retired as pastor of First United Methodist Church in High Point. He and his wife, Florence, live in Greensboro.

Arthur F. Loub '52 received the 1991 Distinguished Service Award from the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE). He is the president of the Kansas State University Foundation.

John H. "Jack" Gibbons Ph.D. '54 was presented the Federation of American Scientists Public Service Award of 1990. He is the director of the Office of Technology Assessment, a Congressional think-tank for technological issues.

Jackson W. Carroll B.Div. '56 edited *Carriers of Faith: Lessons from Congregational Studies*, published in March by Westminster/John Knox Press. He is the William Douglas MacKenzie Distinguished Professor at the Hartford Seminary. He lives in Bloomfield, Conn.

Marion Carlyle Crenshaw Jr. M.D. '56 is a recipient of Duke's Distinguished Medical Alumni Award. He is an obstetrics and gynecology professor at the University of Maryland and lives in Baltimore.

Harriett Gould Nesbitt '56 was chosen as 1990 Realtor-Associate of the Year by the Board of Realtors of the Oranges and Maplewood in New Jersey. She is an associate with Burgdorff Realtors' Short Hills office.

Arthur Raynes '56 completed his term as chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association. He was

featured in *The Legal Intelligence*, where he was credited for building support for a new justice center in Philadelphia.

Eleanor H. Hutton '57 is co-author of the article "Connecting Whole Language and Movement Education," published in the spring issue of the *Virginia English Bulletin*. She is an associate professor of physical education at Emory & Henry College.

G. William Domhoff '58 is the co-author of *Blacks in the White Establishment*, published by Yale University Press. He is professor of psychology and sociology at the University of California, Santa Cruz.

Donald D. Hook A.M. '58 is the author of *The Plight of the Church Traditionalist: A Last Apology*, published by The Prayer Book Society. He lives in Farmington, Conn.

David Lyman B.S.E.E. '58 chairs the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee in Bangkok, Thailand. He is senior partner with the law firm Tilleke & Gibbins, Thailand's oldest law firm. The firm is affiliated with the international law firm Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue.

Lewis N. Terry '59, M.D. '62 is chairman of the Cancer Treatment Center. He received the A.H. Robbins Award for outstanding community service in April 1990. He lives in Easley, S.C.

Connie Lucas Winkler '59 was appointed by the president and board of directors of the Society of Certified Insurance Service Representatives (CISR) to serve on the newly formed National Education Committee. She is a principal in The Winkler Agency in Sugarland, Texas, and lives in Missouri City.

60s

Richard E. Hansen '60, A.M. '66, Ph.D. '76 was promoted to Distinguished Professor of English at Mary Washington College.

Betsy Schoenly Terry B.S.N. '60 is the president of the S.C. Medical Association Auxiliary and chair of the S.C. Arts Council. She helped initiate the health education center at the Roper Mountain Science Center in Greenville, S.C., and then set up a statewide health education van. She received a commendation for her work from the S.C. legislature in October and was made a charter member of the Order of the Jessamine.

Nancy Bost Milner '61 was one of three appointed to Union Theological Seminary's board of trustees. She is a counseling psychologist in Richmond, Va.

Patricia Peyton Truitt '61 formed a partnership, Truitt & Herr, for the practice of law in W. Lafayette, Ind.

Charles Thomas Caskey M.D. '62 is a recipient of Duke's Distinguished Medical Alumni Award. He is a professor at the Institute for Molecular Genetics at the Baylor College of Medicine.

Patrick Coughlan '62, J.D. '65 was elected president of the Maine Association of Dispute Resolution Professionals.

Carol Williams Bilbro '63, M.A.T. '65 was featured in *The News and Observer* for her extensive involvement in volunteer work. She is a part-time consultant in management skills. She and her husband, Robert, have a son and a daughter and live in Raleigh.

A. Everett James Jr. M.D. '63 is a recipient of Duke's Distinguished Medical Alumni Award. He is a

BLUEBIRD ON HIS SHOULDER

Morning mist has already begun to evaporate as Lonnie Hudson '48 steers his cart across the Duke Golf Course toward an unobtrusive wooden box. Inside, with any luck, will be either bluebird eggs or nestlings. This is the first stop on his ten-site bluebird box trail.

Hudson stops each cart, taps on the box's supporting metal pole to alert any inhabitants to his presence, lowers the pole, and peers inside the box. Sure enough, a bright blue egg is tucked in the corner of the nest. At the next box, Hudson finds four eggs, and later, he'll find fledglings—baby birds ready to take flight—as well as days-old hairless hatchlings.

Despite the seeming bounty of birds on Hudson's bluebird trail, this wasn't always the case. The once-broadly distributed songbird began to die out several decades ago, in part because of increased pesticide use (particularly DDT) and land clearing that wiped out



Hudson: egg on the bluebird population

natural nesting sites. In North Carolina, the bird was placed on the state's list of specially protected species.

But through projects such as Hudson's, the bluebird population has rebounded. From the organized efforts of the North American Bluebird Society, the North

Carolina Bluebird Society, and bluebird-minded individuals like Hudson, an extensive network of bluebird lovers has emerged.

Maintaining these bluebird boxes is more than just a hobby to Hudson. "This is a subtle, sneaky way of getting people interested

in the environment. If people put a bluebird in their backyard, they'll think twice about spraying their plants with pesticides" and be more aware of the interconnectedness of people and nature, he says.

This winter, Hudson will erect ten more boxes on the golf course, and he is spearheading improved landscaping that will benefit both bird and human populations. Dogwoods, for example, are pretty for golfers to look at and their berries are tasty winter snacks for bluebirds.

Hudson, an avid cancer, fisherman, and hiker, is proud of his continuing association with the university not only through family—daughters Caroline Hudson Lock '78 and Elizabeth Hudson Willingham '84, and son-in-law Daniel Willingham '83—but also through his bluebird project. As he finishes checking his boxes, Hudson jokes that he "raises bluebirds for Blue Devils." And for others, too.

professor and chair of the radiology department at Vanderbilt's medical school.

David J. Prentiss '63 was appointed to the newly created post of senior vice president of production and underwriting for Old Republic International Corp.'s flagship property and liability insurance carrier, Old Republic Insurance Co. He lives in St. Davids, Pa.

Catherine Childre Sprinkles '63 was elected a vice president of the Calif. state bar. A member of the board of governors of the state bar since 1988, she chairs its committee on education. She and her husband, Leonard, live in Saratoga, Calif.

Joyce C. Tucker '63 is co-author of the second edition of *Presbyterian Policy for Church Officers*, published by Westminster/John Knox Press. She is director of the Committee on Theological Education and has served as assistant state clerk, Office of the General Assembly. She lives in Louisville, Ky.

James Holsinger M.D. '64, Ph.D. '68 was a studio guest on a special edition of *Catch the Spirit*, the national television series of the United Methodist Church, which focused on the war in the Persian Gulf. He is chief medical director of the Veterans Health Services and Research Administration in Washington, D.C.

Catherine Ward Bishir A.M. '65 is the author of *History of North Carolina Architecture and Architects and Builders of North Carolina*, published by UNC Press.

Tempe Brownell Steen '65 is an attorney with the law firm Tunnell & Raxson in Bethany Beach, Del.

Frank L. "Skip" Bowman '66 was promoted to the rank of rear admiral in the U.S. Navy.

Elizabeth Hood Wellborn Hall A.M. '66, a former director of admissions at the University of Texas, was featured in *West Austin News* for her career as an education consultant.

J. Dean Heller '66 joined the law firm Morgan, Lewis & Brokus as a partner-resident in its Los Angeles office.

Sherry Kellett '66, a certified public accountant with Southern National Corp., was named controller and promoted to the company's senior management group.

Barbara Kurz M.A.T. '66, a high-school teacher in Rock Hill, S.C., was made a named gift honoree for the National Education Foundation program of the American Association of University Women.

Jack Marin '66, J.D. '80 was named the head of the National Association of Basketball Coaches' 1991 Balfour Silver Anniversary All-America team. He is an attorney in Durham specializing in sports agency.

D. Craig Brater '67, M.D. '71 was named chairman of the department of medicine at Indiana University of Pennsylvania's medical school. In 1988 he received the prestigious "Burroughs Wellcome Clini-

cal Pharmacology Scholar" award. He is a professor of medicine and of pharmacology and toxicology.

Peter Brockett B.S.E.E. '67 was elected president of the board of trustees of the Los Angeles Children's Museum for 1991. He is principal in the merchant banking firm Brockett Tammy & Co.

David R. Cornell P.T. Cert. '67 was named president and chief executive officer of the Albany Medical Center in New York.

Thomas G. Pelham A.M. '67 has joined the Fla. law firm Holland & Knight as a partner. He lives in Tallahassee.

Robert T. Summers B.S.C.E. '68, chairman and chief executive officer of Summers Taylor Inc., was elected to the executive committee of The Road Information Program (TRIP), a Washington, D.C.-based national highway transportation research group.

John W. Foreman '69 was promoted to professor of pediatrics at Richmond's Medical College of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, in July 1990.

Ronald E. Kirby '69, his wife, **Kristina Hokanson Kirby** '69, and their three sons have moved to Jamestown, N.D., where he will be the assistant director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center.

Bonlyn Agan McBride '69 was named director of major gifts at Swarthmore College in Swarthmore, Pa.

Richard E. Weaver A.M. '69, Ph.D. '71 was a guest lecturer for the fourth annual Gwathmey Lecture. He is co-owner of We-Du Nurseries in Rutherford County, N.C.

William L. Yaeeger '69 is an attorney concentrating in bankruptcy and health law in Durham, N.C.

70s

Thomas E. Fitz '71 was named chief executive officer of Palms Pasadena Hospital in St. Petersburg, Fla. He and his wife, Margaret, and their three daughters live in St. Petersburg.

George J. White B.S.E. '71 earned his M.B.S. from UNC-Charlotte and was elected to the Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi. He is a professional engineer and chief of engineering service at the Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salisbury, N.C.

Thomas E. Barton Ed.D. '72 is a member of President Bush's Education Advisory Policy Committee. He is the president of Greenville Technical College in South Carolina.

Dana Cole-Levesque '72 was named Vermont's new commissioner of labor and industry.

Curtis R. Kimball '72, a principal with Willamette Management Associates Inc. in Portland, Ore., manages the firm's appraisal division. He is also an adjunct faculty member of the Southern Trust School in Birmingham, Ala. He is an active member of the Duke Club of Oregon. He and his wife, Marilyn, and their son live in Portland.

Paul M. Stouffer '72 writes that he "has a new pick-up truck," and he and his wife, **Mary Jeanne McAfee Stouffer** '73, "still reside in Ft. Worth, Texas, where she stays harassed trying to raise our three children."

David D. Addison '73 joined United National Bank as senior vice president and head of the trust department. He lives in Norcross, Ga.

Nan L. Coleman '73 is a principal in her new law firm, Coleman & Massey, P.C. in Roanoke, Va. She was a partner with Woods, Rogers & Hazelgrove.

Robert H. Mercer '73 was named senior vice president and remains general counsel of Volvo North America Corp. He is also secretary to the company's board of directors. He and his wife, Vickie, and their two children live in Wyckoff, N.J.

Lynne Snierston '73, a veteran NFL reporter, is working with The Robert Stolz Group Inc., in conjunction with the NFL Partnership, to promote St. Louis as the next site for an NFL expansion team.

Carol A. Springer '73 assembled a national medical conference called "The Palm Beach Retina-Vitreous Course." She has a private practice in ophthalmology.

Thomas H. Gorey '74 was ordained as an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He has been the Washington, D.C., bureau chief of the *Salt Lake Tribune* and the Washington correspondent of the *Manchester, N.H., Union Leader*. He and his wife, Annette, and their three daughters live in Germantown, Md.

Mark H. Pickett '74 is pastor of the Norwich Congregational Church. He and his wife, **Margot Trusty Pickett** '75, spent the 1991 spring semester as visiting scholars at Duke's Divinity School. They live with their two daughters in Norwich, Vt.

John B. Simpson M.D. '74 was named a recipient of Duke's Distinguished Medical Alumni Award. He is a cardiologist at Redwood City's Sequoia Hospital and lives in Palo Alto, Calif.

D. Bruce Townsend '74 was featured in *Bucks County Today* because of his outstanding performance as township manager. He is the chief administrator of Pennsylvania's Northampton Township.

Charles M. van der Horst '74 is director of the AIDS clinic at N.C. Memorial Hospital. In October 1990 he won a grant from the National Institutes of Health for AIDS research. An activist involved with the political and public policy sides of the AIDS disease, he coordinated and monitored the 34 national AIDS clinical research units responsible for most of the AIDS research in the United States.

Stanley G. Brading '75 merged his law firm Brading & Hicks with the Atlanta law firm Swift, Currie, McGhee & Hiers. He is a member of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors and chairs its Awards and Recognition Committee.

George Dameron '75 is the author of *Epicopul Power and Florentine Society, 1000-1320*, published by Harvard University Press. He is an assistant professor of history at St. Michael's College in Colchester, Vt. He and his wife, Deborah, and their son live in Hinesburg.

C. James Holliman '75 volunteered to work at the Peace Sun Medical Clinic in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in January 1991. He was present for the start of the Desert Storm operation, including the first few Scud missile attacks. As a faculty member of Penn State University College of Medicine, he is the clinical director of the emergency department at M.S. Hershey Medical Center and is developing a new emergency medicine residency program at Penn State.

Royce L.B. Morris Ph.D. '75 presented a paper on "infancy narrative" in the Biblical book of Luke at the annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South. He is a professor of classics at Virginia's Emory & Henry College.

Margot Trusty Pickett '75 is associate pastor at the Church of Christ at Dartmouth College. She and her husband, **Mark H. Pickett** '74, spent the 1991 spring semester as visiting scholars at Duke's Divinity School. They live with their two daughters in Norwich, Vt.

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PRESIDENTIAL TRANSFER



Garcia: working for women and the arts

Don't ask Ofelia Garcia to rank her career interests. She'll tell you it's impossible to describe her artistic concerns as more or less important than her teaching skills or her administrative expertise. There's too

much overlap among the three, she explains. "In a sense, I have moved from the visual to the performing arts," says Garcia, who studied editing drawing and sculpture at the Escuela Nacional de Bellas Artes in Cuba before

seeking political asylum in the United States at nineteen. "There's something very creative about administration; it requires both order and imagination." As president of the Atlanta College of Art since 1986, Garcia has honed her management skills while continuing to lecture about art, curate exhibits, and participate in one-woman and group shows.

Garcia was a Kent-Danforth Fellow while doing graduate work in comparative religion and cultures at Duke; she passed her comprehensives in '75, but while writing her dissertation, she received a job offer that seemed too good to pass up. The dissertation was put on permanent hold.

Since then, she has worked in a variety of arts-related jobs and served on numerous boards and advisory groups around the country. Among her accomplishments was serving as president of the Women's Caucus for Art, an organization of 3,500 artists and art historians in colleges

and universities.

This fall, Garcia will become president of Rosemont College, a small, private, liberal arts women's school in Pennsylvania. Having attended a similar institution for her undergraduate degree, Manhattanville College in New York, Garcia is excited about helping to shape an academic environment that encourages women to excel.

"As the years pass, I realize how instrumental my education was in providing role models for leadership, and how important it's been in my professional life," she says. "In a perfect world, an institution for one gender only may not be necessary. But it's not a perfect world. In my lifetime, the tone in this country is such that the gains made for women are not at all secure."

started his own menswear design business. He graduated from Harvard Business School in 1980 and is now taking courses at New York City's Fashion Institute of Technology. He is also a model for avant-garde fashion designers in New York.

Steven W. H. Walker '76 was promoted to the position of associate geologist with Harding Lawson Associates, an environmental and geoscience consulting firm in Navato, Calif. He and his wife, Joanne, and their son live in Vallejo.

William E. Wise Jr. '76, who completed his general surgical residency at the Ohio State University Hospitals in June 1989, has completed a fellowship in colon and rectal surgery at Grant Medical Center in Columbus. He and his wife, **Rebecca Brightman** '78, live in Worthington, Ohio.

David S. Disend M.A.T. '77 has left the University of Miami to become the vice president for development at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

John F. Gillespy '77, M.B.A. '81 is president and co-owner of Florida Capital Assets Corp. in Heathrow (Orlando), Fla. The company raises equity for real estate ventures and investments. He and his wife, Donna, and their three sons live in Lake Mary, Fla.

Edward D. Heath Jr., J.D. '77 is of counsel to the law firm Hershberger, Patterson, Jones & Roth. He is an attorney with the law firm Harris & Heath.

William L. Mastorakis '77 successfully completed the comprehensive examination of the Ameri-

can Board of Orthodontics and is now board certified. He lives in Chesterfield, Mo.

Stephen L. Wooten '77, M.D. '81 was inducted as a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons during ceremonies at the academy's 58th annual meeting.

Rebecca Brightman '78 finished her residency in neurosurgery at the Ohio State University Hospitals in June 1990. She has since joined a private neurosurgical group in Columbus, Ohio. She and her husband, **William E. Wise Jr.** '76, live in Worthington.

Fred H. Cecil '78 was promoted to senior vice president at The First National Bank of Atlanta. He and his family live in Alpharetta, Ga.

Katherine Fortino Johnston '78 was elected executive vice president, general counsel, and corporate secretary of First American Savings. She and her husband and their two children live in Ambley, Pa.

R. Ross Harris '78, M.B.A. '80, who works for Leo Burnett Advertising, was promoted to account supervisor of Philip Morris International. She is a member of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors and chairs its Marketing Committee.

Kenneth G. Hayden '78 joined TECHMATICS Inc. as a senior analyst working on the Navy's AEGIS cruisers, destroyers, and land-based test sites. He and his wife, Susan, and their two children live in Carrollville, Md.

Carol Weiss Lehr '78 is director of alumni relations at New York University's School of Education, Health, Nursing, and Arts Professions. She and her husband, Brad, live in Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Philip L. Schaefer '78 is a vice president at Sylvan Lawrence Co. Inc., a New York real estate firm. He and his wife, Wendy, live in Manhattan.

Jean Ramsey Simmons B.S.E. '78 was promoted to manager of plant technology at Armc Steel Co.'s Ashland, Ky., works. She and her husband, Alan, and their children live in Huntington, W.Va.

Vanessa M. Berge '79 was named a partner with the law firm Wyatt, Tarrant & Combs in its Lexington, Ky., office.

Richard L. Burtner '79 was named chief financial officer at Charlotte, N.C.-based SPATCO.

Dan Levitan '79 was named managing director of Wertheim Schroder & Co. and will be developing a West Coast corporate finance effort. He and his wife, Leslie, live in Los Angeles.

Matthew W. Robertson '79 is regional director of Prudential Reinsurance Co. in the direct treaty department. He lives in Fanwood, N.J.

Carolyn Margaret Salafia M.D. '79 was awarded a specialty fellowship in the American Academy of Pediatrics. She lives in Middlebury, Conn.

Bryan K. Wheelock '79 has become a partner in the St. Louis office of Armstrong, Teasdale, Schlafly, Davis & Dicus. He joins the firm's patent, trademark, and intellectual property department.

MARRIAGES: Philip L. Schaefer '77, 1988. Residence: New York City.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Curtis R. Kimball** '72 and Marilyn Kimball on Aug. 9, 1990. Named **Neil Curtis**. . . Fourth child and third son to **Carol A. Springer** '73 and Lauren Rosecan on Jan. 3. Named Shaun Springer. . . Third child and son to **John F. Gillespy** '77, M.B.A. '81 and Donna Gillespy on June 19, 1990. Named **Kevin L. Schaefer**. . . First child and daughter to **Philip L. Schaefer** '78 and Wendy Ellen Weintraub Schaefer. Named Alyssa Lauren. . . Third child and second son to

Rebecca O. Beasley '76 was promoted to assistant general counsel of National Oypsum in Dallas, Texas.

James D. Drucker J.D. '76 has signed a new multi-year contract as legal correspondent for ESPN. He is president of Global Sports, a Philadelphia-based sports marketing and television production company.

Patricia R. Hatler '76 has been elected a trustee of the Philadelphia Bar Foundation. She is senior vice president-general counsel and corporate secretary of Independence Blue Cross.

Wade Huie '76, a leading soda vendor for L.A. Raider and USC football at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, was appointed soda vendor for L.A. Clipper basketball.

Thomas J. Lewis III M.H.A. '76 was selected as one of Delaware Valley's "40 Under 40" young business and community leaders by the *Philadelphia Business Journal*. He is chief executive officer of Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia.

Hilarion "Lari" Martinez '76 was promoted to the diplomatic rank of first secretary and is now special assistant to the consul general at the American Embassy in London. He is one of six U.S. diplomats to be profiled in the PBS documentary film *Profiles in Diplomacy: The U.S. Foreign Service*, which aired last winter.

Robert J. Tapp '76, who was a managing director and an investment banker with a Swiss firm, has

Christopher Jon Oma '79 and **Maura Lynn Oma** B.S.N.'81 on Dec. 30, 1990. Named Eric Philip. . . A daughter to **Robert T. Watral** '79 and **Laurie Steinman Watral** '81 on Dec. 9, 1990. Named Jayme Rebeccah.

80s

Charles A. Berardesco '80 was elected a partner of Whiteford, Taylor & Preston, where he practices corporate and securities law in Baltimore, Md. He and his wife, Alice, live in Towson, Md.

Lynn Cunningham Brown '80 is a contract negotiator for Texas Instruments in Denton, Texas.

Laurie J. Giesen '80 was appointed director of communications for American Appraisal Associates Inc. in Chicago, Ill.

David L. Going '80 has become a partner in the law firm Armstrong, Teasdale, Schlafly, Davis & Dicus in the St. Louis office.

David N. Hardie '80 is the marketing director for all Ernest & Julio Gallo wines at the E & J Gallo Winery. He and his wife, Marissa, and their two sons live in Modesto, Calif.

James T. Lee '80 received his law degree from Campbell University in 1988 and opened a general practice office in Raleigh. He covered Duke football and basketball for United Press International this past year.

Jody Laursen Spurdio '80 earned her doctorate in clinical psychology from Washington University in St. Louis, Mo.

Suzanne Inabnit Bowman '81 was presented the Village Pride Award for excellence in her work. She is account manager for the Village sports division of The Village Companies, a Chapel Hill-based, media-oriented holding company. She is an active member of the alumni chapter of Alpha Omicron Pi sorority.

Otis K. Forbes III '81 retired from the U.S. Navy Judge Advocate General's Corps in May 1990 and is now an associate with the law firm Preston, Wilson and Crandley in Virginia Beach, Va.

Robert D. Inglis '81 has been elected a member of the firm Leatherwood Walker Todd & Mann, P.C. in Greenville, S.C.

Kelly Costello King '81 works at home as an editor and writer for the Asbury Park (N.J.) Press. She and her husband, Coleman, and their two sons live in Columbus, N.J.

Robert K. Lyon '81, M.D. '86, a Navy lieutenant, reported for duty at Naval Air Station, Sigonella, Sicily, Italy.

Daniel Frank Pauly '81 completed a combined degree program in June 1990. He earned his M.D. from the University of Alabama School of Medicine and his Ph.D. in biochemistry from Baylor College of Medicine. He is on the internal medicine staff at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He and his wife, Rebecca, live in Baltimore.

George S. Plattenburg B.S.E. '81 is an HVAC consultant in the marketing services department of Indianapolis Power & Light Co. His wife, **Elizabeth Nugent Plattenburg** '82, is taking time off from a career in fund raising to stay home with their two sons. They live in Indianapolis.

Jay C. Sourbeer '81, a Navy lieutenant commander, recently reported for duty at Naval Air Station, Sigonella, Sicily, Italy.

IS DUKE "POLITICALLY CORRECT"?

Dear Fellow Duke Alumni:

You may be generally aware of recent editorials in the country's leading newspapers debating the establishment of certain social and political orthodoxies, in America's universities. These orthodoxies which carry labels like diversity, multiculturalism, deconstructionism, can be encapsulated under the banner of "Political Correctness."

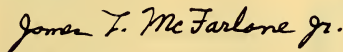
In the New York Times best seller *Illiberal Education*, author Dinesh D'Souza explores the politics of race and sex on campus while revealing Duke's prominence in promoting the "Politically Correct" agenda. In a chapter titled "The Last Shall Be First, Subverting Academic Standards at Duke," Mr. D'Souza details efforts at Duke to be at the forefront of this movement.

The purpose of this letter is to gauge your interest in forming an alumni group dedicated to a Duke future where Western cultural values continue to flourish, where selection is based on merit, and where true diversity is the diversity of mind developed through open inquiry and debate rather than through "sensitivity" indoctrination and censorship.

If you feel your views could be represented more effectively by such an alumni group or you wish to participate in its organization, please write to me.

If you can make a contribution of \$25.00 or more, I will send you a free, hard-bound edition of the eye-opening book *Illiberal Education*.

Sincerely,



James L. McFarlane, Jr. MBA '87

Name _____ Class _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

I am interested in joining the proposed alumni group.

Enclosed is my contribution; please send me a free edition of *Illiberal Education*.

\$25 \$50 \$75 \$100

Mail to: James L. McFarlane, Jr.
P.O. Box 88485
Dunwoody, GA 30356-8485

(Paid Advertisement)

Steven E. Spetzel '81 works as a marketing manager with the merchandising business of Mead Packaging. He and his wife, Hope, live in Atlanta, Ga.

Love Henry Whelchel Ph.D. '81, an associate professor of religion and philosophy and chair of the department at Clark Atlanta University, received the Pew Memorial Trust "Faculty Excellence Award."

Diana Heather Heath '82, an ophthalmology resident at the Duke Eye Center, completed her training in June. She will begin a private practice in Charlotte, N.C.

Debra Sabatini Hennelly B.S.E. '82 is practicing environmental law with the Morristown, N.J., law firm Riker, Danzig et al. She and her husband, Robert, live in Madison, N.J.

H. Clay Saylor III B.S.E. '82 was appointed a vice president of Citicorp's North American Investment Bank in April 1990. He lives in Jersey City, N.J.

Mark Thames '82 works overseas through the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board's International Service Corps program. He was a research consultant for the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation in Louisville, Ky.

Suzanne K. Helmick Book '83 was promoted to vice president and manager, real estate special assets, at First Interstate Bank of Denver. She is also a member of the steering and finance committees of the Denver Games Committee, which will organize the 1995 U.S. Olympic Festival to be held in Denver.

Margaret Kemp Carlson '83, M.B.A. '89 was promoted to asset manager of Boston-based Copley Real Estate Advisors, Inc. She lives in Maynard, Mass.

Michael D. Foden '83 has been named executive vice president and managing director of the Conco

Association of Greater Miami. He lives in Hollywood, Fla.

Valerie Schwam Johnson '83 is attending the University of Sydney Law School. She and her husband, Don, live in Chatswood, a suburb of Sydney, Australia.

Laurel Mackey '83 has joined the law firm Brown, Rudnick, Freed & Gesmer as a fourth-year associate.

Timothy J. Pakenham M.B.A. '83, J.D. '83 has been named a partner at the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird.

Katherine Strozier Payne '83, J.D. '87 is assistant general counsel to U.S. Travel Systems Inc. in Rockville, Md.

Michael T. Petrik J.D. '83 has been named a partner at the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird.

Mitchell Schwartz '83 finished his residency in internal medicine and has accepted a fellowship in pulmonary medicine at the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond. He and his wife, Sharon, and their son live in Richmond.

Robert L. Seaton M.B.A. '83, a Navy lieutenant commander, has earned a master of science degree from the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, Calif.

Geri Hallerman Waksler '83, who graduated cum laude from Stetson University College of Law in December 1990, is an associate in the land use department with the law firm Peper, Martin, Jensen, Maichal and Hedgate in Fort Myers, Fla. She and her husband, Joseph, and their son live in Fort Charlotte, Fla.

Melissa Allison Warren '83 is an attorney with the law firm Shapiro and Olander, working in corporate finance and real estate law. She and her husband, Douglas, live in Baltimore, Md.

Daniel B. Willingham '83 is assistant professor of psychology at Williams College. He received his doctorate in psychology from Harvard University in June 1990. His wife, **Elizabeth Hudson Willingham** '84, is a free-lance book production editor. They live in Williamstown, Mass.

Elizabeth Bertolozzi '84 left her job as controller for two corporations, *Military Lifestyle Magazine* and *Military Audits*, a market research firm. She has relocated so that she may attend Boston University's law school.

Elizabeth A. Carter B.S.E. '84 is a member of the Class of 1992 at Northwestern University's J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management. She was an AT&T Bell Laboratories' technical staff.

Robert Leonard Crigler '84 is associated with The Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was an advanced underwriter and marketing consultant in New Orleans but has returned to the Christie Agency in Charlotte.

Roslyn Holly Fitch '84, of Rutgers' Center for Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience, has received the 1990-91 Rita G. Rudel Award. The award will support her research of brain hemisphere differences in the processing of auditory signals in rats as a model for understanding language development in humans.

Mary J. Hildebrand J.D. '84 published an article, "How to Protect Your Legal Rights When Acquiring Hardware or Software. Dealing with the Vendor's Form Contract," in the N.J. and metropolitan New York edition of *Manufacturer's Mart*. She is a senior attorney with the Roseland, N.J., law firm Friedman Siegelbaum.

Blaise V. Jones '84, who graduated from Georgetown University's medical school, is in his second year of a residency in diagnostic radiology at

the University of Cincinnati. He and his wife, Jennifer, live in Cincinnati.

David A. Payne '84, J.D. '88 received an appointment as assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

Ronald O. Sally '84 is an associate with Crosby, Heafey, Roach and May in Los Angeles, Calif.

Richard Vinson Ph.D. '84, an associate professor of religion at Averett College, was named the second Averett recipient of the Sears-Roebuck Foundation Teaching Excellence and Campus Leadership Award.

Dorothy J. Wilson '84 is an associate in the Baltimore law firm Gordon, Feinblatt, Rothman, Hoffberger & Hollander. She lives in Parkville, Md.

Mary Ashton Patton '85 is a tax-exempt mutual fund portfolio manager at Scudder, Stevens, and Clark in Boston. She was appointed in 1990 by Gov. Dukakis to serve a four-year term on Massachusetts' Finance Advisory Board.

Barbara Botsch Bailey '86 is the director of promotions with the Collegiate Licensing Co. She and her husband, Thomas, live in Atlanta, Ga.

William Basuk M.D. '86 works for Project Orbis. Its airliner is both a classroom and state-of-the-art eye surgery center. The plane travels around the world on its mission to battle blindness in developing countries.

Robert Benford B.S.E. '86 was awarded a Navy Achievement Medal and an Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal during his four years of service in San Diego and the Persian Gulf. He lives in St. Peters, Pa., and is a process engineer for Johnson & Johnson's personal products division near Princeton, N.J.

Mark Buranosky '86 is doing his residency in ophthalmology at the University of Indianapolis.

Elizabeth Pennington Cowie '86 is a litigation associate with the law firm Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in San Francisco.

James J. Cowie '86 left active duty as a U.S. Navy lieutenant in August 1990 and entered Stanford Law School.

John Gromada '86 received one of the first Theatre Crafts International Awards for performing-arts design and production. He was recognized as a "hot young sound designer, [who] creates original soundscapes for major Broadway and Off-Broadway productions."

Jonathan M. Guerster B.S.E. '86 is a member of the Class of 1992 at Northwestern University's J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management. He was an international marketing representative at J.P. Morgan.

Horace A. Knowlton IV '86, an attorney in Tampa, Fla., has started his own firm practicing general law.

Tom Rubinson '86 graduated from UCLA's law school in May 1990, passed the Calif. bar exam, and is a deputy district attorney in Los Angeles.

Pamela Woodard '86, M.D. '90 completed an internship in internal medicine at UNC-Chapel Hill and has returned to the Duke Medical Center to begin a residency in diagnostic radiology.

Daniel P. Arian '87, who completed a two-year financial analyst program with New York's Kidder, Peabody & Co., is in the real estate development group of Forest City Enterprises, Inc. in Cleveland, Ohio. He will be attending Yale University's School of Organization and Management in the fall to earn a master's in management.

Jennifer A. Bancroft '87, after completing a one-year federal judicial clerkship, will work as an attorney for Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts in New York.

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RETURN, REACQUAINT, RENEW

REUNIONS '91

Whether it has been 5 years or 50 years since graduation, your reunion planning committee has planned a weekend you won't want to miss! Reminisce with friends and roommates at class dinner parties, cheer on the Blue Devils at the football game, spend a day in the classroom with the Duke Directions Academic Mini-college, and get the inside scoop on what's new on the Duke campus. If there's someone special you'd like to see at your reunion, give them a call. Addresses and phone numbers can be obtained through the Alumni Records Office by calling (919)684-2490 or by writing to the Alumni Office at 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, NC 27706. Registration forms will be mailed in August.

SEPTEMBER 19-22

Classes of '41, '51 and Half
Century Club

OCTOBER 3-6

(Parent's Weekend)

Classes of '56, '61, '71
and '76

OCT. 31 - NOV. 3

(Homecoming)

Classes of '66, '81,
'86 and Young
Alumni



CLASSES OF '91, '90, '89, '88, and '87:

Don't miss out on Homecoming '91 festivities! Register at the Alumni House for the Young Alumni party, Band on the Quad "Slideaway to the Hideaway", this year's Homecoming T-shirt and much more. Look for your Homecoming brochure in the mail in September.

HOMECOMING '91

CLAMORING FOR CRAWFISH



Crawdad corraling: Dorsey, right, and co-worker Tony Frenkl; top right, getting the scoop on a growing trend

Forget overpriced lobster and run-of-the-mill shrimp. The newest underwater sensation to hit these shores is crawfish, a crustacean cousin of the usual seafood fare. And Rebecca Dorsey '88, manager of Pyramid Farms Crayfish, Inc., is happily riding this new wave of popularity for the meaty morsels.

"Crawfish was virtually unheard of until a few years ago," says Dorsey, from her office near Cambridge, Maryland. "When I first talked to restaurants, they were mostly buying crawfish from Louisiana and weren't thrilled with the quality."

Because of the lack of crawfish resources, restaurants and individual consumers had to settle for inconsistent

orders, usually shipped frozen. Dorsey's solution: provide crawfish that are "large, purged, and live." Dorsey transfers them from ponds to fresh-water tanks for a few days to clean out their digestive tracts.

A zoology major at Duke, Dorsey spent half her senior year at the Marine Lab and became interested in aquaculture. She heard of a Maryland pisciculturist who had just bought land with the idea of turning it into a fish farm. Dorsey was hired as manager and learned every facet of the business, from conducting marketing to learning how to "harvest." Last year the farm produced 5,000 pounds of organic crawfish (sometimes referred to as crayfish, depending on what



part of the country you're from), and she expects it to triple that yield next year.

"It's been crazy," Dorsey says. "People travel to the farm to buy crawfish and we ship out four days a week. We'll be hiring another full-time person soon because we're getting so big." Along with one other assistant, Dorsey is the company's main employee.

And even though she's around crawfish from sun-up to sun-down, Dorsey hasn't yet tired of the hard-shelled edibles. "Everything in Maryland is steamed, but I like them boiled in spices or dipped in garlic butter." And for the uninitiated, how would Dorsey describe the flavor? She laughs and admits, "They taste like lobster."

V. Stuart Couch '87 is a Marine first lieutenant with the 2nd Aircraft Wing at the Marine Corps Air Station in Cherry Point, N.C.

Meredith E. Mortimer '87 is a member of the Class of 1992 at Northwestern University's J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management. She is one of 35 students to participate in Kellogg's first classroom and trip abroad course to Japan. She was an account executive at Ayer Turtle Advertising.

Conrad E. Ostwalt Jr. Ph.D. '87 is the author of *After Eden: The Secularization of American Space in the Fiction of Willa Cather and Theodore Dreiser*, published by Bucknell University Press. He is an assistant professor of philosophy and religion at Appalachian State University.

Julie Pease '87 is a senior medical student at the University of Illinois. She will begin her residency in emergency medicine in Indianapolis.

George M. Smart Jr. M.B.A. '87, an organization development consultant with Strategic Management Resources, has been chosen president-elect of the American Society for Training and Development, Research Triangle chapter.

Carol L. Smith '87 is a master's candidate at MIT's Sloan School of Management. She was a marketing assistant for Progressive Insurance in Richmond, Va.

Debbie J. Snyder '87 completed her master's in social work in 1989 and "took off for a six-month trip to Israel before entering the real world." Upon her return, she began work as a social worker at the George Washington University Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

Michael A. Snyder M.B.A. '87 is an investment banker with Prudential Capital Corp. He and his wife, **Barbara Borska Snyder** '88, live in Philadelphia.

Timothy S. Thompson '87 is a member of the Class of 1992 at Northwestern University's J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management. He was an

assistant to the senior vice president for alumni and development at Duke.

Elizabeth A. Whittle '87 is a member of the Class of 1992 at Northwestern University's J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management. She was a consultant at Deloitte & Touche.

Charles H. Abelman '88 is a program development specialist with the Mississippi band of Choctaw Indians.

Timothy W. Busler '88 ran the N.Y. Marathon in 3:07 and graduated from Boston University Law School in May.

Heather L. Criss '88, who graduated from Vanderbilt's law school, is an associate with the law firm Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison in San Francisco.

Anne Fleming '88, a financial analyst with the Option's Clearing Corp. in Chicago, is attending Northwestern University's J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management.

Don L. Fowler '88 has been named a commercial loan officer at the medical center office of First Citizens Bank in Wilmington, N.C.

Laurence O. Connell M.B.A. '88 has been promoted to director, laboratory product marketing, for Gelman Sciences.

Barbara Borska Snyder '88 is working on her master's in group process and group psychotherapy at Hahnemann University. She and her husband, **Michael A. Snyder** M.B.A. '87, live in Philadelphia.

Anne P. Wooster '88 was promoted to business marketing planner at Hallmark Cards. She is president of the Duke Club of Kansas City and oversees a mentoring program for 54 seventh-graders.

Emile J. Dion '89, an ensign in the Navy, completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's Course at Surface Warfare Officers School, Pacific, San Diego.

Erik T. Peterson '89, a Marine second lieutenant, served with A. Co., 1st Tank Brigade, in Saudi Arabia.

Ann Renee Sauvageot '89 is a programmer with DB Basics Inc.

Karen A. Sawyer '89 is director of constituent services for Mass. Gov. William F. Weld.

Paul D. Seeman '89, an ensign in the Navy, completed the Officer Indoctrination School at the Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, R.I.

Kevin P. Stack '89, a Marine second lieutenant, completed the Marine Air-Ground Task Force Intelligence Officer course at Navy and Marine Corps Intelligence Training Center Dam Neck, Virginia Beach, Va.

Dave Wright '89, a Marine lieutenant, is a pet commander in B. Co., 1st Tank Brigade, in Saudi Arabia.

MARRIAGES: James T. Lee '80 to Joyce Ford Marshall on Oct. 15, 1988. . . **Elise M. Walker** '80 to Lawrence Rotondo on Oct. 20, 1990. . .

Daniel Frank Pauly '81 to Rebecca Susan Rainer on June 16, 1990. Residence: Baltimore. . .

Steven E. Spetnagel '81 to Hope Eloise Gatewood on March 9. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Debra Milissa Sabatini** B.S.E. '82 to Robert P. Hennessey Jr. on Sept. 22, 1990. Residence: Madison, N.J. . .

Melissa Allison '83 to Douglas Warren on Feb. 2. Residence: Baltimore. . . **Brett D. Fallon** '83, J.D. '86 to Sherry Ruggiero on July 14, 1990. Residence: Wilmington, Del. . . **Valerie Schwam** '83 to Donald Arthur Masley Johnson on Sept. 9, 1990. Residence: Sydney, Australia. . . **Barbara Ann Botsch** '86 to Thomas Ross Bailey on Nov. 10, 1990. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Michael A. Snyder** M.B.A. '87 to **Barbara Borska** '88 on May 20, 1990. Residence: Philadelphia.

BIRTHS: Second child and son to **Lynn Cunningham Brown** '80 and **Christopher C. Brown** '81 on Feb. 21. . . First son to **Anthony F. "Tony" Fisher** '80 and Linda Fisher on July 13. Named

FALL ALUMNI ACTIVITIES

Pregame Buffets!



The Duke Alumni Association invites you to attend our pregame buffets. Join us for a fall festival of traditions: good friends, good food, and great Blue Devil football.

1980



SEPTEMBER 21

5:00-6:30 pm
Cameron Indoor Stadium
Duke vs. Colgate

OCTOBER 5

11:30 am-1:00 pm
Cameron Indoor Stadium
Duke vs. Vanderbilt

NOVEMBER 2

11:30 am-1:00 pm
Cameron Indoor Stadium
Duke vs. Georgia Tech

SOUTH CAROLINA (Columbia)

September 7
7 pm (EDT) Kickoff
Pregame reception at 5 pm
with open bar, heavy
hors d'oeuvres.
Location: National Guard
Armory (short walk from
the stadium). Free parking
available for the first
200 cars.

VIRGINIA (Charlottesville)

September 28
1 pm kickoff
11 am pregame party, near
the stadium, with lunch and
beverages.

MARYLAND (College Park)

October 26
1:30 pm (EDT) Kickoff
11:30 am pregame brunch on
campus near the stadium.

CLEMSON (Tokyo, Japan)

December 1 TBA
Pregame reception, details
unknown as of this printing.

Make Your Reservations Now For Pregame Buffets! Mail Buffet Tickets Hold Buffet Tickets at Door

of tickets (\$8 each)

— September 21
Duke vs. Colgate
5:00 pm

— October 5
Duke vs. Vanderbilt
11:30 am

— November 2
Duke vs. Georgia Tech
11:30 am

— Total Tickets

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MC/VISA #

Exp. Date

Signature

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Or, give us a call: 1-800-FOR DUKE or (919) 684-3114

Follow the Blue Devils On the Road!

Join other Duke alumni and friends
at festive pregame events planned in
conjunction with four away football
games in the fall of '91.

If you live near any of
these game sites, watch
for special Duke Alumni
Association mailings.
Otherwise, complete the
form for additional details
concerning the receptions.
In order to guarantee
adequate food service,
advance reservations are
required.

Please send me information on the following events:

South Carolina Virginia Maryland Clemson

Name

Class Year

Address

Mail to: Duke Alumni Football, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, NC 27706

1-800-FOR-DUKE

Andrew Ashton. . . Second son to **Elizabeth "Buffi" Grover Guffey** '80 and Steven Guffey on Sept. 20, 1990. Named Trevor Walker. . . Second child and son to **David N. Hardie** '80 and Marissa Hardie on April 23, 1990. Named Mason Timothy. . . Third child and second son to **Maura Lyren Ema** B.S.N. '81 and **Christopher Jon Ema** '79 on Dec. 30, 1990. Named Eric Philip. . . Second child and son to **Kelly Costello King** '61 and Coleman P. King II on May 31, 1990. Named Ian Daniel. . . A second son to **George S. Plattenburg** B.S.E. '81 and **Elizabeth Nugent Plattenburg** '82 on Feb. 28. Named Kevin Cameron. . . First child and son to **Febe Iris Brazeal Wallace** M.D. '81 and Thomas Everett Wallace on Feb. 12. Named

Scott Thomas. . . A daughter to **Laurie Steinman Watral** '81 and **Robert T. Watral** '79 on Dec. 9, 1990. Named Jayme Rebecah. . . Second child and first son to **Diana Heather Heath** '82 and David Wall on March 2. Named David. . . First son to **Yvette Greenstein Sally** '83 and **Ronald O. Sally** '84 on March 14, 1990. Named Jake Richardson. . . First child and son to **Mitchell Schwartz** '63 and Sharon Schwartz on Dec. 15, 1990. Named Evan Andrew. . . Second child and first daughter to **William C. Thomas** M.Div. '83 and Sylvia Thomas on March 28. Named Jeanell Sylvia. . . First child and son to **Geri Hallerman Waksler** '83 and Joseph Waksler on March 6. Named Evan Scott. . . First child and son to **Kathy**

Jo Gibbs Wenger B.S.N. '83 and James A. Wenger on Dec. 25, 1990. Named James Andrew. . . First child and daughter to **Daniel B. Willingham** '83 and **Elizabeth Hudson Willingham** '84 on July 10, 1990. Named Rebecca Hudson.

90s

J. Ashley Bowman '90, an ensign in the Navy, completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's Course at Surface Warfare Officers Command, Newport, R.I.

Garrett C. Brooks '90, an ensign in the Navy, completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's Course at Surface Warfare Officers School, Pacific, San Diego.

J. Eric Davis '90, a Marine second lieutenant, while attending the Basic School in Quantico, Va., prepared as a newly-commissioned officer for assignment to the Fleet Marine Force.

Gillmer J. Derge B.S.E. '90 joined the GE Research and Development Center as a computer scientist in the software technology program. He lives in Clifton Park, N.Y.

Parker A. Duncan '90, an ensign in the Navy, completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's Course at Surface Warfare Officers School, Pacific, San Diego.

John E. Fauth Ph.D. '90 has joined the faculty of Denison University as assistant professor of biology.

James B. Flowers '90 was commissioned to his present rank, Navy ensign, upon graduation from Officer Candidate School at the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, R.I.

Robert L. Freund '90 was commissioned to his present rank, Navy ensign, upon graduation from Officer Candidate School at the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, R.I.

Kyle A. Glerum '90, a Marine second lieutenant, while attending the Basic School in Quantico, Va., prepared as a newly-commissioned officer for assignment to the Fleet Marine Force.

Michael P. Hasik '90, an ensign in the Navy, completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's Course at Surface Warfare Officers School, Pacific, San Diego.

John W. Heinecke '90, an ensign in the Navy, completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's Course at Surface Warfare Officers School, Pacific, San Diego.

Douglas C. Jackson '90, an ensign in the Navy, graduated from the Navy Supply School in Athens, Ga.

David P. Mikesell '90, an ensign in the Navy, completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's Course at Surface Warfare Officers School, Pacific, San Diego.

Patrick E. Moran '90, a Marine second lieutenant, while attending the Basic School in Quantico, Va., prepared as a newly-commissioned officer for assignment to the Fleet Marine Force.

Scott P. Risseow B.S.E. '90, an ensign in the Navy, completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's Course at Surface Warfare Officers School, Pacific, San Diego.

Douglas R. Schuch '90, an ensign in the Navy, completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's Course at Surface Warfare Officer's School, Newport, R.I.

James P. Shultz '90, a Marine second lieutenant, while attending the Basic School, prepared as a newly-commissioned officer for assignment to the Fleet Marine Force.

Mary Helen Todd '90 is a student at The Dickinson School of Law.

The Legacies of Christopher Columbus

*500 years ago,
Christopher Columbus set
foot in the New World.
His trek across the ocean
in search of riches in the
Far East was a journey
with results far more
consequential than he
had ever imagined. The
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David B. Wicker J.D. '90 has been named an associate in the law firm Wiyatt, Tarrant & Combs in its Louisville office.

DEATHS

Estelle F. Spears '14 on Dec. 24. Her father was president of Duke from 1940 through 1949. In 1952 she was selected as the first woman trustee of Duke University. She was a member of Kappa Delta sorority. She is survived by a son, **Marshall T. Spears** '47; two granddaughters, including **Susan Spears Nunn** '76; and five great-grandchildren.

Raymond K. Smathers '19 of Silver Spring, Md., on Nov. 18. He was a retired Army colonel and lawyer. He is survived by his wife, Rolande, a daughter, and five grandchildren.

Nancy Maxwell Green '20, A.M. '22 of Charlotte, N.C., on Nov. 2. She was a Durham County school teacher for 20 years and then Charlotte Country Day School librarian. She was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Gamma. She is survived by a son, a daughter, six grandchildren, and 11 great-grandchildren.

J. Harvey Bryan '21 on Oct. 16 in Durham. He was the retired office manager for Duke Power Co. He is survived by a nephew and two nieces.

Josie Foy Chesson '21 of Durham, on Oct. 8. She was a teacher in North Carolina, South Carolina, and at Louisiana College. She is survived by two sons, **Eugene Chesson Jr.**, B.S.C.E. '50 and **Leslie Foy Chesson** B.S.E.E. '54; a brother; eight grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

Susanne P. Karriker '22, A.M. '28, in Durham. She was a teacher in several N.C. schools. She is survived by her husband, Thurman; a son, **Fuller P. Karriker** A.M. '56, two daughters; five grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Virginia Lee Merritt Carr '23 of Wilmington, N.C., on Nov. 2. She is survived by four nieces, a nephew, and a foster daughter.

Harry William Primakoff '23, A.M. '24 of Baltimore, on Sept. 13, 1990. He was a physician at Union Memorial Hospital. He is survived by a niece.

Marion Warren '25, A.M. '34 on Aug. 8, 1990, in Suffolk, Va. She was a teacher in the Durham city schools. She is survived by two nieces, two great-nieces, and a great-nephew.

Leon Sherrill Ivey '26 of Raleigh, on Jan. 19, 1990. He was vice president of Drexel Enterprises Inc. and chairman of the board of Southern Desk Division of Drexel Enterprises Inc. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity and a guitarist for the Duke University Olec Club's string band. He was a past president of the General Alumni Association. He is survived by his wife, Gladys, a son, a brother, a sister, three grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Mattie Spence Simpson '26 on Sept. 25, 1990, in Durham. She was a member of Kappa Delta sorority and Duke's Half-Century Club. She is survived by a daughter, **Joan Simpson Jones** '50; a sister; two granddaughters, including **Joan Marcelle Jones** '77, M.Ed. '81; and a great-grandson.

Arthur Hugo Kimball '27 on Oct. 29. He was a Statesville, N.C., businessman. At Duke, he was a member of the first basketball and football teams. He is survived by his son, **H. Brown Kimball** '57; a granddaughter, **Susan F. Kimball** '88; and a grandson.

Edwin M. Leight '28 of Walkertown, N.C., on Dec. 9. He was the retired vice president of Glenn Tobacco Co. He is survived by his wife, Annette; seven children, including **Elizabeth Leight Quick** '70, **Patty Leight West** '72, and **Ruth Ann Leight** B.S.N. '74; a sister; eight grandchildren; and a nephew, **George S. Leight** M.D. '72

Lillian Bernice Rogers '28 of Charlotte, N.C., on Oct. 29. She taught in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg school system for 42 years before retiring in 1970.

Henry E. Kistler '30 of Charlotte, N.C., on Oct. 23. At Duke he was a member of the football and baseball teams, and later played in the Cincinnati Reds baseball farm system. He was the owner of Kistler's Hardware in Charlotte, N.C. He is survived by his wife, Gretta; a son, **Henry E. Kistler Jr.** '57, M.D. '61; a sister; four grandchildren, **Henry E. Kistler III** '86, **John E. Kistler** '86, **Joan L. Kistler** B.S.N. '80, and **L. Jean Kistler** B.S.N. '83; and two great-grandchildren.

William E. Brooks '32 of Tarpon Springs, Fla., on Aug. 9, 1990. He was the assistant vice president of Commercial Credit Co. He is survived by his wife and a son.

Belton O'Neal Bryan '32 of Fairfax, Va., on Nov. 11, of cancer. He was a lawyer and Foreign Service officer. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, three sons, a daughter, four granddaughters, and four great-grandchildren.

Raymond C. Carter '32 of Dallas, Texas, on Aug. 25, 1990. He was employed by the Army Air Force Exchange Service. He is survived by his wife, **Evangelina**; a son; a daughter; a brother, **L. Rollins Carter** '29; a sister, **Blanche Evelyn Carter Stott** '25; and five grandchildren.

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Carmen Patterson Bobo '33 of Alamance, N.C., on Dec. 31. She was the first Duke student to make a solo airplane flight. She wrote a book for children, *Sarah's Growing Up Summer*, published in 1989. She is survived by her husband, Harold; a daughter, **Ann Bobo Schechter** '70; two sons, **Harold Thomas Bobo** '66 and **John W. Bobo** '77; and a sister.

Evelyn Caroline Breedlove '33 of Oxford, N.C., on May 9, 1990. She was a retired school teacher and was active in the Alpha Delta Kappa sorority, an educational group. She is survived by a nephew, **Laurie A. Lyon** Ed.D. '79.

John D. Minter '33 of Raleigh, on March 26, 1990. He was account supervisor and manager of the Raleigh office of J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency. He was business manager of *The Chronicle*, a member of Omicron Delta Kappa and Kappa Sigma fraternities. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a son, a daughter, a sister, a brother, and a grandson.

Wayne G. Starnes Sr. '33 of Durham, on Oct. 2. He was manager of the packaging and shipping division of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. for 43 years. He is survived by his daughter, a son, two brothers, four sisters, and seven grandchildren.

Louis A. Ganz '34 of Wynwood, Pa., on March 20, 1990. He was a former executive with Food Fair, Penn Fruit, and Gino's, and was an associate professor at St. Joseph's University. He is survived by his wife, Sylvia, a daughter, a son, a brother, and a grandchild.

James Burwell Martin '34 on Oct. 22, in New York. He was a postal employee with the West Durham branch until 1955 and worked at Duke Golf Course until 1980. He is survived by two brothers and a sister.

Erma S. Rakilitis '34 in Durham. She is survived by three brothers, including **Wyatt B. Strickland** B.S.M.E. '42.

Mary Louise Bradley Hopper '35 of Lima, Ohio, on Oct. 3, of cancer. She was a teacher and a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. She is survived by a daughter and three grandchildren.

Cyril E. Black '36 on July 18, 1989, of congestive heart failure in Princeton, N.J. He was a member of the Princeton University faculty for 50 years. He was the James S. McDonnell Distinguished University Professor of History and International Affairs Emeritus and had served as director of the University's Center of International Studies. He is survived by his wife, Corrine, a son, a daughter, and a granddaughter.

William A. Cade Jr. '36 of Atlanta, Ga., on Aug. 20, 1990. He is survived by his son.

Ernest H. "Bunt" Polack '36, of Wheeling, W.Va. He was vice president and general manager of M. Marsh & Sons, Wheeling. At Duke he was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and was vice president of the Interfraternity Council. He was a four-year letterman in track and basketball, won honors as an All Southern Conference guard, and became an assistant basketball coach at Duke after graduation. He is survived by his wife, **Ruth Phillips Polack** '36; two sons, **Ernest H. Polack III** '59 and **Edward P. Polack** '76; a foster brother; and a granddaughter.

Martha Bailey Cardwell Underwood '36 in Orlando, Fla., on April 21, 1990. She lived for many years in Norfolk, Va., with her husband, **Joe Cardwell** '37. After his death in 1957, she married Eugene Underwood and lived in New York City before retiring to Orlando. She is survived by her husband, Eugene; a sister, **June Bailey McDaniel** '35; a son, **J. Thomas Cardwell** '64; and a daughter, **Nancy Cardwell** '65.

John A. Kneipp '37, M.D. '43 of Wheeling, D.C., on Dec. 27. He was a psychiatrist. At Duke he was captain of the boxing and track teams. He is survived by his wife, Anne, and five children, including **Judith Kneipp Jorgensen** '69.

Ellen Burgess Walter '38 of Durham, on Jan. 8. She is survived by her husband, **Clark Walter** '37, a son, a brother, two grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Herbert L. Cain A.M. '38 of Damascus, Md., on June 13, 1990. He was the owner of Cain's Early American Furniture. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, four children, and a granddaughter.

Robert Rulph Morgan Carpenter Jr. '38 of Greenville, Del., on July 8, 1990. He was a past president of the Philadelphia Baseball Club. He is survived by his wife, Mary.

Danny R. Farrar '38 of Mineola, N.Y., on Nov. 11. He was inducted into the Duke Hall of Fame for boxing.

Walter A. Schaefer II '38 in Rhode Island. He was the president of Tideovers, a rainwear company in Providence. He served in the Navy during World War II. He is survived by his father and his son.

Harold S. Mathews Jr. '38 of Myrtle Beach, S.C., on June 21, 1990. He was the retired owner of Mathews's Printing and Lithograph Co. in Charleston, W. Va. He is survived by his wife, Gwen, a stepdaughter, a brother, and three step-grandchildren.

Martynne M. Sherman '38 of Bloomington, Minn., on July 27, 1990. She is survived by her husband, Jerry, three sons, and a daughter.

Robert W. Bogue LL.B. '39 of Chevy Chase, Md., on Aug. 26, 1990, of cancer. He was a lawyer and investment adviser. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor, two sons, and four grandchildren.

Priscilla Townsend Shepherd '39 of Beaumont, Texas, on Aug. 29, 1990. At Duke she was a member of Delta Delta Delta sorority. She is survived by her husband, Smythe, two sons, a daughter, a niece, a nephew, and two grandsons.

Walter Roger Buck III A.M. '40 of Gloucester Point, Va., on May 28, 1990.

Elfrieda Cole A.M. '40 of Greer, S.C., on May 25, 1990. She was a teacher.

Orville A. Barr M.Ed. '40 of N. Miami, Fla., on July 21, 1990. He was a retired teacher. He is survived by his wife, Elsie, and a brother, **Coke L. Barr** M.Ed. '40.

Kenneth R. Cowan '41 on May 6, 1990, in Winnetka, Ill. He was a vice president of sales for Ameri-

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can Printers and Litho. He is survived by his wife, Barbara.

Robert E. Kretzer '41 of Sharon, Pa., on Jan. 7, 1990, of cancer. He is survived by his wife, Zita, two daughters, a son, a sister, and four grandchildren.

Mabel Shipman Plotts '41 of Muncy, Pa., on Oct. 13. She was a teacher and correspondent for *The Luminary* and the *Sun-Gazette*. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the auxiliary of the Glenn Sharow Post 35, and was president of the Hughesville Business and Professional Women's Club. She is survived by a niece.

Marvin E. Yount Jr. '41 of Burlington, N.C., on July 4, 1990. He was executive director of the Presbyterian Home of Hawfields. He is survived by his wife, Agnes, two daughters, a son, a sister, and three grandchildren.

Albert H. Bremer '42 of Sarasota, Fla., on Aug. 15, 1990. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth.

William F. Lovell '42, M.D. '45 of Charlotte, N.C., on Oct. 8. He was a physician and founder of the Carolinas Allergy Clinic. He is survived by his wife, **Francis Byrd Lovell B.S.N.** '45, a daughter, and four grandchildren.

Richard Tennyson Myers B.S.E.E. '42 of Lynchburg, Va., on Oct. 25. He was an electrical engineer, retired from General Electric Co. He is

survived by his wife, Suzanne; two sons; a brother, **John E. Myers** '48; and five grandchildren.

J. Britt Petty '42 of Gastonia, N.C., on Feb. 27, 1989. At Duke he was a *Chronicle* staff member. He was president of radio station WLTC in Gastonia.

Amanda "Lee" Bendall Macko '43 of Haverford, Pa., on Sept. 30, 1990, of pneumonia. At Duke she was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. She is survived by her husband, Charles, a son, a daughter, and a sister, **Jane Bendall Steele** '44.

Carter W. Howell M.D. '43 of Hastings, Minn., on Dec. 11, 1989. He worked in the occupational health unit of the San Diego Balboa Navy Hospital and was president of the Minneapolis Surgical Society and the Minneapolis War Memorial Blood Bank. He is survived by two sons, two daughters, a sister, and five grandchildren.

John P. Prytherch '44 of Norwich, N.Y., on Dec. 31, of a heart attack. He was a toxicologist for the Norwich Eaton Pharmaceutical Corp. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, a daughter, a son, a sister, and two brothers.

Millard McAdoo Riggs M.D. '44 of Morgantown, N.C., on Nov. 15. He is survived by his wife.

John F. Alexander '45 of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Dec. 8, of a heart attack. A member of the Opera Hall of Fame, he was a tenor with the Metropolitan Opera

for 27 years and was renowned for his interpretation of 19th-century bel canto roles.

Earl W. Cunningham '45 of Cassville, Ga., on Sept. 6, 1990. The Duke Marine V-12 program veteran was a retired coach and educator.

John W. Carey '45 of Alexandria, Va., on Nov. 11, of a heart attack. He was the retired director of information of the National Association of Home-builders. He is survived by his wife, **Helen Wade Carey** '45, two sons, a daughter, two brothers, and a grandchild.

Manley K. Fuller Jr. '45, J.D. '48 of Hickory, N.C., on Oct. 15. He was a member of Beta Omega Sigma honorary fraternity and co-editor of the *Duke Law Journal*. He was a banking executive and attorney with First Union National Bank. He is survived by his wife, **Catherine Gordon Fuller** '47; his son, **Manley K. Fuller** '74; and his daughter, **Elizabeth C. Fuller** '82.

Mary Draughon Howell '45 of Waynesville, N.C., on Nov. 23, of cancer. She was survived by her husband, W.C. Howell Jr., a daughter, a son, two brothers, and four grandchildren.

Walter M. Birmingham '46 of Alton, Ill., on Aug. 29, 1990, of a massive heart attack. He is survived by his wife.

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DEADLINES: April 1 (June-July issue), June 1 (August-September issue), August 1 (October-November issue), October 1 (December-January issue), December 1 (February-March issue), February 1 (April-May issue). Please specify issue in which ad should appear.

Gloria Anne Brabry '46 of Wilmington, Del., on Sept. 6, 1990. She was an assistant in the public affairs department at DuPont Co. She is survived by her sister, two nieces, including **Dale Hardesty Tatum** '73, and a nephew.

Thomas S. Lipscomb '46 of Clayton, N.C., on April 8, 1989, of myelofibrosis. He was president of Lipscomb's Hardware, Inc. He is survived by his wife, Joyce, two daughters, three sons, his mother, two sisters, three brothers, and seven grandchildren.

Henry A. Simons '46 of Scarsdale, N.Y., on Dec. 4. He was vice president and creative director of the Newspaper Advertising Bureau in Manhattan. He is survived by his wife, Sersako, and a daughter.

Raymond N. Brown '47 on Oct. 1, in Tuskegee, Ala. He was a retired branch manager for the Maryland Casualty Co. and a veteran of World War II. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He is survived by his wife, Therese, two sons, a daughter, his father, and seven grandchildren.

Caroline Hunter Maass R.N. '47 of Columbia, S.C., on Aug. 11, 1990. She was chair of the S.C. Public Service Commission. She is survived by her husband, Theodore.

James Allen Thacker A.M. '47 of High Point, N.C., on June 16, 1990. A veteran of World War II and the Korean War, he later taught in Green, Randolph, and Maydon counties. He was a principal in Bertie and Alamance counties, assistant professor of education at Pfeiffer College, and chairman of High Point College's education department. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, and three children.

Orton Joseph Cameron J.D. '48 of Sanford, N.C., on Aug. 18, 1990, of Hodgkins disease. He is survived by his wife.

Marjorie Jewell Dudley '48 of Cedartown, Ga., on Sept. 28, 1990, of cancer.

James C. Vardell M.D. '48 in South Carolina. He was the department chief of internal medicine at Richland Memorial Hospital and Providence Hospital, and senior attending physician (internal medicine) at Richland Memorial Hospital, S.C. Baptist Hospital, and Providence Hospital. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, two sons, and a daughter.

Arthur O. Zech '48 of Mt. Dora, Fla., on Nov. 30. He is survived by his sister.

John Lyle Croft '49 of Marianna, Ariz., on Jan. 1. He was a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He is survived by his wife, Helen, two daughters, two sisters, and several grandchildren.

Robert Lee Eirich '49 of Merced, Calif., on Nov. 26. He owned and operated Eirich Associates, a real estate appraisal business, for 37 years. He is survived by his wife, Mary, three sons, two daughters, his father, a brother, and four grandchildren.

Eloise S. Krauss A.M. '50 of Tarpon Springs, Fla., on Nov. 6, 1989. She is survived by her husband, **Edward Krauss** '49.

William Robert Phelps M.F. '51 of Stone Mountain, Ga., on Oct. 4, 1990. He is survived by his wife, Shirley, three daughters, and a sister.

James A. Hardison '52 of Tallahassee, Fla., on Sept. 14, 1990. He was an Episcopal priest who was an advocate for the hungry and homeless and a lobbyist on behalf of migrant farmworkers and prisoners. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Early Hardison** '52; a son; two daughters, including **Ann Elise Hardison** '86; and a sister.

Kenneth R. Kreider '52 of Hershey, Pa., on Oct. 3. He was the retired president of the former W.L. Kreider and Sons Shoe Manufacturing Co. and the past president of Cental Pennsylvania Shoes and

Leathers. He is survived by his wife, Janis, two sons, a daughter, and a brother, **Donald E. Kreider** '60.

Joseph R. Brandy Jr. M.D. '54 of Ogdensburg, N.Y., on Oct. 15, in an airplane crash near Everglades City, Fla. He was a physician with a private practice in Ogdensburg. He had retired after delivering more than 10,000 children.

John E. Palmer Jr. '55 of Lynchburg, Va., on Aug. 25, 1990, of a heart attack. He was assistant principal and assistant football coach at E.C. Glass High School. He had 41 straight starts as center for the Duke football team. He is survived by his wife, Frances, a son, a daughter, and two grandchildren.

C. James Nelson '56 of Chevy Chase, Md., on Dec. 13. He was the president and one of the organizers of Washington's City National Bank. He played on the Duke football team and participated in the 1954 Orange Bowl game against the University of Nebraska. He is survived by his wife, **Etta Spikes Nelson** '59, two daughters, his mother, and two sisters.

Weldon Thomas Parsons Jr. M.Div. '57 of Bradenton, Fla., on Nov. 16. He was senior pastor of Trinity United Methodist Church in Bradenton. He was past president of the Duke Divinity School Alumni Association. He is survived by his wife, **Gerrie**; three daughters, including **Catherine Parsons Emmett** B.S.N. '81; a son; his mother; a brother; a sister; and a grandson.

Agnes Logan Braganza B.S.N. '58 of Yorktown, Va., on Nov. 16, of cancer. She was director of continuing education and public service at Christopher Newport College. She is survived by her husband, Teodoro, a daughter, two sons, and two brothers.

William D. Caffrey LL.B. '58 of Greensboro, N.C., on Jan. 5, of diabetes. He was a partner in the law firm Nichols, Caffrey, Hill, Evans & Murrelle, a trustee and chairman of trustees at Greensboro College, and a member and president of the Sports Council. He was also an attorney to the Greensboro Board of Education and had chaired the Greensboro Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee. He is survived by his wife, Ona, two sons, and a grandchild.

Norman G. Higgins '59 in Seabrook, Texas. He was director of human resources for Sterling Chemical Co. and was employed by Monsanto Chemical Co. for 25 years. He was also president of the Personnel Accreditation Institute. He is survived by his wife, Patricia, a son, three daughters, a sister, and three grandchildren.

Alvin Marinous Lewis A.M. '60, M.D. '66 of Houston, Texas, on Aug. 21, 1990, of cancer. He is survived by his wife, **Kay Lovell Riffle Lewis** '60, M.D. '64, a son, and a daughter.

Richard H. Lawson M.A.T. '62 of Williamsburg, Va., on July 31, 1990, of cancer. He was a World War II veteran and served as chief of staff for the 24th Infantry Division in the Philippines, as a member of the general staff at the Pentagon, and as commanding officer for Seine Area Command in France. He is survived by his wife, Ruth; a daughter; a sister; three grandchildren, including **Kimberly J. Carlston** '83, M.B.A. '84; and two great-grandchildren.

Charles E. Hill '63 of Washington, D.C., on Dec. 16, of cancer. He was a lawyer who had been chief of the Washington office of the National Consumer Law Center. He is survived by his wife, Patricia, two children, his mother, a brother, and a sister.

William Lee Johnson Jr. '63, J.D. '66 of Raleigh, N.C., on Nov. 5, 1990. He was senior district attorney in North Carolina's 25th district. He is survived by a son, a daughter, his father and stepmother, a sister, and a brother, **Albert F. Johnson** '65.

James R. Peake '65 in November 1990. He was a Realtor with C. Porter Vaughn in Richmond. He is survived by his wife, Beverly, and three children.

Samuel Thomas Coleman Jr. '67 of Tulsa, Okla., on March 31, 1990. He was an attorney and special district judge. He played freshman basketball while at Duke on a tennis scholarship. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and a daughter.

Malcolm B. Darling '67 of Crouton-On-Hudson, N.Y., on Feb. 1, 1988. He was an industrial trustee at *Readers' Digest*. He is survived by his wife, Judith, a son, and a daughter.

James Robert Teal '67 of Charlotte, N.C., on Sept. 16, 1990. He was a social worker with United Family Services. He is survived by his son, his father and stepmother, a stepson, and two stepbrothers.

William Howard Beasley III '68 on Nov. 1, of lymphoma, in Dallas. He was the chairman and chief executive officer of Lone Star Technologies and the president and chief executive of Chicago-based Northwest Industries until 1985. He was the recipient of the Scholar-Athlete Award of the Atlantic Coast Conference. He is survived by his wife, Jean, two sons, a daughter, his parents, and two sisters.

Paul S. Chisholm '68 of Wheaton, Ill., on Aug. 25, 1988, in an automobile accident. He was the director of neonatology services at Illinois Masonic.

Suzanne M. Comer A.M. '69 on June 8, 1990, of cancer. She was senior editor at Southern Methodist Press in Dallas. She is survived by her mother.

Mark J. Brandy '83 on Oct. 15, 1990, in an airplane crash near Everglades City, Fla. He was living in Naples, Fla., and practicing law at the firm Bond, Schoenck & King. A memorial scholarship at Duke has been established in his name.

R. Taylor Cole

R. Taylor Cole, internationally known political scientist and James B. Duke Research Professor Emeritus, died May 15. He was 85. Cole, considered the architect of Duke's nationally recognized political science department, served in a number of positions at Duke before his retirement.

Cole, who came to Duke in 1935, served for nine years as provost, and early in his tenure in the 1960s played a central role in the admission of black students to Duke. He was acting chief executive officer of Duke in 1968.

In 1986 he was one of the first two recipients of the University Medal for Distinguished Meritorious Service to Duke. The medal is the highest service award given by the university.

The range of Cole's scholarly interests was wide, particularly in the field of comparative politics. He wrote extensively about Europe and the British Commonwealth (he helped develop Duke's Commonwealth Studies program), about bureaucracy, federalism, and fascism.

Cole worked with the Office of Strategic Services (later the CIA) during World War II. He was credited by the West German government with having made significant contributions to that country's integration into the Western world after Nazi domination.

In 1990 he received the Southern Political Science Association's Manning J. Dauer Award. Cole was the first Southerner to be named president of the American Political Science Association.

During the 15 years of his retirement, Cole remained professionally active, continuing to write, publish, and attend professional conferences. He was the author or editor of eight books and numerous articles.

He earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Texas and his Ph.D. from Harvard University.

He is survived by a brother and a sister.

Duke history through the pages of the *Alumni Register*.

DRUG ABUSE LOOMING

Dr. Allen H. Godbey, professor of Old Testament in the Duke University School of Religion, recently was appointed a member of the Committee on Law and Philosophy of the International Conference on Narcotism. The chairman of this committee is former Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York. . . .

Dr. Godbey points out the great danger to America today [is] from [cocaine]. He says that the habit was started in America by careless, ignorant physicians and by dangerous patent medicines. The manufacture of the drug in America is now controlled by the federal government. . . [and] restricted to the factories of two corporations. . . [who] make careful reports to the national government. Their representatives reported to the American National Conference on Narcotism in New York that only 2 percent of their product gets away into illicit trade. . . .

Dr. Godbey does not agree with Governor Whitman that what America needs in order to correct the evil of narcotism is further governmental regulation and restriction. He is advocating a more widespread campaign of education on the subject. It is his desire to have the subject discussed widely throughout the nation, to have it taught to high school students, and to lay special stress on its being taught in the medical schools. Such a program, he believes, will accomplish more than prohibitory legislation.—*August 1931*

HISTORICAL ENDINGS

The recent death of Miss Theresa Giles recalls the pioneering efforts of the Giles sisters in the education of women. Spanning more than half a century of the history of Trinity College and Duke University, the Misses Mary Z., Theresa, and Persis P. Giles, the first women gradu-

DUKE UNIVERSITY MANUSCRIPTS DEPARTMENT



Mary Giles



Persis Giles



Theresa Giles

ates of Trinity, shared in the promotion of educational opportunities for women both in their own school and in the South. Of these three graduates of the Class of 1878, Miss Mary Giles is now the sole survivor of the trio of sisters whose idealism and quiet perseverance have made the name of the Giles sisters revered by friends everywhere.

Following a prevailing custom of the day, the Giles family had moved to Trinity [North Carolina] to place their only boy in school. . . . [I]n 1873, [the widow Giles], her son, and one daughter established a home in the village. Misses Mary, Theresa, and Persis, the other daughters in the family, were teaching school at the time and did not join the family until after their brother had entered college. Many years later the three sisters wrote of their arrival and study at Trinity:

. . . on our arrival. . . we saw what a fine thing it would be to take the same course he was taking and thus really fit ourselves for teaching, intending to do the work ourselves, *unaided*, of course. We soon saw how much better it would be to have a teacher, this we found in Professor [Lemuel] Johnson, who was a whole faculty within himself. . . . In speaking to us of our work, Dr. Craven said pleasantly, "I guess I shall have to take you to the College and graduate you." We took him at his word and asked him pointedly, "If we complete the course, will you give us diplomas?" His reply was, "Why certainly I will." From that moment the goal was set. Every professor consented to teach us his part of the course.

In 1885 the Giles sisters [became] the first women to receive higher academic degrees [when] . . . the board of trustees voted to confer the degree of Master of Arts upon each of the three women.

. . . [T]he Giles sisters returned to their vocation of teaching. For the next twenty-five years they taught in the public and private schools of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. In a day when public school facilities were limited, they opened a private school for girls at Greenwood, South Carolina. When the development of public education made their school no longer necessary, they retired to private life in Greenwood. There. . . they lived together until the death first of Miss Persis; and now of Miss Theresa.—*from an article by Duke history instructor Nora C. Chaffin, August 1941*

GETTING CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT

The 1951-52 academic year begins with an anticipated small decline in enrollment a realized fact. Preliminary estimates have placed the number of students at Duke at 4,800, including 3,510 men and 1,390 women on both graduate and undergraduate levels. . . . Undergraduate students total approximately 3,200.

Chief cause for the decline is the unsettled situation on the international front and the draft, reflected by the fact that

there has been no drop at all among women, only among men. These factors have affected upperclassmen more than entering freshmen. The approximately 900 entering students represent only a small drop over last year.

The small decrease in the student body has had practically no effect on one of Duke's most serious problems, that of dormitory space. The average age of college students is now younger, with war veterans passing from the scene. Many G.I.'s were married and lived off campus with their families. Their replacements are single and require dormitory living quarters.

The new Graduate Living Center, being pushed to completion, will solve the problem, however, by releasing Few Quadrangle to undergraduate men.—September 1951

ATHLETES' AVERAGES

From among the men students at large at Duke, less than one in a hundred will make Phi Beta Kappa before graduation. But out of a total of ninety on the three varsity squads of football, basketball, and baseball, last year there were six Phi Bet's. The sixty-man football squad claimed four while basketball and baseball had one each on squads of twelve and eighteen respectively. . . .

The academic averages of the squads were not unimpressive, either. Before noting figures, however, it may be necessary to remind old-timers that a few years ago the grading system changed and, in quality point ratio, four now equals an A, three a B, and two a C. Thus all the men's average last year was 2.33. The squad average for football was 2.29, for baseball it was 2.32, and for basketball it was 2.37.

This is all the more significant when it is realized that, characteristically, the academic average of any organized student group will be notably below the all-men's average in almost any given year.

So fancy headwork may be as prevalent as fancy footwork when the Blue Devils take the field this fall.—September 1961

RETAINING ROTC

A special student-faculty committee appointed by President Sanford to evaluate reserve officer training programs at the university returned a recommendation in June that Naval and Air

Force ROTC be retained, but more closely integrated into the regular curriculum. The president indicated that he would make a response later in the summer. . . .

According to the committee's report, ROTC would be redesignated as the Officer Education Program, which would operate under the supervision of an interdisciplinary faculty committee. Military faculty members would be selected by a screening committee and appointed through established faculty procedure. Where possible, military instructors should have master's degrees, and would be acceptable for graduate work at the university. . . .

Field training would continue to be conducted away from the university, and no special regulations regarding haircuts or civilian dress would be imposed on ROTC students. Students not in uniform would not be restricted from taking part in political activity. . . .

The officer training program has been a controversial and emotion-charged issue at Duke for several years. The report stated: "It is likely that ROTC will continue to be a controversial issue if it is retained. At the same time, a decision to discontinue ROTC would be unacceptable to many at Duke, particularly if the programs were discontinued to avoid dissension, rather

than because the disadvantages outweigh the advantages."—August 1971

NIXON LIBRARY NEGOTIATED

The Duke board of trustees' executive committee approved a resolution September 4 donating land for a Richard Nixon library despite faculty efforts to halt negotiations.

Among the conditions of the trustees' resolution was that Nixon LL.B. '37 and his associates agree to terms "in consonance with the purpose of the university," including "strict limitations on the space to be set aside for museum purposes."

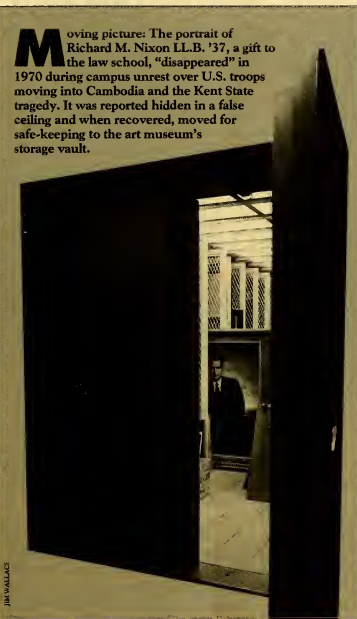
The resolution passed 9 to 2. Isobel Craven Lewis '37 and John Forlines '39 opposed the resolution. The controversy created by the proposed library gained national attention, and the trustees' meeting was crowded with national and local reporters.

The afternoon before the trustees' decision, the Academic Council, the faculty senate, voted 35 to 34 for a resolution urging the university to drop all library negotiations. The council said that a Nixon library at Duke would involve the university in rehabilitating the only president to resign his office in disgrace.

The faculty agreed that the Nixon papers would be a valuable resource for Duke. Their main objection was what they described as the probability that the library would become a Nixon shrine. Nixon's representatives had insisted that the library building contain museum space for displaying artifacts from Nixon's political career. The council sent three representatives to the trustees' meeting to explain the faculty's views.

President Terry Sanford told the trustees: "The question is not whether artifacts and gifts are in the same place [with the papers], but what prominence they receive and even the use of the museum certainly is negotiable. That is not to say they could be put in a different location, but we could lay down any guidelines we want to lay down."—September-October 1981

Moving picture: The portrait of Richard M. Nixon LL.B. '37, a gift to the law school, "disappeared" in 1970 during campus unrest over U.S. troops moving into Cambodia and the Kent State tragedy. It was reported hidden in a false ceiling and when recovered, moved for safe-keeping to the art museum's storage vault.



JIM WALLACE

BIG MAN ON CAMPUS

Editors:

A few words on [Vice President for Student Affairs] Bill Griffith's retirement.

In 1976, when some classmates and I wanted to transform a weed-covered vacant lot into a productive vegetable garden for one of our low-income Durham neighbors, we called Bill Griffith, then dean of students, for shovels and hoes.

"You can take the ones I have in my garage," said Dean Griffith. "Borrow whatever else you need from school."

A few months later, the same classmates and I wanted to organize a camping trip for fifteen children in our neighborhood, but we didn't have enough sleeping bags or tents.

"Let me call Project WILD," said the dean. "Do you have enough flashlights and a stove?"

I wonder how many countless times students heard a "Yes, how can I help you?" when they called on Dean Griffith. As I figure it, Bill Griffith is one of the biggest men on campus whom Duke students will ever know.

He won't just be missed. He'll be remembered.

Ed Shoucair '77
Boston, Massachusetts

Barker French '63 is heading a William J. and Carol R. Griffith Endowment drive with a \$250,000 goal. The endowment will support student-life activities. Before the formal drive began, volunteers collected \$80,000 in pledges. The university earlier named the Bryan University Center's film theater in honor of the Griffiths.

MOSAIC, NOT MELTING POT

Editors:

Robert Bliwise did a masterful job of outlining the tensions surrounding the issue of "political correctness" on the Duke campus ["Are the Liberal Arts Too Liberal?," April-May]. Unfortunately, the furor over ethnic, racial, and sexual inclusion obscures the more fundamental challenges facing our campuses. Well-intentioned as



Griffith: B.M.O.C., Q.E.D.

"multicultural" efforts such as "Duke's Vision" may be, they are failing us precisely because of their lack of vision.

Missing from our attempts to promote diversity is a corresponding thrust to affirm community. When living systems evolve through a differentiation of parts, they adapt only when those parts are integrated into a functional whole. The academic community, for example, is remarkably diverse, consisting of scholars and staff with differing educational backgrounds and areas of interest. This melange becomes a community only in its acceptance of integrating principles and ideals—the values of education, free inquiry, scholarship, etc.—that transcend local differences. The visionary challenge facing Duke and our other campuses is to identify and promote community ideals, even as we affirm the value of differences.

This, of course, means moving beyond an unthinking relativism that limits truth and value to narrow cultural matrices. It has been noted that the mosaic, not the melting pot, best describes the campus community: a whole that preserves the colors and features of its parts. Even a mosaic, however, ultimately subordinates the diversity of its parts to broader visions of form and theme. "Diversity" and "multiculturalism," of themselves, do not provide the form and theme upon which a beautiful campus mosaic can be constructed.

Without such themes, "Duke's Vision" can only be a prescription for di-vision.

Brett Steenbarger '76
Syracuse, New York

WILL CHILLS

Editors:

The best that can be said about George F. Will's recent Duke commencement address is that the Class of '91 appeared not to be taken in by it. In contrast to the standing ovations accorded to the last several commencement speakers, Dr. Will's reception virtually defined a smattering of polite applause. A large banner held up by Trinity College members subsequently pointed out the absence of a woman or non-white speaker at commencement for the past several years.

We can be thankful that our recent graduates do not share Will's provincialism. Beneath the turgid, multi-syllabic style of this "master of prosology" was hidden a white European male supremacist stance that was chilling to this listener, himself a white Anglo-Saxon male. The speech must have been offensive to many women, non-white, and non-European listeners in the audience and on the podium. Will's frequent references to "the demand of this group or that group" trivialized the legitimate need for the inclusion of all points of view in our curriculum, and were cowardly in their failure to define exactly what "groups" were being denigrated.

Most would agree that the classics of Western art, thought, and literature deserve preservation and perpetuation in our universities. Surely we should be just as diligent in the discovery and transmission of the best of African and Oriental cultures. In like manner, we must finally recognize the contributions of women if we are to progress beyond intellectual smugness. Such an inclusionist approach need not lead to "Balkanization," that horrid word used by Will, presumably to signify fragmentation. Great art and great ideas, whatever their provenance, need not be protected by exclusionism. They will survive on their own merits.

Thomas F. Craggs III '71
Richmond, Virginia

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The Patriarch: The Rise and Fall of the Bingham Dynasty.

By Susan E. Tift '73 and Alex S. Jones. New York: Summit Books, Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1991. 574 pp. \$24.95.

Toward the end of this compelling narrative about the collapse of both a distinguished family and a communications empire, Barry Bingham Sr., for whom the book is named, asks his oldest child, Sallie, to lunch. Sallie, thrice married and a mother, had been rejected by the New York literary world to which she wanted to belong. For sanctuary, she had reluctantly returned to Louisville, Kentucky, where the Bingham family were known as the first family. Even as she did so, her bitterness toward her parents and her siblings had evolved into estrangement.

Her patrician father had presided over the growth of one of the country's most honored and successful publishing and broadcasting companies. He was born to prestige and wealth and had enlarged his legacy beyond measure. He was a friend of presidents, royalty, and celebrated artists. He was a political insider. He and his severe and intellectual wife were notable philanthropists. But fatherhood puzzled and confused him. In that role he was a failure to four of his five children.

At lunch, father and daughter sit uneasily together. The father had been advised by Sallie's husband and a close friend that if he would simply tell his daughter that he loved her, it would soften her anger and lead to some reconciliation. Hesitant, awkward, and feeling absurd, for the first time in his life he says to his grown daughter, "I love you."

She is amused and unmoved. Afterward she mocks his declaration to her friends and the staff of the family's flagship enterprise, *The Courier-Journal*.

As much as any encounter in the story of the Bingham family, the incident illustrates the familial flaw that was to drive the empire to the auction block and the family to dissolution. They were highly acclaimed as communicators to their city, state, and nation through their superb newspapers, but they could not communicate with each other.



Bingham at the break-up: January 1986, after announcing that the family's newspapers would be sold

The family is haunted by the mystery of the death of Barry Bingham Sr.'s stepmother. It was her money that allowed the purchase of the Louisville newspapers. The question of whether her husband murdered her has become part of the national folklore. It is not resolved in *The Patriarch* but, true or false, the allegations are not a factor in the family's disintegration. Their missing elements were human affection and compassion for each other. Without those qualities their wealth became poison and greed overwhelmed them.

Susan Tift '73 and Alex Jones are the talented husband and wife authors of this retelling of a classic American tragedy that captured the attention of the nation's newspaper readers and gossip columnists. They tell it exceedingly well with the authority of meticulous research, a fine sense of high drama, and careful resistance to the temptation of overstatement where their material could easily have led them.

Both writers are journalists. Tift is an associate editor of *Time*. Jones, the press reporter for *The New York Times*, won a Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of the Bingham family as the story unfolded. They were given full access to private Bingham family documents and reportedly spent five years of their spare time—every weekend, every vacation, and “a lot of early mornings”—in research and writing the book.

The Patriarch is a requiem for a brilliant and courageous performance in American journalism. Under Barry Bingham Sr., *The*

Courier-Journal and the *Louisville Times* won prestigious awards with regularity. They led Louisville successfully through the rigors of school integration and supported school busing, even when they were subjected to violence for their editorial position. Their greatest editors, Mark Etheridge and Norman Isaacs, are newspaper legends.

More than a lament for a family, the story of the Bingham family is a tragic archetype of the fate of family-owned newspapers in the United States. Much too frequently they fall victim to disinterested heirs, looming inheritance taxes, falling revenues, flat circulation rates, and a non-reading public. One cannot estimate the public cost if family newspapers disappear. Their successors, often devoid of passion and owned by profit-driven chains, could make even powerful newspapers “the last dinosaurs in the swamp,” as Barry Bingham Jr. says.

Tift and Jones chose journalistic technique for the Bingham story. They tell the reader what is going to happen and then they spell out why and how it happened. The choice works. It allows them to explore the minds of their subjects by interviews and research. They are careful to avoid fiction, but they get so close to the people they describe that personalities become three-dimensional.

One cannot but wonder at the title. The saga is as much a narrative about the Bingham children as it is about the father. It may have been chosen because, even as he

disappears from the book for great periods, he represents the family's punishing tangle of success, honor, courage, tragedy, death, and greed. Barry Sr. believed the family's destiny was predetermined by cosmic forces and the Binghamms could not escape. Perhaps he was right.

—William L. Green

Green is Duke's vice president emeritus for university relations.

W.J. Cash: A Life.

By Bruce Clayton A.M. '63, Ph.D. '66. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1991. 236 pp. \$24.95

Late on the morning of July 1, 1941, Wilbur Joseph Cash, journalist, essayist, historian, Guggenheim Fellow, and aspiring novelist, was found hanging lifeless from the bathroom door of a Mexico City hotel. He was forty-one years old.

Whether Cash, who suffered bouts of disabling depression, committed suicide or was killed is a question never answered. Perhaps the answer is no longer important. The mystery shrouding Cash's death was long overshadowed by the single great accomplishment of his life, *The Mind of the South*, a book that fifty years after its publication remains sealed against all attempts to displace it as the essential critique of the region. No other writer has matched Cash's ability to peel back the layers of what sociologist John Shelton Reed calls "not quite a nation within a nation, but the next best thing to it."

If William Faulkner framed the classic existentialist question about the South—"Why do they live there. Why do they live at all. . ."—Bruce Clayton A.M. '63, Ph.D. '66 reveals in *W.J. Cash* a Southerner who possessed the audacity to find out. To do so, the South Carolina-born Cash had to step outside his tight little world of six-day-a-week textile mills, religious fundamentalism, hardscrabble sharecroppers, and racial violence. Cash had to summon to judgment nothing less than Southern history itself.

He would argue brilliantly in *The Mind of the South* that history became a prison for Southerners after 1820. The region gradually abandoned the glittering ideals of Jeffersonian democracy as it retreated into a sullen, xenophobic society whose defense of human bondage led to defeat in 1865.

Cash saw among his fellow Southerners a myopic unity that shaped their response to the progressive dynamism of post-Civil War America. Meeting this threat to the South's way of life—a phrase that would

become a tocsin—demanded collective action. Cash drew on Freudian theory to explain the region's response to modernism as the subconscious recoil of a folk mind, the real mind of the South. Tragically, out of this encounter with a new world rising emerged a *weltanschauung* among the white majority that bridged class lines to draw the boundaries of racial, political, and economic behavior not yet erased.

When *The Mind of the South* appeared in 1940 after a decade-long gestation, Cash, an editorial writer in Charlotte, North Carolina, became an overnight celebrity. He was, however, more than a stereotypical 1930s journalist who swilled bottle whiskey and chain-smoked cheap cigarettes. Cash's co-workers at the now-defunct *Charlotte News* knew him to do both, but he was also a rarity among Southern editorialists of the period. Cash was an intellectual and a liberal.

"A thinker in the South," he lamented, "is regarded quite logically as an enemy of the people, who, for the commonweal, ought to be put down summarily—for to think at all, it is necessary to repudiate the whole Southern scheme of things, to go outside God's ordered drama and contrive with Satan for the overthrow of heaven."

For Cash, such cultural heresy had its origins at Wake Forest College, a Baptist institution that had taken on a decidedly modernist bent in the 1920s under the spirited leadership of its president, William L. Poteat. "Uncle Billy" was a biologist, a Christian, and a Darwinist, altogether a frothy and, many thought, dangerous combination for a Baptist academic in North Carolina.

Cash was exposed at Wake Forest to the boundless possibilities of the intellectual life, for Uncle Billy Poteat believed any college worth its name ought to be a lively marketplace of ideas. Cash immersed himself in the novels of Virginia Woolf, Joseph Conrad, and James Branch Cabell. He absorbed Nietzsche, Marx, Darwin, and Freud. Among his new friends were future writers and progressives Gerald W. Johnston and Laurence Stallings; the latter would remember, says Clayton, that William James, Josiah Royce, and George Santayana "were all ours for the asking on some drowsy afternoon beneath a magnolia tree."

For Clayton, the importance of Wake Forest in the evolution of Cash's thinking about the South is seminal. Poteat's running battles with religious fundamentalists and race-baiting politicians, like the powerful Democratic senator Furnifold Simmons, demonstrated to Cash that thinking itself could be an act of moral courage. Although he would eventually reject Uncle Billy's New South liberalism as shallow and paternalistic, Poteat's humane rational-

ism influenced Cash for the rest of his life.

By the early 1930s Cash began to make a name for himself in the pages of H.L. Menckens's *American Mercury* with slash-and-burn attacks on fellow Southerners he regarded as reactionaries, among them the Fugitive-Agrarians at Vanderbilt and industrialist James B. Duke, chief benefactor of the new "Methodist Rolling Mill" in Durham. One of these essays carried a prescient title: "The Mind of the South." In expanded form, the essay would become the parent of the book.

Cash worked fitfully, even reluctantly, on *The Mind of the South* from 1930 to 1940. The 800-page manuscript exacted a crushing psychological toll on its creator; Cash had to will the book to completion. "God be praised" said Alfred Knopf when Cash sent him the final batch of pages in the summer of 1940. Yet, for all the praise it received (except from the Agrarians, of course), *The Mind of the South* was not a book Cash really wanted to write. He wanted to pen the big, definitive novel of the South, even though Margaret Mitchell had settled the issue in the minds of many Southerners with *Gone With the Wind*.

Still, the Guggenheim bought Cash a year away from his \$50-a-week newspaper job so he could begin the novel. Why he wanted to write about the South in Mexico City—during his last, delirious days he believed Nazi agents there were trying to kill him—defies a convincing explanation.

Clayton's assessment of Cash provides a more complete sense of the man and his time than the late Joseph L. Morrison's *W.J. Cash, Southern Prophet: A Biography and Reader*, published in 1967. A professor of history at Allegheny College, Clayton probes much deeper into both Cash's psyche and writings to show the rise and fall of a brilliant but troubled humanist. His final chapter, a critique of *The Mind of the South* as a work of historical literature, is a masterly example of the genre.

Clayton noted earlier this year at a Wake Forest retrospective on the man and his work that Cash was a tragic figure, "something of a mirror image of the South he portrayed so brilliantly." To be sure, Cash failed to examine the region in all its complexity—there never was a single mind of the South—and he was too pessimistic about the possibility of reform. Such faults pale beside the sheer force of his achievement. No one ever told W.J. Cash that an alcoholic, anxiety-ridden North Carolina newspaperman couldn't write a book destined for greatness, and no one is likely to surpass Bruce Clayton's account of how he did it, and why.

—Bob Wilson

Wilson A.M. '88 is editor of the editorial pages for the *Durham Herald-Sun*.

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AT HOME IN THE HOUSE

Continued from page 15

demanding that he could "match anybody in these United States in the areas of history and French" by the time he got out of her class. These teachers, he says, saw his "God-given potential" when they might have dismissed him as just another kid from a farm.

At noon, Blue strides out of his office. He is lean, tall, energetic. He steps up to the podium in the House chamber, a large room embellished with brass chandeliers and red carpeting. He pounds his gavel to quiet the 120 legislators. "Okay, folks, it's time to buckle up," Blue says. The budget bill is on the floor. A five-hour debate ensues.

The not-quite end result: cuts of \$529 million, of which 60 percent is in education. New taxes of \$699 million, of which 64 percent will come from a penny increase in the sales tax, despite its disproportionate effect on the poor. At first glance, the budget looks like the little people lost out big time. But compared to the Senate proposal, the House package under Blue is not business as usual.

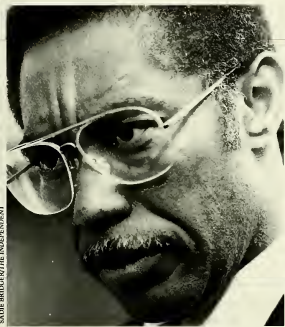
The House would increase the corporate income tax from 7 to 8 percent permanently. This would raise \$80 million. The Senate proposal would raise it for only two years, then revert to the past level. Blue's House would also increase income tax for wealthy households, such as couples with income of more than \$100,000. This would raise \$68 million. The Senate has no rate increase. Blue's House would increase the sales tax on machinery from 1 to 2 percent, and double the cap to \$160, raising \$29.5 million. The Senate wants no hike. Blue's House would add a nickel to the cigarette tax, raising \$32 million. The Senate would raise it three cents.

Though Blue cut \$318 million out of education, he did not cut any teachers. To keep teachers in the classroom, he delayed the purchase of new textbooks and school buses. In comparison, the Senate cut \$50 million deeper into education—and deeper into programs to combat infant mortality and child abuse.

"This House budget package definitely has the flavor of Dan Blue," says Representative Stamey. "For the first time, you see a more progressive tax package because it asks business and the wealthy to take on more of the burden." The percentage of state revenues coming from the corporate income tax has dropped from 11.3 percent in 1987-88 to 8.6 percent in 1989-90. Blue's package bucks the trend that has had business bear less and less of the tax burden.

(Blue is not embarrassed to say it was his fault that North Carolina was one of the

Like state leaders across the country whose budgets have been squeezed by the recession and the federal unloading of human responsibility, Blue is faced with wrenching choices.



STATE REPRESENTATIVE JONATHAN L. RHYNE

last few states to approve a budget. That's because he would rather wait than make a deal. And that's what legislators did—wait. On July 10, after four weeks of testy negotiations—so testy that one House leader told reporters that the senators didn't care a lick about children—a \$7.7-billion budget was approved. While Blue stuck like glue to his spending priorities, the senators agreed that it wouldn't be impossible after all to find \$9 million to combat infant mortality and child abuse. Another \$8 million was "found" to add 250 new classroom teachers.

(On the tax side, Blue held to his pledge to spread the tax burden. While a penny increase in the sales tax faces consumers this year, the Senate agreed to make the hike in the corporate income tax rate permanent. Senators also agreed to raise taxes for wealthy households, a provision they had opposed. The cigarette tax, though, was raised only by the Senate-favored three cents, and machinery was spared from any new taxes.)

There may be forces bigger than Blue that will undermine his power to make change. Number one is voter antipathy to more taxes, which the steadily growing

state Republican Party plans to cash in on next election. GOP legislators have signed a no-tax pledge, though they offered no amendments to cut spending further. To score campaign points, House Republicans have already drafted a flyer that targets Blue as someone who has never voted against a bill to raise taxes.

And House Minority Leader Jonathan L. Rhyne Jr. complains that Republicans were excluded from participating in the making of the budget bill. Only "he-man" Democrats were allowed to contribute, he says. "This tax package was put together over a weekend with Dan present," Rhyne says. "The process has gone back to the closed-door, buddy-buddy system."

Ran Coble, director of the North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research, agrees that Blue's ability to incorporate Republicans in some meaningful way will be a test of his leadership. "Dan has been tempted to be highly partisan in the past," he says. "But now this is truly a two-party state."

Trouble is also brewing at home for Blue. While he plays the statesman and tries to represent all North Carolinians, he has paid less attention to the special concerns of his home Wake County. Politicians there are saying that Blue is losing sight of the interests of those who put him in office in the first place. "We're proud of Dan," says Wake Commissioner G. Herbert Stout. "But he's not spent his time looking out for Wake County, and I'm being candid." Stout says that sales tax exemption for state government purchases in the House package will adversely affect Wake, home of the state government complex. "From a fiscal standpoint, we are getting hurt," he says.

Blue's fellow Democrats aren't worried. It's statewide office that he should seek anyway, they say. Governor Blue, some envision. U.S. senator instead of Jesse Helms, others foresee. "I believe that he is the most electable Democrat in the state of North Carolina," Representative Nesbitt says.

But Blue is not thinking much about the next campaign. He's not thinking about Republican snipes about higher taxes either. He believes in the possible after all, and he's got his eyes set on the horizon. "I don't care what they say two years from now or five years from now," Blue says. "I think they'll say thirty or forty years from now that there was a bold bunch of young leaders back there in the early 1990s who took the hit and set this state in the direction it ought to go." ■

Herbst, a Raleigh-based free-lance writer, is attending graduate school at North Carolina State University.



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MAKING AN ABSOLUT IMPACT

PAGE MURRAY

BY HUGO LINDGREN

From vodka to video games, this advertising account director is rising fast in a fast-track field.

Junk bond jackals may be behind bars, but the real beast of the Eighties is still at large—the media. In the last decade, information became the country's leading commodity. Flashy new magazines were founded to disseminate every subject imaginable; some even took up the task of covering the media itself. Cable television delivered scores of channels to every far-flung town in the Union, with programs tailored for every interest and income group.

The media explosion transformed the business world. The buoyant economy of the Eighties allowed for gigantic advertising budgets, and advertising evolved beyond its original purpose of merely selling a product. It became a spectacle with an intrigue all its own, a topic of conversation and debate, covered, of course, by the media.

One of the most popular and talked-about advertising campaigns of the last decade is the Absolut Vodka account. Absolut is the Horatio Alger of consumer products: In 1979, the obscure Swedish newcomer to a tepid imported vodka market was given little chance for survival, much less rampant success, by industry analysts. Absolut's North American distributor, Carillon Importers, hired TBWA, a relatively small and unproven ad agency, to handle the Absolut account. On the strength of a tremendously aggressive and expensive ad campaign, Absolut catapulted to the top of its market, becoming the booze of choice among fashionably-correct people every-

where and outselling its closest competitor—old-guard Stolichnaya—by more than two-to-one.

Page Murray '85 is now an account director at TBWA, having worked for almost three years as an assistant account director on the Absolut campaign. At most agencies, account people have little or no creative input, working exclusively

on business matters, coordinating the activities of the creative team and the media buyers, and acting as the agency's liaison to the client. At TBWA, however, things aren't nearly so stratified. "At my agency, they expect ideas and creativity from everyone," says Murray.

Indeed, in recognition of his contribution to the Absolut campaign, Murray won a 1988 Kelly Award, presented by the Magazine Publishers of America for creative excellence in magazine advertising. The ad that he conceived shows supermodel Rachel Williams dressed in a silvery tank-top emblazoned with the Absolut bottle design. The skimpy top was created

by David Cameron, a hip, young fashion designer, and the caption reads in bold print: "Absolut Cameron."

The Cameron ad was the first in a series of Absolut designer ads that work as a kind of double-edged plug—both Absolut and the designer benefit from each other's company. In the same vein are the Absolut artist ads, for which Andy Warhol, Keith Haring, and dozens of other well-known visual artists contributed their renditions of an Absolut bottle (Carillon Importers recently announced plans to

open a museum in Soho to display the originals). Predictably, these ads drew fire from critics concerned about the commercialization of art. But for Absolut, it was just another successful method of attracting people's attention. "Hooking up with these designers and artists makes Absolut appeal to creative, cutting-edge people," says Murray. "It's a way of making Absolut

Vodka visionary:
product positioning
with a splash



ELIZABETH MACLEOD/ON

part of American culture.”

Murray started working at TBWA nearly a year after he graduated from Duke. In the interim, he went home to Gladwyne, Pennsylvania, to ponder his options and complete work on a model of the Duke Chapel that he had started as a junior.

Originally part of an independent study with the late art professor William Stars, the Chapel project consumed more than 2,000 hours of Murray's time. With an eye for detail, he pored over original blueprints of the Chapel, recreating it right down to the aged copper roof and the design of the stained glass windows. (For the record, Murray would like it known that he did not use cardboard from Chicken McNugget boxes, as was reported a few years back. He bought the cardboard from an art supply store.) After completing the model, Murray donated it to Duke, and it is now on display in Perkins Library.

When he graduated, Murray was “sure only that I didn't want to be a stockbroker.” With a vague desire “to do something creative,” he decided to try advertising and landed a job with TBWA. In an industry traditionally dominated by a handful of monolithic firms, TBWA is a smaller agency, with worldwide billings of \$1 billion a year. Founded in Paris in 1970 by four former Young & Rubicam executives, it has built its reputation working with a mostly European clientele.

With cost as no object, Murray and his associates at TBWA revolutionized print advertising in the name of Absolut Vodka. The most outlandish ads have been run during the holidays: Absolut ads have played Christmas carols; and “Absolut Wonderland” showed an Absolut bottle behind a plastic packet filled with tiny white particles in liquid, simulating those kitschy snowfall-scene ornaments sold in trinket and knick-knack stores.

The expense of the special ads is staggering; both the musical and snow ads cost almost a dollar apiece, even when produced, as TBWA vice president Jeff Greenberg glibly told *The Washington Post*, by “incredibly cheap” Asian labor. And that's before factoring in how much it costs to run the ads in trendy magazines like *New York*, *LA Style*, and *Details*. Such enormous expense would seem wasteful were it not for the spectacular performance of the product. While over-all liquor sales have seen a decade of decline, Absolut Vodka is enjoying tremendous growth, with sales increasing more than 20 per cent last year.

But there might just be a catch: Because the TBWA ads tend to promote the image of Absolut rather than the actual product, is there a danger of producing a fad father than sustained sales? After all, hardly any of the ads make reference to what Absolut

tastes like or why it's any better than its competitors. Murray discounts this risk: “The key is name recognition, because Absolut is different, cooler, though it's important to make sure the advertising isn't cooler than the product.”

But what makes Absolut cool if it isn't the advertising? The bottle design? Isn't

profile campaign that the agency hopes will give it the television experience it needs. TurboGrafx-16 is Murray's latest account, and he is ecstatic. “I play a ridiculous amount of video games,” he admits, “and this product is just unbelievable.” It remains to be seen whether TBWA will be able to persuade parents who have already

Fashioning a concept: Using designer David Cameron's sleek styles as the first in a series, Murray attracted attention. “Hooking up with these designers and artists makes Absolut appeal to creative, cutting-edge people. It's a way of making Absolut a part of American culture.” He won a 1988 Kelly Award from the Magazine Publishers of America for this concept for TBWA.

vodka known for being odorless and virtually without taste: “Absolut is the best product,” he states uncatagorically.

It's not hard to see why Murray has been successful at advertising: He really believes in the products he sells. He is relentlessly upbeat, full of ideas and information, his speech peppered with slogans and brand names. He describes himself as intensely loyal, a trait that has evidently benefited him in the ad business. When asked if a recession might cause manufacturers to scale down advertising budgets and be more inclined to conservative campaigns, he answers yes for the ad business as a whole—but no for TBWA. “What distinguishes our clients from all the others is that they're the best in their market.”

Because of the ban on liquor advertisements on American television, the Absolut campaign is restricted to magazine and newspaper advertising, and some billboard and special event promotion. Known primarily for their work with Absolut, and without a major television ad client, TBWA has been pigeonholed in the industry as print ad specialists.

In the last two years, TBWA has been in on some big-budget television account pitches—for Continental Airlines, Saab, and Chase Manhattan bank—but has come up empty each time. Manufacturers are apparently leery of an agency without much television exposure. “It's that old Catch-22,” says Murray. “You can't get a job without experience and you can't get experience without a job.”

Recently, TBWA landed the account for NEC's TurboGrafx-16 game system, a high-

plunked down hundreds of dollars for their kids' Nintendos to scrap them in favor of the pricier TurboGrafx-16.

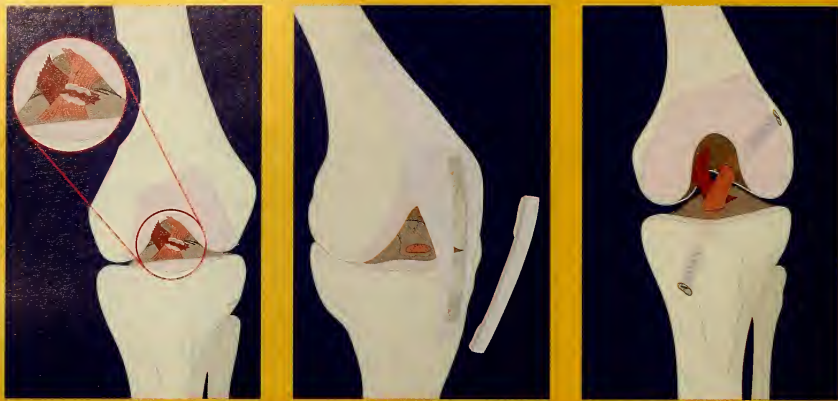
Despite his enthusiasm for working on the TurboGrafx campaign, Murray says he finds it difficult to switch accounts. “You really have a relationship with the client. You call them every day, nights, weekends. And you grow attached to the product.” Indeed, now that Murray has moved off the Absolut account, he speaks of it with pride and even nostalgia. “I was completely in love with the Absolut franchise,” he says.

In his tenure at TBWA, Murray has also worked on the accounts of Carlsberg Beer, Bombay Gin, *Atlantic Monthly* magazine, and Steuben crystal, among others. He describes each campaign with irrepressible enthusiasm, and he continues to follow their progress. “I still read *Atlantic Monthly*,” he claims. “And I'm probably one of only a thousand young people who've visited the Steuben crystal store.”

His good humor notwithstanding, Murray admits that pursuing an advertising career entails substantial sacrifices. First, there's the difficulty of finding a job. Because advertising is perceived as a glamorous field, there's tremendous competition for entry-level jobs. Murray recalls a meeting he had with Grey Advertising in which the interviewer told him outright that more than 500 people wanted the same job he did.

Once you manage to land a job, starting salaries are small and hefty overtime is expected. And since a lot of the ad busi-

Continued on page 51



ACL repair: torn anterior cruciate ligament (ACL), left; a graft, center, of the patient's patellar tendon is fashioned into a new ligament to replace the damaged one, right, and connected to the femur and tibia with screws. The tendon eventually becomes as strong as the original ligament.

GETTING BACK IN GAME

Continued from page 5

of the Top 20 last year. The major culprit? The crucial and delicate ACL. Eight of her players in four years have had ACL reconstruction, including LaVoie and two other rising seniors in the past year. "Sometimes it's caused by player contact, but for the most part there isn't another player within five feet when it happens," says Leonard. "We've changed the way we do weight-training, conditioning, the shoes, everything. There's really nothing to explain it."

While her players mend, Leonard, like physical therapist Waser, has to look out for the mental as well as physical well-being of recovering athletes. Because injuries occur so quickly and unpredictably, formerly high-pressure players become hesitant or unsure of themselves when they return to the game. "A big part of coming back is psychological," says Leonard. "A lot of that has to do with people around you being supportive, and not thinking that because one person healed in six months that you will, too. Some people take longer than others."

Ten months after his reconstructive knee surgery, Philadelphia 76ers' player and former Duke star Johnny Dawkins '86 recognizes the mental hurdles he has yet to clear. Although his physical therapy regimen at Duke should put him on schedule for play in the upcoming season, he says

the real test will be regaining his former level of psychological resilience. "You lose a little confidence in the things you used to be able to do," he says from Card Gym, where he shoots hoops at least three times a week. "You don't want to take chances—although you didn't know they were chances before you got hurt. There's nothing you can do on the court to prevent these [types of injuries] besides being careful. And you can't play careful because you'd never be as good as you can be. I think as my confidence grows and I begin to forget about the injury, I'll start to do those things again. It's tough; it takes time."

Even though the sports clinic is highly respected in orthopaedic circles—surgeons Frank Bassett III and John Feagin M.D. '61 have both served as president of the American Orthopaedic Society for Sports Medicine and surgeon William Garrett Ph.D. '76, M.D. '77 is the team physician for the National World Cup soccer team—the majority of patients are not of Johnny Dawkins' caliber. Like most sports clinics around the country, Duke's caseload is formed largely of non-professional athletes. Even when school is in session and the respective sports seasons swing into gear, less than a quarter of the clinic's clients are intercollegiate, scholastic, or professional athletes.

Despite the possibility that any leisure activity could result in a physical mishap, the benefits of exercise outweigh the risks. And in the event that surgery is required to fix an injury that won't mend on its

own, the prognosis for the amateur athlete is good. Back at the physical therapy floor of the sports medicine clinic, those struggling along in the first weeks of post-op hear about the people who have gone before them: the student who rode his bike from Durham to Chapel Hill a month after surgery, the guy who was surfing six weeks out, the nurse who ran part of a triathlon after just five months.

For Tom Scanlan, the moment of truth came five months after surgery. Eager to resume exercising outdoors and frustrated by being stuck inside all winter, Scanlan ventured out one January Sunday morning to the track at Wallace Wade Stadium. Because the rehab offices are closed on the weekend, Scanlan figured that if he couldn't complete a lap, at least his physical therapists wouldn't be there to admonish him for trying to do too much too soon.

"Well, I ran a lap," he remembers, smiling. "So first thing Monday morning I went to physical therapy to tell them what I had done. And they were really proud. Before I knew it I was doing a couple of miles, and then three and four. It's been almost a year since my surgery and unless I told you I had my knee reconstructed, you would never guess." ■

Features editor Booher underwent ACL reconstruction in early June. She has resumed riding a mountain bike but says she worries that her scars won't be as impressive as she had hoped.

LEARNING TO LOOK INWARD

With the end of classes last spring came garden parties, Frisbee games, and—in a Social Sciences seminar room—a concluding conversation about the meaning of life:

"I hope to continue questioning myself and trying to find meaning. . . . I don't know if it will give me meaning but maybe sparks of meaning," says Claire Kim.

"You don't need to be always questioning yourself," Mike Mastropietro responds. "You can live by instinct. You wouldn't have to anticipate everything if you were acting consistently."

"Intuition can be subhuman. Aren't you just making a case for ignorance?" asks Duke's dean of the Chapel, William Willimon. "By instinct, don't you really mean some sort of animalism? And that can get you into trouble. . . . After all, life is suffering."

"That's what Peck said: 'Life is difficult,'" says Daniel Brady, alluding to psychiatrist and author M. Scott Peck. "Hell, I don't want that—I'll just play golf the rest of my life," Brady jokes, then continues his thought with total seriousness. "What if you could never wake up [to the realities of life]? That would be sweet—ignorance is bliss."

"Yeah," Willimon mocks gently. "Wouldn't it be great to wake up brain dead?"

"Daniel has a point," says economics professor Thomas Naylor, who with Willimon is leading this aptly titled course on "The Search for Meaning." "If there's nothing on the other side of the mountain, what's the point of climbing the mountain?" Naylor's question is answered by a deep silence.

Monty Python's *The Meaning of Life*, a popular film among college students, may well be the greatest exposure some have

"THE SEARCH FOR MEANING"

BY DANIEL MANATT

In their team-taught course, a minister and an economist encourage students to examine their lives and themselves intellectually, emotionally, and spiritually.

during their college years to the fundamental question of what life means. Halfway through the slapstick movie, a corporate board discusses the decline of hat sales and, somewhat absurdly, the essence of existence and the human soul. One businessman reports, "The soul does not exist *ab initio*, as Orthodox Christianity teaches, but has to be brought into existence by a process of guided self-observation. However, this is rarely achieved due to man's ability to be distracted in spiritual matters by everyday trivia." At which point his colleague asks: "What was that about hats?"

Naylor and Willimon believe that many students, consumed by everyday trivia and subjects in which they examine the outside world but not their inner life, are missing the point of education, drifting further and further away from the oracle of Delphi's counsel: "Know thyself." Course enrollments may support their suspicions. Last year many more students enrolled for political science courses than for the more introspective disciplines of philosophy and religion combined.

"Although it is not the responsibility of colleges and universities to provide their students with meaning, to ignore these needs borders on irresponsibility," wrote Naylor in the prospectus for a course on what he rather broadly termed "meaning." "Unfortunately, most colleges and universities—in response to pressures from the marketplace—are so preoccupied with vocationalism and pre-professionalism that they do little to facilitate students' search for meaning."

Naylor and Willimon decided to take matters into their own hands. "The Search For Meaning" gave fourteen freshmen and two seniors admitted to the class an opportunity for guided self-observation, without the distraction of hats or anything else. The class offered students an academic forum to examine their lives and themselves intellectually, emotionally, and spiritually, providing a chance to contemplate and evaluate their beliefs, hopes, fears, and ethics. "The course was essentially an exercise in existential psychotherapy," says Naylor, though he admits that characterization fails to describe the expansive, occasionally abstruse, but always engaging course material.

"Why are you here? Where are you going? What is the purpose of your life? Is there life after death?" These questions jumped out of the written syllabus at the students who showed up for the first class. The course objective, the sheet states, would be "to provide students with a conceptual framework and process to facilitate the search for meaning in their individual lives."

The reading list included Scott Peck's *The Road Less Traveled* and theologian Paul Tillich's *The Courage To Be*, as well as psychologist Rollo May's *Freedom and Destiny* and *Man's Search for Meaning* by concentration camp survivor Viktor Frankl. Works by Albert Camus, Arthur Miller, and child psychiatrist Robert Coles—who taught at Duke and Harvard—were suggested for outside reading. The course

would include disciplines as diverse as anthropology, religion, and psychology, discuss philosophers as disparate as Jean-Paul Sartre, Reinhold Niebuhr, and Soren Kierkegaard, and examine topics ranging from romantic love to social responsibility to death.

Naylor and Willimon asked the students to write autobiographies of their early lives; a personal philosophy articulating the principles, values, and ethics by which they hoped to live; and a personal strategy, mapping out their goals, ways, and means to live over a ten-year period. For all the considerable intellectual challenge the course work offered, many students found the personal and emotional demands more daunting, and students hesitated to talk openly about the material—and, consequently, about themselves. “The students seemed so inept at expressing themselves,” says Willimon. “They’ve been following instructions and pleasing their teachers and parents for so long that they aren’t skilled in talking about these things. They thought they were off-limits in class, that we wouldn’t get close to them.”

Even with their professors’ prodding and provoking, the students were, at first, cautious. The class was tight-lipped when Naylor spoke on Marx’s view of urban alienation. They were reticent when Willimon talked about life after death. They didn’t even nibble at Tillich’s theological treatise, *The Courage To Be*. “Love Relationships” was the topic in late February, and even then they deferred on questions of sex and marriage to their more experienced instructors for much of the class. The discussion was abstract and impersonal, the students guarded, until Dan Brady, considering Naylor’s reaction to *The Road Less Traveled’s* view of love, posed the question: “Why did you divorce your first wife, Dr. Naylor?”

A heavy silence filled the room, half of the class, including Brady, shocked that he had asked such a personal question, the other half, including Naylor, unsure what or if he would answer. “You could see him think, ‘Am I going to answer this question? What’s this class supposed to be?’” Brady recalls. “There were thirty seconds of silence before he answered. Then he poured himself out. It was the turning point of the semester.” From that moment on, the class discussion was candid and deeply personal.

“I was amazed at how willing they were to expose themselves,” says Willimon, a man whose job it is to give personal and spiritual counseling. Following Naylor’s lead, members of the class began revealing their thoughts and their experiences with candor and forthrightness normally reserved for only the most personal conver-

“Students have been following instructions and pleasing their teachers and parents for so long that they aren’t skilled in talking about personal things.”

WILLIAM WILLIMON

Dean of the Chapel



sation. A Jewish student confided his concerns about his relationship with a Catholic woman. Another student admitted doubts about her fundamentalist Christian upbringing and fears about her involvement with ROTC in light of the Gulf War, which began the night of the first class meeting. One student revealed his traumatic childhood growing up in Beirut, Lebanon. At times the class resembled an unstructured therapy session more than a seminar.

The algebraic-looking grid on the blackboard would have made a passing observer more likely to mistake the seminar for a mathematics class than a group therapy session. During every class Naylor focused the students on a chart that featured five “scenarios” of meaning on the horizontal axis—nihilism, Marxism, legalism, individualism, and existentialism—and four “dimensions” on the vertical—spiritual, intellectual, emotional, and physiological. Using this schemata, Naylor would classify belief systems from Christian fundamentalism (emphasis on legalism and the spiritual) to psychedelic hedonism (a mix of nihilism,

individualism, and existentialism, with a heavy dose of physiology). Showing an economics professor’s penchant for organization and graphics, Naylor would bring this “matrix” of meaning into the discussion.

Some would roll their eyes whenever “the matrix” was brought out, feeling that Naylor was imposing an artificial structure on the wide-ranging topics and the free flow of ideas and experiences they shared. But whatever doubts they had about the methodology, the students took to the class, their enthusiasm spilling over to their conversations at dinner, parties, and basketball games as they talked about life’s meaning.

“Life is difficult. . . . Life is a series of problems,” begins Peck’s *The Road Less Traveled*, one of the class’ favorite texts. “Do we want to moan about them or solve them? Do we want to teach our children to solve them? . . . Without discipline we can solve nothing.”

For all of the students’ enthusiasm, “The Search for Meaning,” like Peck’s description of life, was not all smooth sailing, but fraught with unusual challenges and problems—for the instructors as well as the students. The class dynamics were as unusual as the syllabus, and as much a part of the learning process as the texts. The idea that life—and the course—required measured, disciplined self-examination was itself a major sticking point with two students who rejected the class’ approach and methodology altogether. The pair balked at the assignments, asserting that intuition, and not circumspection and a rational self-understanding, was the key to finding meaning in life. In a course that emphasized knowing oneself, the two students asserted that they trusted themselves—and that their interest in self-knowledge stopped there. The instructors and students were at loggerheads.

The student pair dominated class discussion early in the semester, expounding their belief in spontaneity and improvisation—while deriding the course structure and shrugging off the concerns of the class. They failed to read the texts, but attacked them in discussion. They belittled concerns of other class members. Eventually, one of them stopped coming to class. “They asserted that any statement of philosophy was subject to change tomorrow,” Naylor observes. “They seemed to object to any limits imposed on their behavior—even self-imposed limits.”

Late one night near the end of the semester, one of the students was told by a friend that a man was looking for him. The student found himself face to face with a professor in the unlikely setting of his Southgate dormitory kitchen. Naylor had decided that his course made unusual

demands on his students, and, as it had caused unusual differences with the freshman in question, he was willing to make the unusual move of meeting with the student in his own dorm.

"It was one of the most interesting experiences of my twenty-seven years of teaching," Naylor says. The two tried to reconcile their differences, their respective roles as professor and student forgotten in the dorm setting. The student became angry at Naylor, and their conversation went from cordial to strained to hostile. But Naylor's commitment to helping his students through his course and to confronting the challenges of life and the semester outweighed the humiliation of being verbally abused by an undergraduate; he had come too far simply to write off the student.

The two students ultimately struck a deal with the instructors. One would submit a ten-page criticism of the course arguing why he felt the methodology was inappropriate and stifling, for which he received an "A." The other student agreed to take the oral examination demanded of class participants. Other students had reported that their examinations were more friendly discussion than inquisition. But Willimon, the examiner, was more critical of the prodigal student, telling him in no uncertain terms how he felt he had done in the course. "I told him, 'You're a coward and lack male anatomy,'" Willimon recalls. "He was so shocked that a professor would get with him the way we got with him." The student broke into tears. Then, regaining his composure, he arranged a deal with Willimon: He would work on the class assignments over the summer and complete the course at the beginning of the fall.

The incident underscored several themes of the semester, according to the instructors and students alike. Far from a case of a professor bullying a student, many students viewed Naylor's actions as indicative of the deep commitment he felt to the class and the personal responsibility he felt to his students. The episode illustrated the two choices one has when pondering life's profound and difficult questions: engagement or denial.

"It is either a great success or failure to get that sort of anger," Willimon says, adding that many students avoid facing tough issues in the classroom as well as in their lives. The meaninglessness of many students' lives, he says, can be addressed one of several ways: Either they can be confronted head on, perhaps in an academic context such as "The Search for Meaning" or through therapy, or else they can be denied through escapism or manias such as materialism, careerism, or alcoholism. "That's why so many people are drunk twenty-four hours a day. If they were

"American college students are suffering from a more fundamental malaise than alcohol and drug abuse—they suffer from meaninglessness."

THOMAS NAYLOR
Economics Professor



STEVE HORN

sober, life would be too damned painful," Willimon says.

The idea for the course stemmed from an evening when Naylor first gleaned the pervasiveness of alcohol use among Duke students. He was dining with students, faculty members, and university patrons at a local restaurant when a graduating senior professed his appreciation for his alma mater. "Duke University is a world-class university—far superior to Princeton," he said. "Duke is one of the few major universities where it is possible to get drunk four nights a week and still maintain a 'B' average."

The incident made Naylor question how purposeful and meaningful college education was for many students. Reflecting on that evening, he wrote, "American college students are suffering from a more fundamental malaise than alcohol and drug abuse—[they suffer from] meaninglessness. . . ."

While appalled by the student's belief that drunkenness was the pathway to happiness, Naylor empathized with him. For much of his life, Thomas Naylor suffered

from what he calls meaninglessness. Growing up the son of a Methodist minister in Mississippi, Naylor became troubled by the hypocrisy of a church that preached love for humanity but maintained the odious practice of segregation. Disillusioned by religion, he focused his energy on finance, earning an economics degree at Columbia University. Despite his exposure to Reinhold Niebuhr and Paul Tillich, who lectured at the New York campus during Naylor's student days, he ignored spiritual and emotional matters. Naylor wound up teaching in Durham and launching a series of businesses, culminating in the lucrative sale of his software company, SIMPLAN Inc., in 1980. Despite the run of financial successes, Naylor says he was still unfulfilled. "I was suffering what economists call diminishing marginal utility from each new activity. It was a psychological let-down."

A new consulting business took him to Moscow, where his technology-hungry Soviet hosts treated him to a tour of the city between business meetings. His Kremlin tour guide asked him his opinion of another American whose visit was attracting attention: evangelist Billy Graham. Naylor largely dismissed Graham as a fundamentalist, but his guide kept bombarding him with questions about America's religious freedom. Her spirituality had been stifled by state-imposed atheism, Naylor believed, and the guide's urge to know about religion in the West was palpable. "She was using me to get beyond atheism."

Naylor says the experience forced him to consider his own spiritual life, which he found lacking. After returning to Durham, he began attending the Watts Street Baptist Church. There he says he found the liberal message of the minister inspiring and consistent with his own beliefs.

Naylor continued his personal search, reading Niebuhr, Tillich, and Peck in succession. His marriage in 1985 to Magdalena Raczowska, a psychiatrist who emigrated from Poland, deepened his commitment to examine his emotional and spiritual life as well as his intellectual interests. The two combined their expertise, producing the methodology and matrix they both now use—she with her patients, he with his students.

Naylor first experimented with the methodology in his business and economics classes, assigning all of his students the task of formulating a ten-year personal strategy. Following the restaurant conversation, Naylor says he felt he had to dedicate an entire course to his concerns and theories, but initially found few allies in the faculty or administration. Willimon, whose witty and provocative sermons get students out of bed and into the chapel early Sunday mornings, warned to the idea.

The course was announced late in the registration period, but still it was filled within days.

Students observed that Naylor's insistence on a strict methodological approach was offset by Willimon's from-the-hip style. Naylor related the trials of his first marriage. Willimon spoke about televangelists' sexual trysts. Naylor spoke about the meaninglessness suffered by communist workers. Willimon professed his disbelief in the American notion of the individual as a figure in control of himself and his destiny. Naylor, the economics professor, tried to organize the course according to his discipline. Willimon, the man of God, was also the Devil's advocate, trying to challenge students and throw them off balance.

Daniel Gianturco, associate dean of Duke's medical school and a psychiatrist, was asked to speak at the next to last class. He says he found himself caught in Naylor and Willimon's crossfire. The evening was dedicated to the role of psychotherapy in the search for meaning. While Naylor praised Gianturco's work and profession, Willimon began to challenge their guest.

"Psychiatrists stole their work from the church," Willimon said.

"They're taking it back, slowly but surely," Gianturco replied.

"We're both pushing world views. In a funny way we're talking about different gods. It's as if the psychiatrist is the witch doctor of our society."

"I keep a witch-doctor doll in my office," said Gianturco, laughing; then he explained why he believes in his method. "Caring yields healing, and people are better if they can name their problems without fear or judgment. Most of us today are better at describing ourselves from a psychological perspective than a theological one."

The class, if not the clergy, did learn a lot from psychologists. Gianturco's visit was just one indication of how Naylor and Willimon placed psychological approaches to self-understanding at the center of their course and, they hoped, at the center of their students' search for meaning. Three of the four assigned authors—May, Frankl, and Peck—are psychiatrists. The discursive, often unstructured discussions also suggested the influence of psychology. Even Willimon's positioning himself by the window and Naylor's perch to the side of the seminar table, leaving the chair at the head of the class empty, suggested a therapeutic design. Students joked that the class was saving them the time and expense of visiting a shrink. And like many who go through psychotherapy, the students say they felt that the class raised more questions than it answered.

Senior Laura Mills compared the end of the class not to therapy but to a work of

Naylor and Willimon believe that students are drifting further and further away from the oracle of Delphi's counsel: "Know thyself."

music. For a music class, Mills studied *The Unanswered Question*, an orchestral work by American composer Charles Ives. The work begins with faint but haunting strings, which represent the mysteries of time. A trumpet plays a melody, a lone, mournful, brief phrase, that is answered by a chromatic, inconclusive response of the woodwinds. The trumpet repeats its musical question time and again, until the woodwinds reply with a mocking, cacophonous burst. The trumpet poses a final question, this time unanswered, and the strings fade into nothingness, ending the piece. Mills says "The Search for Meaning," like Ives' musical representation of the introspective process it involved, came to an inspiring if unresolved end. "They were not giving us answers," she says. "They were giving us the possibilities."

The possibilities to which Mills is drawn, as she outlined them in her class assignments, are family, philanthropy, career, and physical fitness. She says the papers were harder than the political science papers she wrote for her major. "The course made me realize how unfocused I was." Mills is very focused now, owing in part to the course, and in part to her graduation last May and consequent search for meaning—and a job. When asked last summer in interviews with New York financial firms what she would like to be doing in ten years, Mills gave very thoughtful, organized answers about her priorities—thanks in part, she says, to "The Search for Meaning."

The next stage for Naylor is to write a book on his experiences and reflections on the class and his own search for meaning and how it applies to modern life and society. "He's such an entrepreneur," Willimon quips of his colleague. "He's marketing it—pretty soon you'll be able to buy a meaning kit for fifty dollars."

"All my life I've derived satisfaction from trying to sell ideas," Naylor says. "I believe we have a positive alternative" to the meaninglessness many suffer.

"If life has any meaning at all, then it is we who must invent our own meaning, it

[drawing on] existentialist philosophers, theologians, and psychotherapists," Naylor wrote in his summary of the class.

Naylor likes to quote novelist Walker Percy when asked why he has poured so much effort into this search. "The search is what anyone would undertake if he were not sunk into the everydayness of his own life," he quotes from *The Moviegoer*. "To become aware of the possibility of the search is to be on to something. Not to be on to something is to be in despair."

Naylor's eyes widen and his voice softens when asked if he is on to something. "Yes. I know that I am."

The last class of the semester draws to a close. Students talk briefly about their papers and what they have learned. George Shaix says that flexibility will be the guiding principle of his life, asserting that any rigid philosophy will inevitably crumble. Kendra Hudson, an economics major and cellist, talks about her ambition to lead an "aesthetic life," seeking beauty and meaning in her vocation as well as avocations. Tristan Simon, one of the students who rejected the class structure, pokes his head in briefly to explain that, true to his belief in intuition and spontaneity, he is on his way to a sorority party and won't be able to speak to the class.

Daniel Brady and Amy Reed go back to the fundamental question, debating whether a search for happiness is necessary for fulfillment in life.

"Think!" Reed demands.

"You don't have to," Brady says.

"Why wouldn't you?"

"Because it causes pain."

"How could you not think about what your life means?"

"I'm saying if you're lucky enough not to have to. . ."

Reed gives up, amazed—and only half-believing—Brady's belief that ignorance is bliss.

Soon Willimon is giving his concluding thoughts, mentioning that an unusually candid class it has been, that few other classes have demanded as much personal involvement and honesty. "It's amazing how little can be talked about at a university, which intellectual endeavors are certified and which aren't," he says. "I think this course is just a beginning for you."

Finally, Naylor, the driving force behind the course, finds himself giving the last word, sounding a humble and appreciative note. "I've learned a hell of a lot in the last fourteen sessions," he says. Then he dismisses the class. As the students rise to leave the room, he adds: "Good luck in your search." ■

Manatt '91 is discovering the meaning of life in Washington, D.C., looking for a job.

SEARCHING FOR JOBS

Tough times prevail for job hunters, and recent graduates may have it even harder, given their lack of experience. But for the university's undergraduate and professional school classes of '91, there is indeed life after commencement.

John Noble, director of the Career Development Center (CDC), says that the approximately 1,500 graduating seniors fared well in the post-college marketplace. According to an initial CDC study, done shortly after graduation, 43 percent of the class plans to pursue graduate or professional degrees: Twenty-three percent will attend law school, 14 percent will pursue a medical degree, and the remaining 6 percent will focus on graduate work in the arts and sciences. Among those not pursuing an advanced degree, approximately 30 percent had secured jobs.

The national recession and tight job market did have some campus repercussions. By mid-academic year, twenty-three companies had canceled recruiting visits to campus. But Noble says that placement through campus recruiting wasn't markedly different from previous years. Although the number of recruiters had declined, the number of individuals each company hired increased.

The Career Development Center, now entering its second year, provides background on companies as well as access to an informal alumni network. It also offers students counseling about launching a successful job search.

For graduates of professional schools, the outlook was good. According to law school placement director Cindy Peters, 90 percent of the class landed jobs. Of that total, 70 percent went into private practice, 1 percent to business, 3 percent to government, 19 percent to judicial clerkships, 2 percent to military, and 4 percent to additional academic study.

"That's about average for us," says Peters. "It's typical for our graduating classes, given the market. That figure of 90 percent is as of graduation; we're anticipating that it will go up between now and December."

The School of Medicine did even better. A hundred percent of its graduates



Career counseling: John Noble, left, and student examine options

were matched for residency positions. Of that total, 72 percent obtained their first pick, and 92 percent matched for one of their top three preferences. And Duke remained the top hospital of choice: Twenty-nine medical students will remain in Durham for their residencies.

An M.B.A. from the Fuqua School of Business also rates highly among prospective employers. About 95 percent of the past year's 260 graduates were offered jobs. Consumer products and pharmaceuticals fields were the most popular choices, with the primary focus on marketing and finance. Despite a drop from previous years in the overall number of companies recruiting on campus, those that did interview at Duke apparently scored high with student interests.

"Eighty-six percent of graduates and 63 percent of interns accepted jobs from companies that recruited on campus," says placement director Lee Junkans. "That's an extraordinarily high number. We're also seeing more and more alumni in these companies moving into responsible positions, and they've been very helpful in giving their time to student job-seekers."

THE GREENING OF THE FOREST

Until now, Duke Forest relied on funds from the sale of forest products as its primary source of revenue. But the board of trustees has approved the creation of the first endowment specifically designed to support Duke Forest. The funds will be used to enhance education and research projects on the forest's 7,700 acres.

University officials hope to raise no less than \$1 million for the endowment within five years, according to forest resource manager Judson Edeburn. "We have not really had a mechanism through which to attract money for specific projects. We think there are substantial opportunities we can now take advantage of."

Edeburn says the endowment could allow the university to develop the forest's basic Geographic Information System further, purchase field equipment that will aid in research-project layout and design, and produce materials to educate the public in environmental responsibility.

CAMPAIGN UPDATE

Despite war, recession, and lingering financial uncertainties, university alumni and friends have lifted Duke to its ninth consecutive record year of fund raising. For the fiscal year that ended June 30, total contributions came to \$113.7 million, a 5.3 percent increase over the amount raised last year.

This sets the stage for the completion of the \$200-million Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering, incorporated within the \$400-million Campaign for Duke. Both are scheduled to end December 31.

The Campaign for Duke had raised \$444.8 million through June 30. Of that total, \$171.5 million was pledged in endowment through the Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering. Since the capital campaign began, Duke has added thirty-five new endowed professorships, more than 150 new undergradu-



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Carr wreck: East Campus renovations, one of The Campaign for Duke's priority projects

ate scholarship endowment funds—providing financial assistance to more than 500 undergraduates in 1991—and more than fifty graduate fellowships.

The Annual Fund, which includes unrestricted gifts from alumni, parents, and friends, closed the year with \$7.6 million, a 5.7 percent increase and a record level of unrestricted support. The medical center received \$58.7 million in private support for the fiscal year, a 17 percent increase over last year's total.

Future fund-raising efforts will concentrate on several single-focus projects, says Senior Vice President for Alumni Affairs and Development John J. Piva Jr. These will include the Science Resource Initiative, a building addition to the Divinity School, a new art museum, the School of Law renovation and expansion, renovations to the Engineering building, and the Medical Research Building.

"For facilities, our goal is \$93.2 million and we're at about \$37 million," says Cynthia Baker, assistant director of The Campaign for Duke. "While we have exceeded our overall goal of \$400 million, there is still a serious need within the campaign."

higher education professionals working in publications, alumni affairs, fund raising, and public relations.

Duke Magazine earned three gold medals, including recognition as one of the "Top Ten" university magazines. Having achieved that ranking each year since its inception in 1984, *Duke Magazine* is the nation's only university magazine to have earned top-ten status for seven consecutive years. It also earned a gold medal for general interest magazines; and in the staff-written articles category, features editor Bridget Booher '82 brought back the gold for her feature on medical psychologist Susan Schiffman's research on taste and smell. Robert J. Bliwise A.M. '88 is the magazine editor and Sam Hull is associate editor.

For the second consecutive year, Duke's development office won the CASE/USX Foundation "Sustained Excellence in Mobilizing Support Award." The award recognizes programs that display outstanding management, innovations, and results in all aspects of fund raising. In 1989, the development program was recognized for "Best Total Development Effort." Linda Gerber is development director.

For the third year in a row, the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee (AAAC) program won a gold medal in the "Volunteer Programs" category. Coordinated by Sandy Kopp McNutt M.Div. '83, the program brought together 3,000 alumni volunteers in 210 committees with 9,615 prospective students for interviews. Information from these interviews helps the admissions office in the selection process for first-year students. McNutt also oversees the Alumni Admissions Forum, which won a silver medal for special alumni events. The day-long forum is a two-year-old program that

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REPEAT PERFORMANCES

When the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) announced the winners of its annual awards, Duke admissions, alumni, and development programs once again received kudos for excellence. CASE is an association of more than 14,000

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helps parents and rising seniors through the college admissions process.

The alumni office's reunions program won a bronze medal for "Reunion Revelry II," a post-reunion tabloid sent to reunion participants. Suma Ramaiah Jones '87 directs the reunions program.

Former News Service writer Carol McGarrahan won a bronze medal in the category of institutional-relations projects for a media trip to the North Carolina coast featuring Duke geologist Orrin Pilkey.

DOUBLE VIOLATION

The condition known as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) isn't restricted to men and women who have seen combat duty. "If you talk to a woman soon after she has been raped, she will in all likelihood have the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder," says Duke psychologist Susan Roth, who specializes in research and treatment of PTSD in rape and incest survivors.

The opinions of Roth and other experts like her are increasingly sought by prosecutors of rape cases in which the defendant claims the woman was a willing partner while the woman claims she was forced to have sex. The question of consent will undoubtedly figure prominently in the much publicized rape trial of William Kennedy Smith '83.

"An expert can't say 'she's been raped,'" says Roth. "But the witness can say the woman's psychological state is consistent with the profile of a woman who has been raped and is suffering from PTSD."

Ninety-seven percent of rape victims experience PTSD, says Roth, with symptoms falling into three categories: intrusions, avoidance, and arousal. They may experience "waking nightmares" or "flashbacks" of the rape, similar to the flashbacks portrayed in movies and television programs about Vietnam veterans. Rape survivors often avoid anything that would remind them of the rape—settings, sounds, people—and may develop entrenched phobias.

Many become hypervigilant and startled by common noises or other stimuli. Of those women who develop PTSD after having been raped, 50 percent will recover within three months, whether they receive treat-

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AN ABSOLUT IMPACT

Continued from page 43

ness is concentrated in New York City, aspiring ad execs must also cope with the tribulations of life in the Big Apple. The first time Murray had ever been in New York was when he came for a job interview after college. As a born-and-bred suburbanite, he had plenty to learn about life in the big city.

"Where I lived in my first apartment, there was an abandoned lot right next to it," Murray says. "It was pretty bleak and I thought a tree would look nice there." When he contacted the city about permission for tree-planting, Murray was served with a mountain of legal documents that, if he had signed them, would have made him liable for any mishap the tree was involved in for as long as it stood. Unwilling to wade into this bureaucratic quagmire, Murray lost enthusiasm for the project.

The excitement of high-stakes development and rapid expansion that characterized New York over the last decade has died down considerably with the sluggish economy. Businesses are cutting spending and slashing advertising budgets. In the already volatile ad business, competition is

getting increasingly fierce. Chiat/Day/Mojo, the wildly successful ad agency that put Energizers in our Walkmans and Reeboks on our feet, has cut its New York office in half, and other agencies are experiencing similar blood-letting.

At TBWA, the air is a little calmer: Their New York office had billings of \$275 million last year, making it the fastest growing agency among the top fifty. But even at TBWA, things will have to change. Their "at-all-costs" Absolut campaign is a fitting symbol of the upwardly-mobile Eighties, as it profited from the hordes of yuppies and their insatiable drive for status. Will TBWA adapt the Absolut campaign to the more environmentally- and socially-conscious moods of the Nineties? Will we be seeing "Absolut Rainforest" or "Absolut Recycle?" Murray laughs. "That's not such a bad idea."

When it does spot a timely theme, TBWA doesn't just laugh; it acts imaginatively. Last Christmas, the agency produced a two-page, talking (with the aid of a computer chip), socially responsible print ad, "Absolut Environment." ■

Lindgren '89 is a free-lance writer and editorial assistant at Metropolis magazine in New York City.



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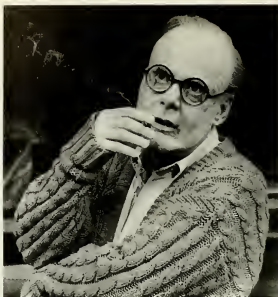
Continued from page 51

ment or not, says Roth. The others will develop a long-term disorder that requires treatment.

How a woman is affected by the stresses of a rape trial depends on the individual, according to Roth. "If someone is determined to see justice done, and if she feels justice is done at the trial, it can be very beneficial to go through the trial, and it's also a way of doing something to counter the sense of powerlessness that is often experienced during rape.

"But often women are humiliated by being raped, and there's a psychodynamic in our culture that tends to blame victims, reinforcing the humiliation. When people are very ashamed, it's difficult for them to report the act at all, much less in a courtroom where there are people asking questions in a way that fuels humiliation."

As a therapist and researcher, Roth has worked with rape survivors for ten years. She is on the committee that is writing the guidelines for PTSD in the upcoming fourth edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, the standard guide for mental health practitioners. In September, she and a colleague will begin a National Institute of Mental Health-funded study aimed at understanding why some rape survivors develop PTSD while others do not.



Tru colors: Morse captures Capote

SETTING THE STAGE

What's better than seeing first-rate theater on Broadway? Seeing the same shows through the Broadway at Duke series. Not only is the Page Auditorium setting more intimate than a cavernous theater, but the ticket prices are about half or a third of New York ticket prices.

Robert Morse, who won the Tony, Drama

Desk, Outer Critics Circle, and Drama League awards as best actor in 1990 for his role as Truman Capote, opens the series with *Tru* on October 25 and 26. Other plays include David Henry Hwang's *M. Butterfly* on November 5 and 6, Andrew Lloyd Webber's *Song and Dance* on November 16 and 17, and The Acting Company's production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* on February 3 and 4. August Wilson's *The Piano Lesson* closes the season on April 28 and 29.

For the Duke Artists Series, the season opens on October 9 with world-famous pianist Murray Perahia. The line-up continues with the eighteen-trumpet, voice-augmented London Brass Virtuosi (November 1); mezzo-soprano Frederica von Stade (January 23); The Orchestra of the Eighteenth Century with conductor Frans Bruggen (March 11); the Royal Winnipeg Ballet (March 26); and, closing the season on April 24, a performance by young violinist Kyung Wha Chung.

Duke's Institute of the Arts began its 1991-92 season of residencies, performance series, festivals, and exhibitions on September 9 with Laurie Anderson. Other series include Folk Masters, the Ciampi Quartet, Mozart at Duke, and Winterfest.

For details on the performances, call Page Box Office at (919) 684-4444.

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